Two Parts — 16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One — Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,740. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SAID NAY TO TAMMANY

The New-York State Democracy Declines to Enter Its Primaries.

FAILURE OF A POLITICAL TRICK

Both Organizations Will Send Delegates to the Syracuse Convention—The Hall's Election Date Not Fixed.

Democratic local politics was very interesting yesterday.

Tammany's Executive Committee met in the afternoon and executed what was supposed to be a coup d'état. It offered to let the New-York State Democracy into its primaries for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention on even terms so far as the primary offices are concerned, and it sent a communication by messenger to the Executive Committee of the State Democracy last night to that effect.

The State Democracy's committee rejected the offer and decided to send a contesting delegation to the Syracuse convention.

It was the first time in this year's local campaign that Tammany and the State Democracy have locked horns in the preliminary skirmishing. Tammany may have been making what is called a "grand stand play," and it remains to be seen what the result of the future propositions to be made by Tammany to the State Democracy will be.

The politicians are just now backing and filling for position. That is all there is to it.

Tammany's Executive Committee met at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. All except a few of the leaders were present. Among them was Thomas J. Dunn, who has recently returned from Europe and who got a warm reception from his friends. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy was there, and so was Chairman James J. Martin of the Executive Committee. Ex-Mayor Gilroy was not present. Ex-Police Justice McMahon, who is close to ex-Mayor Grant, did a lot of talking to the members before the meeting was called to order. Perhaps this is the reason that the dates for the primaries and local conventions were not fixed yesterday.

The call for the primaries and conventions, with the dates left blank, was read, but the dates were not filled in. Instead, it was decided that the Executive Committee should meet again on Friday, and that the Committee on Organization should meet on Sept. 11, and the General Committee on Sept. 13, to determine the dates. The routine of Tammany makes all of these meetings necessary.

The point of interest in the meeting was, however, centred in the resolution which was offered by ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, and which was as follows:

Recognizing the spirit of the resolution recently adopted by the Democratic State Committee, and in order that there may be but one set of delegates to the State Convention from each Assembly District in the City and County of New-York, thereby giving evidence of Democratic unification, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the City and County of New-York be requested to meet in their respective election districts for the purpose of electing delegates to their respective Assembly District Conventions, to choose delegates to the said convention to be held under and in pursuance of the call of the Democratic-Republican State Central Committee at Syracuse, on the 24th day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.

Resolved, That any organization of Democratic voters desiring to participate thereat, and which adopted a resolution in 1894 at a county convention of such organization to support the candidate nominated in that year at the Democratic State Convention, be permitted to name a caucus inspector, two tellers, and two watchers, and that each of said caucuses shall be conducted by ballot and shall remain open for at least two hours, and that all the requirements of the Primary Election law be rigidly complied with.

In plain English this meant that Tammany wanted the New-York State Democracy to stand up and be counted, and to this end Tammany was willing to divide the primary offices with its opponents. It was a neat political trick.

Half a dozen men seconded the resolution. Diplomatic James W. Boyle moved, as an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Executive Committee of the State Democracy and lay the resolution before it.

Col. Michael C. Murphy thought that this was unnecessary, and moved that Mr. Boyle's amendment be tabled.

A viva voce vote on this seemed to be equally divided. Col. Murphy called for the yeas and nays, but diplomatic Mr. Boyle withdrew his motion.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sheehan was then adopted unanimously.

Secretary Edward Bell was instructed to send it to the Executive Committee of the State Democracy.

The term Democratic-Republican State Central Committee is simply the Tammany way of putting it. The resolution was framed simply to include the State Democracy.

"Will Tammany oppose the admission of any delegates from the State Democracy if this offer is neglected?" Chairman Martin was asked.

Mr. Martin smiled, and said: "Tammany's delegates are not yet elected. The State Convention will decide that matter."

Mr. Martin was cautious. Richard Croker is 3,000 miles away. He will sail on the steamship Paris, from Southampton, England, next Saturday.

Secretary Bell wrote a note to Chairman Charles S. Fairchild of the New-York State Democracy, and his messenger reached that organization's headquarters, at 28 East Twenty-third Street, in due season last night.

Ninety of the one hundred members of the New-York State Democracy's Executive Committee were present at the meeting. This number included ex-Secretary Fairchild, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Thomas Costigan, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, John A. Henneberry, Assistant Corporation Counsel H. De Forest Baldwin, W. F. Grote, and John Quinlan.

Tammany's communication was about the first thing considered. It was literally handled with tongs. Chairman Fairchild said in a speech that the whole point of the State Democracy was opposition to Tammany's machine. He made the point also that the State Democracy's County Convention last year did not indorse the State ticket. Therefore, the State Democracy did not come within the scope of Tammany's resolution. Dr. Cremin, the leader of the old Twentieth Assembly District, moved that the proposition by Tammany be rejected, and this was done unanimously. In this way the incident ended for the present.

The meeting of the State Democracy's Executive Committee last night was called for the purpose of deciding whether or not delegates should be sent to the Democratic State Convention to contest the seats of New-York County with Tammany. After a long discussion it was decided to do so. So the State Democracy will hold its own primaries for this purpose on Sept. 16. Resolutions pro and con. on the subject of sending delegates were offered.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutra, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, and Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power urged that it was necessary that delegates should be sent. Justice John Hayes of the Court of Special Sessions and Michael Fennelly and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner opposed it.

Their point was that even if the State Democracy should be given a share of seats in the convention, it would suffer locally as a result. They do not want delegates elected to the Syracuse Convention under any circumstances.

When the vote was taken on the subject the sentiment was found to be overwhelmingly in favor of sending a delegation to contest for the seats. Of those who were present only eight voted in favor of not sending delegates. They were United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, Dr. P. W. Cremin, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, John B. Murray, Justice John Hayes, John J. Brady, James Byrne, and one other.

The action taken by the State Democracy last night means that there will be two contesting delegations from New-York County at the Democratic State Convention—one from Tammany and another from the State Democracy.

FOR HARMONY IN KINGS.

Regulars Adopt Resolutions and Name Dates for Primaries.

After wrestling for nearly three hours with the political situation in Brooklyn, the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County last evening adopted resolutions in conformity with the order of the Democratic State Committee, that all Democrats be permitted to vote at primaries.

The resolutions continued:

Whereas, This General Committee, desiring further to show its willingness to assist in providing means for ascertaining the wishes of the Democratic Electors of this county, and devising a way in which such Electors can present a united front at the State Convention of the party, regardless of local conditions, offer that primary elections be held in all election districts of the county, and that the Inspectors of Elections who shall serve at such primaries shall be equally divided between this and any other organized Democrats who may notify us of their willingness to agree on or before Sept. 11, or, if such part desires, we will consent that such Inspectors shall be appointed by the Chairmen, or a committee of the Democratic State Committee, or that such Inspectors shall be appointed by the Democratic Commissioners in the Board of Elections of the City of Brooklyn, and that the primaries shall be held under rules to be agreed upon by both parties, and in conformity with the general law of the State.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the General Committee be and are authorized and empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about unity of action among the Democratic organizations in this county.

The resolutions continue that the primaries shall be held Sept. 16, under rules to be agreed upon by both organizations. They then provide that for general elections inspectors shall be sworn and all voters shall be entitled to vote at the primaries whether they belong to the so-called regular organization or not. The only requirement shall be that they shall be Democrats. The resolutions further allow protests as to the acts of the primaries to be passed on by the Assembly District Convention, and not by the General Committees. The Assembly District Conventions are to be held Sept. 19.

These propositions will be submitted to the General Committee, which will meet in the Athaneum to-night.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Commmittee last night fixed the Republican primaries for Sept. 10, and the Assembly District Convention for Sept. 13.

TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK

One Detachment Already There, and the Others Expected To-day.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Four companies, A, C, D, and G, of the Seventeenth Infantry, United States Regulars, from Columbus (Ohio) Barracks, arrived this morning and were transported to Chickamauga Park, where they will begin at once the erection of a model military camp, as directed by the Secretary of War. The Seventeenth's Band accompanied the detachment, mustering 234 men and officers. To-morrow the remainder of the United States troops ordered to this point will arrive, to wit: Four companies and band of the Fifth Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky.; two batteries of artillery from Fort McPherson, Atlanta; two batteries from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and St. Francis Barracks Band, St. Augustine, Fla.

Telegraphic communication will be established directly with the camp, which will cover fifty acres in the Kelly Field and Chickamauga Station.

Deadly Fight Between Two Farmers.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Sept. 3.—U. S. Oiler and William Knapp, two prominent farmers of Kay County, quarreled about some hay yesterday, and a fight was the result. Oller used a hatchet and Knapp a pitchfork.

The battle lasted for two minutes with no witnesses except the wives of the men, who were a hundred yards away. Knapp stuck his pitchfork through Oller's body, and Oller cut a deep gash in Knapp's side, from which he will die. Oller died on the spot. His wife pulled the pitchfork out of his body.

Authors' Readings in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The literary and historical festival in connection with the floral fête opened to-day. Authors' readings attracted a large gathering to the Saratoga Opera House this morning. Among those who took part were Charles Follen Adams, Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler of Boston, and Prof. Thomas Davidson of New-York City. The readings were conducted by Franklin W. Smith of Boston and Saratoga. In the Pompeia House of Panso tonight were given representations of Roman life and "Historical Incidents in Life and Action."

Mayor Strong Likes to Umpire.

Every caller on Mayor Strong yesterday thought that it was his duty to allude playfully to the baseball game which the Mayor umpired Monday at Mount Vernon. The Mayor said that although his decisions called forth the strangest remarks from the rooters, such as "Your yellower than a yellow dog," and "Bet your pants on Uncle Bill," he enjoyed the affair hugely. He is in training now to umpire the game between the Republican and Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, to be held at their picnic Thursday.

Journeyed Far for His Bride.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 3.—Philip Wedel of San Francisco, Cal., went to Germany last Spring to visit his parents. While in Hamburg he met Miss Catherine Mann, who arrived in this city Saturday. She was met here by Mr. Wedel, who journeyed from California for the purpose, and to-day they were married by Mayor Fagan. The bridegroom is twenty-one years old and the bride twenty.

They started this evening for a tour of the Western States, whence they will go to San Francisco.

Fender Saves a Child's Life.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Mary Goodman, 229 Monticello Avenue, left her four-year-old boy in the house this morning while she went to a grocery opposite. When she reached the sidewalk she looked back and saw her child in the middle of the street directly in front of a trolley car.

She ran to save it, but the child was picked up by the fender and escaped with a mere scratch.

The President Stays at Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 3.—The President remained at home to-day.

POLICE FORCE IS WARNED

Any One Caught Contributing to a Corruption Fund Will Go.

PROTECTION FOR THE HONEST MEN

Order from the Police Board Sent Out by Acting Chief Conlin and Read at the Stations at Midnight.

The anxious consideration which the Police Commissioners have been giving to the rumored foundation of a great secret organization in the department designed to fight the efforts of the reform Commissioners to reorganize the force has resulted in decisive action on the part of the board.

By a general order issued by Acting Chief Conlin and read in the various police stations at midnight last night, all members of the force were informed that they were not obliged to belong to any organization or contribute to any fund whatever unless they chose to do so, and they were warned that any contribution to a fund raised for corrupt purposes would be punished by dismissal from the department and would be likely to land the men contributing in jail.

On the other hand, the protection of the Commissioners was promised to members of the department against any petty persecution on the part of their associates or superior officers should they refuse to contribute to any such fund if an attempt to raise it is made, and the good intentions of the Police Board toward the department were repeated and emphasized.

This action was taken by Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker, who since the end of last week have been carefully investigating and considering the rumors about the actions of the rank and file of the department, which had come to their ears. The substance of these rumors was to the effect that a meeting of delegates from the various precincts in the city had been held, with the intention of forming an association in the department, which should raise a fund of from $80,000 to $100,000 for the purpose of influencing legislators to block any further police reform legislation at Albany. The association, it was said, was to consist of patrolmen, Roundsmen and Sergeants, who were to pay an initiation fee, respectively, of $20, $25, and $50. Afterward the men were to contribute from $5 upward per month, according to their pay and standing in the department. The fund thus raised was to be spent in securing the election of one or more members of the Legislature, who would work solely in the interests of the men who had enabled them to go to Albany, by blocking all police reform legislation, and by bribing other members of the Legislature to vote against police reform bills.

It was felt by the Police Board that the plan meant practically an organized revolt of the 4,000 policemen in the city against reform, and President Roosevelt with the co-operation of Commissioner Parker, at once set to work to investigate statements they had heard. When interviewed Saturday Commissioner Parker said: "We are aware that there are many criminals upon the police force who, through fear of punishment for past misdeeds and hope of the opportunity for future misdeeds, would descend to almost any means of postponing the retribution which is certain sooner or later to come, and which it behoves the people of this city and this State to inflict at the earliest moment if the police force and the public life of the city is to be redeemed from the unspeakable degradation disclosed last year."

Yesterday and Monday were devoted by the Commissioners almost exclusively to investigating the rumors. The usual Monday meeting of the Police Board was postponed for that purpose. After Commissioners Andrews and Grant had left Headquarters last night, Chief Conlin was sent for to confer with President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker in the latter's room. Soon afterward messengers were sent for from all the precincts and the order warning members of the department to be careful was dispatched. It was intended by the Commissioners to say nothing to the reporters until to-day.

President Roosevelt, when questioned about the order refused to make any statement regarding it. Commissioner Parker, however, admitted that the text of the order agreed with the sketch of it described to him, and confirmed the statement that it was issued with relation to the proposed raising of a "corruption fund." He said:

"I made a statement on the subject Saturday, and since then I have been giving the matter very careful attention. This morning I exchanged views with Mr. Roosevelt. As we understand it, the thing is as yet only a proposition. Now, you cannot punish the mere consideration of a anything. There must be an attempt or a commission. So we decided to issue this statement to members of the force, in order to nip in the bud any such scheme as it is rumored they intend undertaking. I understand that from time to time there have been various associations existing among members of the force, and at times members of these associations have been asked to contribute subscriptions without any explanation being given as to what the money was raised for. If a man objected to contributing, he was not pressed, but he was set down as a marked man in the future. The Commissioners well understand the many acts of petty persecution and annoyance to which such men could be subjected on the part of their associates and superiors, and the purpose in issuing this order was to assure all who did not care to go into any such scheme as is rumored to have been proposed, or any other scheme whatsoever, pernicious or otherwise, that, instead of their being marked men in the future, it is the others who might attempt to annoy them who will be 'marked' by the Commissioners. Any attempt to coerce men into any such schemes will be promptly and effectively dealt with by this board."

Some anxiety was expressed among friends of the Police Board, who "know the ropes," last night, lest their action should be construed into an attack on the two organizations which already exist in the department. But this is not the belief. There are two organizations in the force, both of a harmless nature. One is the Police Benevolent Association, an organization formed for insurance purposes, the members of which, by paying 25 cents per month insure themselves for $200 at death. The other is the Patrolmen's Protective Organization, the members of which consist of the patrolmen only, and in which officers in the force have no power.

Butcher Graff Kills Himself.

Max Graff, a butcher at 43 Delancey Street shot himself last evening. The ball penetrated the right side of the forehead and produced instant death. He had long suffered from chronic ailments, and had been very despondent of late.

MRS. ST. JOHN PROBABLY INSANE

The Late Grand Recorder Robert Macoy's Protege, Well Known Among Masons, Is a Prisoner.

Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, who is well known in Masonic circles in Brooklyn as a protégé of the late Robert Macoy, who was Grand Recorder of the Knights Templars of this State, was arrested near her home in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon under circumstances that seem to indicate that she is insane.

Mrs. St. John lives in the frame house 187 Penn Street in the Eastern District. The upper floor is occupied by Henry Betherson, who was awakened about 1 A. M. yesterday by smoke which was pouring into his apartments. When the firemen arrived it was discovered that the fire was of incendiary origin, it having been set in different parts of the building. Mrs. St. John was nowhere to be seen, but about half an hour after the flames were extinguished she was found by a policeman in Hewes Street, near Kent Avenue, going toward the river, and scantily attired. The policeman took her to the Lee Avenue Police Station, and on the way there she told him she set fire to her home to cook crabs.

Nothing was known at the Lee Avenue Police Station about the fire in Mrs. St. John's house until she was arranged before Justice Goettling in the Lee Avenue Police Court. She was then accused of arson, but as she seemed to be demented she was sent to Raymond Street Jail pending examination as to her mental condition. Fire Marshal Brymer interviewed Mrs. St. John in the jail, and she told him she had eaten nothing in a week. Her daughter, Mrs. Grace Hertzy, who lives with her, is in the country.

Mrs. Anna West of 218 Marcy Avenue, who is Past Associate Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, also visited Mrs. St. John in the jail.

Mrs. St. John is about fifty-five years old. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Peterson and her husband's name was Sibley, but after his death, ten years ago, she assumed the name of St. John, because, she said, she was born on St. Valentine's day, under the sign of Aquarius, and, therefore, St. John was her proper name.

She lost a daughter several years ago, and since then her mind seems to have been affected.

Mrs. St. John has always taken a prominent part in women's secret societies, and after the death of Robert Macoy, she produced papers showing that he had adopted her as his daughter. She insisted upon sitting with his family during the funeral ceremonies in Aurora Grata Cathedral, but was persuaded to relinquish what she claimed her right. She afterward went to a conclave of De Witt Clinton Commandery attired in white satin and carrying Sir Robert Macoy's sword, with which she promenaded around the lodgeroom before the assembled Knights. Then she disappeared.

Mrs. St. John also possessed many of Mr. Macoy's jewels, which for a long time she refused to give to his family until they threatened action against her. Her house, she declared, she intended to convert into a hospital, to be known as the Robert Macoy Memorial Hospital of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mrs. St. John once lectured at a well-known business college in Brooklyn on the subject of the triangle, but her discourse was so rambling that her audience left the hall soon after she began speaking.

She was once an inmate of an asylum and will probably be sent back to it.

FOREST FIRES RAGING AGAIN

Many Homes in the Clearings Around Egg Harbor City, N. J., Abandoned by Their Owners and Left to Burn.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Forest fires are raging fiercely four miles southeast of Tuckahoe, and the flames are approaching toward Egg Harbor City with incredible speed. At 10 o'clock to-night there is every likelihood that everything combustible within forty or fifty miles of the place will be consumed. The farmers are building back fires, but with little hope of saving any of their property.

All the homes of people in the clearings have been practically abandoned, as they would only jeopardize their lives by remaining in them. The country burned over so far is sparsely settled.

HAMMONDTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Fire broke out in the Hampton cranberry bog to-day, and extended from there to the bogs owned by Joseph Wharton and the Wilkinsons. Many acres of bogs were burned over, and thousands of bushels of berries were destroyed.

THE NEW BROOKLYN DRY DOCK

Report of the Naval Board on the Method of Construction Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Navy Department officials who have charge of the Government dry docks, fear that they will be put to additional trouble concerning the new timber dock in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The firm of Walsh Brothers of New-York is completing the dock, the original contractor, James Gillies of Brooklyn, having been notified to abandon his contract.

There has been a question before the department concerning the method of construction adopted by the present contractors, and the differences of opinion between the Navy Department experts and the Walshes were referred to a board of officers which has been in session at Brooklyn. The report of this board was received at the Navy Department to-day, and its contents were withheld from the public until Secretary Herbert has an opportunity to act upon the findings of the board. If the board recommends that the methods of the contractors be disapproved, the builders will be forced to accept the view taken by the department experts.

The present dock has given the department a vast amount of trouble.

MAY UNIFORM ALL THE MEN

Report that Mr. Brookfield Is to Follow Col. Waring's Example.

A rumor was current last night that Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield had issued an order whereby all the men in his department must wear uniforms. His deputy, Mr. Collis, has been, it is said, a keen observer of the results obtained by putting the men of the Department of Street Cleaning in white duck. He is said to have come to the conclusion that, for many reasons, the public would be better served if the men in all the branches of public service wore a dress that would be at once neat, serviceable, and distinctive.

Were all men under Commissioner Brookfield's administration to be uniformed it would include the employes of the Bureaus of Repairs and Supplies, of Streets and Roads, of Street Improvements, of Lamps and Gas, of the Chief Engineer of Croton Aqueduct, of the Water Purveyor, of the Water Register, of Sewers, and of Encumbrances.

Neither Mr. Brookfield nor Mr. Collis could be found last night to verify the rumor.

Shot Dead in His Buggy.

GALLATIN, Penn., Sept. 3.—William Guthrie, a prominent citizen of Gallatin and a brother of the Mayor of Gallatin, was shot twice and instantly killed yesterday by James Shaffer, son of Capt. Harry Shaffer, the owner of the celebrated Peytonia Stock Farm. Guthrie and a friend named Sawyers of Lexington, Ky., were shooting doves on the Shaffer place, when Shaffer ordered them off. The men had some words, and Shaffer came out with a gun. He told Sawyers to get out of the buggy, as he was going to kill Guthrie. Sawyers got out, and Shaffer shot Guthrie twice. He fell out of the buggy dead. Shaffer was arrested and is now in jail.

Mrs. Gerry Reported Much Better.

Mrs. Gerry, mother of Commodore Gerry, was much better last night. At the house it was stated that a marked improvement in her condition had taken place during the day, and that the critical point, it was believed, had been passed.

A SPECIAL GOLD DEPOSIT

The Sub-Treasury Receives $2,000,000 from a Trust Company.

PROBABLY FOR THE BOND SYNDICATE

Withdrawals of $1,100,000 for Export—No Fear for the Reserve Fund—Money for Crop Movements.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company deposited $2,000,000 in gold coin in the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The deposit was announced simply as a special one, the trust company merely taking a receipt therefor.

The deposit caused a good deal of comment in financial circles, and it was assumed that it was really on account of the bond syndicate in anticipation of another large drain on the Sub-Treasury during this week. It does not, however, appear in the Treasury figures.

There does not appear to be any doubt that this gold will eventually find its way into the Treasury through the syndicate in the same way as other deposits of a similar character. All that is necessary to be done to accomplish this is the turning over of the receipt of Assistant Treasurer Jordan, or a portion of the deposit can be turned over to the Treasurer and a new receipt given for the balance, according as the syndicate may determine or its needs demand.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the second financial institution to aid the syndicate in its efforts to maintain the gold reserve against the drain of gold exports. The American Exchange National Bank deposited $500,000 with the same object a little over a week ago.

It is conjectured that the $2,000,000 deposited yesterday came from the vaults of the National City Bank, in which institution the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has its main account.

The Treasury's gold reserve stood yesterday morning at $100,591,341. The first withdrawal for export was by the firm of Haskier, Wood & Co., which will send $1,000,000 in gold to Europe by the steamship Teutonic, which sails to-day. Nesslage & Fuller also withdrew $100,000 in gold for shipment to-day by the steamship St. Louis. Up to the time the Sub-Treasury closed yesterday afternoon, no gold had been deposited by the syndicate, nor had any part of the $2,000,000 deposited by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company been released.

The withdrawals had no effect on the market, as there is a feeling of confidence in Wall Street that the syndicate will succeed in keeping the gold reserve up to the one-hundred-million-dollar mark.

It was not known yesterday whether any more gold would be withdrawn from the Treasury to-day for shipment on Thursday. The present rates for sterling exchange leave a fair margin of profit in shipping gold. Sight drafts were strong yesterday at $4.90 to $4.90¼. As the Bank of England is paying for American gold £3 16s. 3¾d. an ounce, gold can be delivered in London, it is reported, at $4.88⅝.

Despite the continued shipments of gold, the feeling in financial circles is hopeful. The ability of the bond syndicate to prevent any serious encroachment upon the hundred-million Treasury reserve is not doubted. It is also expected that the movement of crops to Europe will before long bring a plentiful supply of commercial bills into circulation, which will of necessity lower the rate of exchange to a figure that would make the shipment of gold unprofitable.

Handy & Harman will ship to-day to Europe $50,000 in smelters' gold bars.

There was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday by a bank in this city $175,000 in legal tender notes of large denominations for a transfer of small notes to New-Orleans. Eight thousand silver dollars were also deposited for a similar transfer to New-Orleans. This money is to be used in moving the cotton crop. It is the first deposit of the kind of any magnitude this season, and will doubtless be speedily followed by many large deposits of a similar character.

TREASURY STATEMENT DELAYED.

An Error of a Few Cents Discovered Late Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—No debt statement was issued from the Treasury to-day for August, as an error in the cash account prevented a balance being struck.

The error was discovered and a balance was struck a few minutes before 4 o'clock. The error was a trivial one of a few cents only, but it was discovered too late to permit the debt statement to be issued to-day.

The statement will be made public tomorrow. The Treasury balance as shown in to-morrow's statement will be $184,039,156, of which $100,329,837 is gold. Withdrawals of $1,100,000 in gold for export to Europe were reported by Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New-York late this afternoon. Unofficial advices report $2,000,000 in gold deposited by the syndicate to-day. This would make the gold reserve stand, with withdrawals and deposits accounted for, at $101,229,837.

Negroes Object to Separate Schools.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—The two school buildings set apart by the School Board for the use of negro pupils were empty to-day, as they were yesterday, when the school commenced. The buildings are in every way as well equipped as those of the white schools, and provided with competent teachers, but the negroes will not use them. The blacks demand admission to all schools, and threaten suits for damages for interfering with their rights of citizenship. The whites will retaliate by refusing employment to black men.

Mgr. Satolli in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3.—Archbishop Satolli and party, who are to dedicate the Hill Seminary to-morrow, arrived here to-day from Duluth. Mgr. Satolli is the guest of Archbishop Ireland. A representative of Mgr. Satolli said there was no truth in the published report that, when the Archbishop was elevated to the Cardinalate, he was to remain in the United States as Pro Delgato Apostolico.

Fate Cruel to David Heinrichs.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—David Heinrichs opened a grocery store at Lafayette and Whiton Streets this morning. While he was arranging his goods an oil stove exploded in the living rooms, on the second floor, and the building was destroyed. The loss on stock was $800 and on building $1,000. The latter was owned by Julius Wittpen.

A Brooklyn Man Drowned.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 3.—William Flagg, twenty-one years old, of 44 Simonds Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the Kill von Kull from an excursion barge last evening. He was sitting on the rail, and fell overboard. Friends are trying to recover the body.

A Baby Falls Forty-five Feet.

YONKERS, Sept. 3.—Michael Liza, eighteen months old, a son of Charles Liza of 139 School Street, climbed on a chair this evening and fell out of a window forty-five feet above the ground. The baby's skull was fractured, and it died almost instantly.

ARGENTINE'S BOUNDARY QUESTION

Solved by Chile's Removal of the San Francisco Landmark and Acceptance of the Andes as Limits.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 3.—Advices from Santiago de Chile are that Chile will agree to the removal of the landmark, San Francisco de Limache, in accordance with the Argentine contention, allow the boundary line to pass through the highest peaks of the Andes, and thus solve satisfactorily the long, vexing qestion of the two countries.

THE FISHERMEN ARE PIRATES

No Doubt that Wrecks Are Robbed of Their Valuables at Several Ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—The investigation ordered by the Dominion Government into the charges of piracy against the fishermen of the lower part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle has been concluded, and bears out all the complaints of the master of the steamship Mexico, and the stories told by many survivors of wrecks upon the inhospitable coasts of Anticosti, Labrador, Belle Isle, Sable Islands, and the islands of the Magdalen group or Newfoundland.

The fishermen of the Belle Isle coast, in particular, are shown by the result of this inquiry to be a gang of pirates. Sometimes there is a shadow of excuse for these men in helping themselves to provisions from a ship that is going to pieces, but in the case of the Mexico there was not a redeeming feature in their conduct. They not only declined to aid the Captain to save anything from the wreck, but intimidated the crew and plundered the vessel of everything they could carry away, and then set fire to the wreck for the purpose of gaining access to the more valuable cargo stored in the lower hold.

The locality in which the wreck occurred is beyond the pale of Dominion jurisdiction, and there is little hope that Newfoundland will do anything toward punishing the marauders or checking their piratical operations in the future.

GREAT FLOODS IN EASTERN MEXICO

Ten Railroad Bridges Washed Away and Much Other Damage Done.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Specials from Saltillo and other points in Eastern Mexico say that that section of the country has just been visited by the heaviest floods known for many years. The Mexican National Railroad has suffered heavy losses, ten bridges having been washed away north of Saltillo.

Telegraph wires are also down in that part of the country, and great damage has been caused to crops and property.

Official reports of the havoc created by the mountain rain last Friday in Northeastern Mexico prove the situation to be even worse than at first reported. Between Monterey and Laredo at least ten miles of telegraph wires were washed away, and almost every bridge was carried down with the flood. The loss will probably not be less than $500,000. The Mexican National Railroad and the Gulf Railway are equally crippled toward the East. Tampico is cut off, and the destruction of property there is unknown.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS BENEFITED

Increased Activity in Coal Mining and in Glassmaking.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 3.—The 3,000 employés of the Union Coal Company, which operates the Richards, Hickory Ridge, Hickory Swamp, and Pennsylvania Collieries, were notified yesterday that, during September, the mines will work sixty hours per week. This is the first time in a year that the company's collieries have been operated full time.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The More-Jonas-More and Parker Brothers, hollowware glass factories, went into blast yesterday. The Cumberland Glass Company put one of its hollowware factories in blast to-day.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 3.—The Bonner Fur Cutting Company has made arrangements to locate a new plant in this city, to begin operations Oct. 1. The firm will occupy the building erected by the Jewett Oilcloth Works, and later occupied by the Washington Rubber Company. The Bonner Company will employ about 150 skilled hands.

American and British Sailors Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—By a private letter from Montevideo it is learned that on July 4 the sailors of the American cruiser Newark and those from the British merchant marine in port had a rough-and-tumble fight. A Briton took down the American flag that was used in the decorations of a saloon. That started the ball rolling, and for twenty minutes the fighting was fast and furious. No one was seriously injured. Later in the day John Astrom, one of the Newark's men, was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen. He was recovering when the letter was written.

Passed the New Canadian Lock.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 3.—The tug L. D. Smith was the first American craft to pass the portals of the new Canadian lock at this point, which she did this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with three other boats, for the purpose of trying the new waterway. The canal will be opened to commerce on Saturday by the Canadian steamer Majestic. The opening will be entirely informal. None of the Dominion officials are expected to be present.

The Kite's Voyage to Greenland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—Capt. McKenzie of the Gloucester fishing schooner John F. McKenzie makes an important correction of the statement respecting the Peary steamer Kite, given out by his mate yesterday. The Kite did not reach Holsteinburg till July 27, instead of the 15th. She met with stormy weather, over-ran Holsteinburg sixty miles, and had to engage an Eskimo pilot to make the return trip to the harbor. All the members of the party are in splendid health.

A County Treasurer Short.

PAULDING, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Michael Finan, outgoing County Treasurer, is said to be short $32,122 in his accounts. A. B. Holcombe and E. P. Copeland, appointed to count the funds, report that they find $56,034, but Finan claims that $9,534 of this belongs to the Township and School Fund Treasurers. The report of the examiners showed something over $14,000 of this alleged shortage, and the balance of the total shortage of $32,122 has been created since Jan. 21 last.

For Violating Canada's Fishery Laws.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—Alarming news was received in this city to-day from Labrador. It was that a Canadian cruiser, armed with Gatling guns and other weapons, had seized a number of Newfoundland schooners fishing in the waters of Canadian Labrador, and conveyed them to Bradorn on the charge of violating the Canadian fishery laws. This action is incomprehensible here, and has caused much indignation.

To be an Interpreter in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The President to-day appointed Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., of New-York to be interpreter to the United States Legation in Japan.

Mr. McAdoo Goes to the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left Washington to-day to spend a short vacation in the Adirondacks.

MRS. FLEMING ARRESTED

Taken into Custody on Returning from Mrs. Bliss's Funeral.

CHARGE IS POISONING HER MOTHER

Analysis Shows Tartar Emetic Was Used, Disguised, with the Cunning of an Expert, with Sugar.

Matricide was the accusation implied in Coroner O'Meagher's warrant which yesterday consigned Mrs. Alice L. Fleming to a cell in the Tombs.

The warrant specified that the prisoner was charged with sending poison in food to her mother, Mrs. Henry H. Bliss, who died last Friday at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Mrs. Bliss was buried yesterday at Greenwood, and Mrs. Fleming stood by her grave under the surveillance of a policeman, but not under arrest. When Mrs. Fleming, on her return home, was about to enter the Colonial Hotel, where she lived with her stepfather, she was taken into custody and arraigned before Magistrate Simms, at the Harlem Police Court.

Magistrate Simms took cognizance of the charge and promptly sent the accused woman to the Criminal Court Building, where Coroner O'Meagher awaited her. The Coroner, after a conference with Assistant District Attorney Battle, decided to commit the prisoner without bail, pending the inquest.

The arrest and committal of Mrs. Fleming was the result of the conviction that a crime had been committed, and the diagnosis of Dr. W. F. Bullman, Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, and Coroner O'Meagher. W. T. Scheele, the analytical chemist, was given portions of the stomach and intestines, and analyses by him yesterday disclosed traces of tartar emetic, so that he was able to corroborate the judgment of Drs. Bullman, O'Hanlon, and O'Meagher.

A conditional warrant had been issued by Capt. Thompson of the Thirtieth Precinct, and he decided yesterday afternoon that the evidence in his and Coroner O'Meagher's possession warranted decisive action, and executed the process.

Capt. Thompson went yesterday morning to the Colonial Hotel, and had an interview with Mrs. Fleming.

"Mrs. Fleming," he began, "you read the newspapers, and must know that on account of the strange way your mother died suspicion attaches to you."

"Captain," replied Mrs. Fleming, who was polite but unmoved, "I cannot help gossip or newspaper stories. I am entirely innocent. My mother was the best friend I had."

"Do you purpose, Mrs. Fleming," asked the Captain, "going to the funeral to-day?"

"That is my intention."

"Then I must inform you that a policeman will accompany you."

"Very well. I must submit, I suppose, but I shall go."

Policeman Sawyer was detailed to be Mrs. Fleming's escort. She left the hotel soon after 9 o'clock, in deep mourning, and so closely veiled that her features could not be distinguished, and, walking quickly, entered a cab. Policeman Sawyer followed and closed the door.

They were driven to Mrs. Bliss's late home, where Dr. John T. Patey, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, read the burial service before a casket which was covered with black broadcloth and silver-mounted. On the lid was a plate inscribed:

EVALINA M. BLISS,
Died Aug. 30,
1895.

Others of Mrs. Bliss's family present were her husband; Henry E. Bliss, their son, who is Librarian of the College of the City of New-York, and their daughter, Florence. With the immediate family were a few friends. Strangers were excluded from the services. When the coffin was placed in the hearse intense interest in the funeral was manifested by neighbors who thronged windows and stoops to see the cortège leave for Greenwood Cemetery.

After the funeral had ended in interment Mrs. Fleming, who had not exhibited any emotion, returned to this city in a cab with Policeman Sawyer, and as it halted before the Eighth Avenue entrance of the Colonial Hotel, Detective Moore stepped forward. After whispering to Mrs. Fleming that she was his prisoner he took the seat occupied by Policeman Sawyer, and the cab was driven to the Harlem Police Court, where Capt. Thompson had gone to secure the presence and action of Magistrate Simms.

Mrs. Fleming was not moved by her arrest, and on the way to the court spoke of the weather, and chatted on subjects foreign to the plight she was in. At the court she stepped lightly out of the cab and tripped like a girl up the steps leading to the private examination room. Capt. Thompson was there, and she greeted him with a nod and smile of recognition. While waiting for arraignment she chatted nonchalantly, but in such a low tone that bystanders could not hear what was said. Capt. Thompson, while declining to repeat the conversation on the plea that it was ungallant, said that it did not refer to any serious subject.

When Magistrate Simms appeared he requested Mrs. Fleming to raise her veil, and she complied. The prisoner is short and slim, plain and sallow, but her deportment is dignified, and her manners and language those of a well-bred woman. She bowed and smiled when the Magistrate looked up inquiringly while reading Coroner O'Meagher's warrant, and listened more courteously than attentively while he explained that because she had been arrested on such a mandate he had no other course to pursue than to send her before the official who issued it, but that at any time after the Coroner had fulfilled his duty, he, Mr. Simms, on her application, would accord her a hearing.

"I thank you very much," said Mrs. Fleming, in a firm and pleasant voice. "Good afternoon, Sir."

Leaving the court Capt. Thompson became Mrs. Fleming's custodian, and they went to Coroner O'Meagher on a train of the Third Avenue elevated railroad, getting out at Canal Street and walking to the Criminal Court Building.

Coroner O'Meagher received Mrs. Fleming considerately and he exhibited lively sympathy for her in her strait. Indeed, he at first asked if she had thought of bail and what friends she wanted to communicate with. She mentioned a Mr. Gleason just as the Coroner was reminded that the prisoner was accused of a capital crime. He then

Kept Me Well All Summer

Says one hard-working woman, to whom vacation was only a vision, and who took the great blood purifier, nerve tonic, and appetizer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

consulted Assistant District Attorney Battle, with the result that the question of bail was set aside.

Mrs. Fleming was delicately informed that, while it would be necessary to commit her to the Tombs, she should have ample opportunity to communicate with her friends or legal advisers. Papers bearing on her case were drawn up. While the clerk was writing, Mrs. Fleming, her chair drawn close to his, chatted unconcernedly and laughed. She exhibited no emotion, but it was remarked that her gayety was nervous.

The documents on which the authorities rely are a report from Analyst Scheele on the result of his examination for poison of the organs of Mrs. Bliss and of the residuum in the pitcher in which it is claimed was clam chowder sent to the dead woman, and a complaint on information and belief by Capt. Thompson that Alice L. Fleming furnished to her mother, Evalina L. Bliss, certain poisoned food Aug. 30, from the partaking of which food Mrs. Bliss died the same day.

Only Capt. Thompson's accusation was read to Mrs. Fleming. She made no reply and when the committment had been signed by Coroner O'Meagher, Capt. Thompson by a gesture led Mrs. Fleming outside. They went down the elevator to the corridor below and crossed the "Bridge of Sighs." A minute later the prisoner was in charge of the matron of the Tombs.

While Mrs. Fleming's dignified but unconcerned bearing impressed many at the Harlem Police Court and the Coroners' office as that of an innocent woman of great self-reliance in full control of her emotions, Dr. Bullman, who was Mrs. Bliss's physician, Capt. Thompson, and Coroner O'Meagher said without reserve that the case for the people was flawless and that at the proper time valid evidence, the revelation of which at present would be an imprudence, would be presented to show that no error had been made in arresting Mrs. Fleming.

Dr. Bullmann's first care was to deny a report that he had prescribed for Mrs. Bliss and left her to the consequences of not following his directions. This, he said, was absolutely false, as when summoned to attend her he gave her the care that a conscientious physician gives, and remained with her until she appeared to have rallied.

"As to the poisoning," he said, "we will trace the pitcher of chowder and the pie from the hands of Mrs. Fleming to the hands of Mrs. Bliss. Besides, I shall, when called upon to testify under oath, relate two accusations made to me by Mrs. Bliss. I shall not talk before that. Nor shall I say who carried the poisoned food to Mrs. Bliss. As to the poisoning, the gastritis found at the autopsy convinced me. It was recent, had come on suddenly, and had been violent, and had not involved any organ but the stomach. The person who chose the poison knew something of toxicology, if not a great deal, because in the sediment in the pitcher there was sugar."

Capt. Thompson appeared last night to be entirely contented with his day's work.

"I am not," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "going to name the messenger who took the food to Mrs. Bliss's house until I am called upon to testify. This decision is because I have been heartily and usefully aided in my investigation of this case by persons who shun publicity, but who would be revealed if I named this one person.

"I had but one warrant. There will be no more warrants. The case is ended, so far as the police are concerned. Of course, I am a man and fully appreciate Mrs. Fleming's position, but I am a police officer and had to do my duty. I will say that Mrs. Fleming behaved like a well-bred woman. She was treated with respect and sympathy and she recognized it, because when the matron at the Tombs took charge of her she turned to me and thanked me very nicely for the courtesies I have shown her.

"The motive? Well you are capable of judging. Don't let us touch on that subject any more than on the evidence that has been kept back. I do not propose to help the defense of any prisoner by telling where the prosecution's powder is stored.

"In regard to the source of the poison," asked the reporter, "have you discovered where it was obtained or purchased?"

"Ah, there, I'll be frank. No. I'd like to find out. But it's going to be no small undertaking."

Coroner O'Meagher during the day racked his conscience by resorting to fables when asked pertinent questions.

In the evening, however, he talked a little more freely, though guardedly. He admitted that everything depended on the report of Chemist Scheele, but that this expert had told him enough last Monday to convince him that no error in diagnosis had been made by himself or Drs. O'Hanlon and Bullman. When the final report would come there would be warrant to act firmly, repugnant as the duty might be.

It would be imprudent, he added, to fully reveal the evidence in the case. It is better to disappoint the morbidly curious than to furnish the other side with material to annul or combat the testimony for the people.

"To sum up," he concluded, "I have such information as compels me to act with the greatest care, and Capt. Thompson is, while working independently, acting in concert with me and with my full consent and approval."

Dr. Walter T. Scheele of 55 Whitehall Street, who, as an expert chemist, was engaged in the Dr. Buchanan and other poisoning cases, made the analysis of the clam broth remaining in the pitcher and of part of the stomach and intestines of Mrs. Bliss. Acting under the instructions of the Coroner, his lips were sealed, and last night he referred callers to Coroner O'Meagher.

From the Coroner it was learned that the contents of both the pitcher and the part of Mrs. Bliss's stomach revealed the presence of tartar emetic. This form of mineral poison is peculiar, because it emits the same odor as sugar when both are subjected to heat, and in this case there seems to be evidence that the antimony, of which tartar emetic is a form, was mixed with cane sugar.

This, it is said, was done to deceive the analytical chemist and looks like the work of one not unfamiliar with toxological science.

"What can I say?" asked Henry H. Bliss, husband of the woman whose death was due to tartar emetic poisoning, at the Colonial Hotel last night. "One way my hands are tied to help that unfortunate girl who was arrested. Another way my lips should be sealed, because talk might do her harm. I can say this, however, that Mrs. Fleming is innocent.

"Perhaps I am wrong, but I want to deny some of the many silly and scandalous stories that are about. Alice was never what they call a 'new woman,' never rode a bicycle, never put on any but womanly attire. As to her habits, she has been secluded for several years, instead of gadding about.

"I again deny that I and the wife I buried to-day were on bad terms. We were not. I do not on such a day care to repeat and enlarge on the explanation I gave of my living at the Colonial Hotel.

"There have, too, been wrong statements about the Livingston estate. It was worth more than a million, but to have carried most of the property would have required a fortune. My wife wanted money, lawyers were consulted, and with an act of the Legislature and legal devices there were several sales, and Mrs. Bliss got her share, which went in my financial disasters. I lost her fortune—that's it.

"The rest of the proceeds was taken care of by trust companies, and the sum is now about $200,000. That is Alice's money, for she is the direct issue of my wife. Poor girl, she has been singularly unfortunate, singularly unfortunate. I deeply regret that I was compelled to suspect that she sent the chowder to her mother, and forced to conclude that if poison was put in it, it was my stepdaughter's act. I shall, of course, be at the disposition of the authorities as a witness, but have at present no information except what is based on supposition."

Coroner O'Meagher was solicitous about Mrs. Fleming's little boy and girl, who, by their mother's arrest, were left without their natural protector, and he instructed the police to notify the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to inquire into their welfare. The society's officers requested the police to decide if the children were in proper hands. When a Roundsman was sent to the Colonial Hotel he was informed that the wife of J. M. Haight, a private detective who was the constant companion of H. H. Bliss, yesterday had come to the hotel to take charge of them.

Late last night it was said by good authority that the report of Chemist Scheele sent to Coroner O'Meagher was not a final one, but a preliminary one, and that a more exhaustive history of the analyses and their results would be prepared to be submitted at the inquest, for which no date is set.

THE MOON IN ECLIPSE

A Beautiful Sky Spectacle that New-Yorkers Watched for Hours.

SECOND OVERSHADOWING IN A YEAR

It Began at 9:48 and Ended at 2:54—Magnificent Light Effects—The View with the Naked Eye a Good One.

There was a total eclipse of the moon last night. It began at 9:48 and ended at 2:54 this morning. Total obscuration began at six minutes after midnight, and lasted until 1:47. At that hour the moon began to emerge from the shadow, and gradually it crawled along until the full disk shone out again in brilliant splendor.

If the night had been made to order for the observers in and about New-York it would not have been more satisfactory. Not a cloud obscured the sky, and, when the moon rose, soon after 8 o'clock, it shone with such perfect clearness as is seldom seen in this latitude. It appeared like a monster electric light, only toned and softened down, yet with a power for all that that surpassed anything man with all his ingenuity could hope to produce.

The average layman could see nothing out of the ordinary for some time after the hour when, according to the scientists, the eclipse began. There was no diminution in the range and brilliancy of the disk, and the flood of light that it shed on the earth was as great as ever. The moon was now in the penumbra, or outer shadow of the earth, and only the strongest glasses could distinguish any obstruction. To the naked eye, there was a slight, black, wavering line in the upper corner of the planet, a mark of irregularity, but nothing more.

Crowds of curious spectators gazed with rapt attention at the sky, and exclamations of disgust were plentiful when the hoped for show did not materialize.

"Say, where's yer eclipse?" demanded a tattered newsboy, who stood in the shadow of Ben Franklin's statue in Printing House Square. His query was directed to a companion who had evidently promised that there would be something worth seeing.

"Well, I seen it in der papes," the other boy answered.

"Seen what?"

"Dat dere was goin' ter be er eclipse."

"Well, der papes is er fake, see! Der ain't no eclipse, is der?"

"Naw," admitted the other, with much reluctance, and then the couple walked away in disgust.

This was at 10 o'clock, twelve minutes after the moon had entered the penumbra. A half hour afterward even the two newsboys might have seen a change. The brilliant light shed by the moon up to this time now began to grow dimmer, and the white disk itself lost much of its strength. But still there was no sign of a shadow on the moon's surface, simply a diminution of the volume of light that had flooded the city. Gradually the atmosphere took on a blue tinge, and at 11 o'clock, when the moon began to pass into the numbra, or full shadow, there was a hazy, almost ghostly, light.

From this point the ordinary observers, who were not armed with glasses, had almost as fine a view of the phenomenon as the best-equipped scientists. The moon moved steadily into the shadow, until by midnight nearly half of its surface was obscured. But behind the shadow the round shape could still be made out, the effect being very much like looking at the sun through a smoked glass on a Winter's day.

The moonlight, in the meantime, grew steadily less and less, until finally it practically died out entirely. Where the electric street lamps had, earlier in the night, been almost superfluous as far as making things brighter went, they now furnished a very welcome illumination. From the high buildings down town the harbor and shipping had made a most exquiste picture bathed in the moonlight. As the eclipse advanced, the picture was slowly shut out, as if a dark screen were being gradually drawn over the light-giving source. The effect was exceedingly beautiful.

While the total eclipse lasted the color effect was magnificent. The veiled disk looked like a huge rose opal. The color deepened perceptibly as the moon drew more and more into the shadow, and, with each minute some startling, new, and delightful effect was added.

For a long time after the moon was totally obscured it seemed almost as if the it was at a standstill. But, after a time, one bright corner began to peep out of the shadow and slowly the unveiling proceeded until the "queen of night" was standing out once more clear and pure in the blue sky, and the second total eclipse of the year was over.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Augustus Thomas's New Play.—The sale of seats for "The Capitol," the new play by Augustus Thomas, which Manager J. M. Hill is to produce at the Standard Theatre next Monday night, will open at that house to-morrow. The scenery which is being painted for the production is almost completed, and rehearsals are being held daily. The final dress rehearsal will be held next Sunday night, and the members of the company will have all of Monday in which to rest, so that they will be bright and fresh for the opening performance.

—"The Artist's Model."—"The Artist's Model" company, which is to be sent to this country this season, is now making an Autumn tour of the English provinces. It includes Louise Beaudet, Winifred Dennis, Ethel Hope, Violet Lloyd, Lalor Shiel, Alice Selwyn, E. W. Garden, W. E. Philp, Percy Marshall, Bert Haslem, Milroy Cooper, Fred Wright, Jr., and Margaret Fraser. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for the American tour.

Loie Fuller Coming to America.—Loie Fuller has a new dance, which she calls "The Rose," and which has made a great sensation in Europe. It will be one of the features of her American tour, which will open in November, previous to her proposed trip around the world. The new dance is done with the aid of mirrors, and is said to be one of her greatest creations.

—"Fleur-de-Lis" a Success.—"Fleur-de-Lis" is a success, and bids fair to shine on for some time to come at Palmer's Theatre. The character of Fleur-de-Lis is one that fits Miss Fox perfectly. That of the Count des Escarbilles is one that shows all the versatility and mirth-provoking ability of Mr. De Angelis to the fullest extent.

—Bijou Theatre.—The date for the opening of the Bijou Theatre, under the management of Rudolph Aronson, has finally been fixed for Sept. 16, when May Irwin will begin a season there, presenting her new farce, "The Widow Jones." The Aronsons have made many changes in the auditorium of the house, which is now one of the prettiest in New-York.

—"The Swordsman's Daughter."—This is the name of the new play which has been written by Clement Scott and Brandon Thomas for the opening of the Autumn season of the London Adelphi. This week is being devoted to a series of dress and scenic rehearsals, which are really performances, with the exception of the presence of an audience.

—"Alabama" a Success.—E. S. Willard has sent this telegram to Charles Frohman regarding the reception of "Alabama" in London Monday night: "'Alabama' received with applause throughout, and at the close of the play the audience desired me to congratulate Mr. Thomas on its success. I have much pleasure in carrying out its wishes."

—Frederick Bancroft's Season.—Clarence Fleming has almost completely booked the tour of Frederick Bancroft, the new magician, of whose spectacular performance so much has been said. Managers seem willing to take Mr. Fleming's word as to the quality of the performance that will be given by the practically unknown artist.

—"The Twentieth Century Girl."—Frederick Hallen has engaged the Hawthorne sisters for the coming season of "The Twentieth Century Girl," in which his wife is to star. In order to accept this engagement, the Hawthornes had to cancel seasons both here and in London, where they had intended going in October.

—American Theatre.—The first performance of "The Great Diamond Robbery," which was postponed from Monday night, will positively be given at the American Theatre this evening. W. H. Thompson, to whose indisposition the postponement was due, has entirely recovered.

—Matinées at the Empire.—The regular Wednesday matinées at the Empire Theatre will be given this season, as usual, but they will not begin until October. During this month the only afternoon performances will occur on Saturdays.

—Lyceum Theatre.—The ninth season of the Lyceum Theatre will begin this evening with the production, by E. H. Sothern, of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

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VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S CONTEST

AT SAYVILLE TO-DAY 2,000 WILL COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

Heroes of Many Struggles to Try for New Glories—A Distinctively County Affair.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 3.—Sayville will have a gala day to-morrow. Over 2,000 volunteer firemen, from the Suffolk County villages, with their friends, will be there to contest for prizes and glory.

The seventh annual tournament of the Suffolk County Fire Department will be held here, and special trains from New-York and Brooklyn will be run to accommodate those who wish to come from the cities and places along the routes.

Sayville's civic pride has been aroused, and great preparations for the entertaining of her many expected guests have been made. A grand stand, 65 feet by 15 feet, spans the main street for the accommodation of the judges and members of the press, and on both sides of the wide street, for over half a block, tiers of seats have been built, so that the visitors may be comfortable while observing the contests. There will be many fire companies from other counties, but they will not be permitted to contest, as everything is to be local to the county.

Relief Hose Company No. 2, from Freeport, is expected to do wonderful things and maintain the reputation earned at Babylon in 1893. No less famous old Neptune No. 29 of Greenport, which has won more prizes than any engine in the country, will be there with "Ed" Ging, the pride of the department. S. Truman Preston, who has been a fireman for over forty years, is chief of the Greenport Fire Department. Engine Company No. 1 and Eagle Hose Company will also represent Greenport.

Southold will send one hundred valiant firemen to contest. They will have a full band to accompany their engine, hook and ladder truck, and two hose carriages. Amityville will send her hook and ladder company and twenty men. The other villages will be represented as follows:

Bellport, hook and ladder, thirty men. Freeport, one engine, three hose companies and one hook and ladder, and one hundred and thirty men. Bohemia Hook and Ladder Company, twenty men. Bay Shore Hose Company, Protector, twenty men. East Islip Hose Company, sixteen men. Breslau Engine Company, twenty men. West Sayville Hook and Ladder Company, forty men. Union Hook and Ladder Company, twenty-five men. Bayport Hose Company, thirty men.

Robert Holmes will be the Marshal of the day. Harry Ohlsen, foreman of Sayville Hook and Ladder Company, will be one of the managers of the tournament. He has been a faithful fireman ever since the first bucket brigade was formed there, seventeen years ago.

John Z. O'Brien, Sheriff of Suffolk County, another veteran fireman, will have charge of the distribution of the prizes at the tournament. Of the prizes which are on exhibition in Sayville, the chief interest centers in the Eagle trumpet, the first contest for which took place at Sayville during the tournament of 1889, between the hook and ladder companies of Suffolk County. Last year it was carried off by Phoenix company of Sag Harbor, which it is understood will not be a competitor this year. The other prizes are as follows:

Hook and Ladder Race.—First prize, United States flag, of best silk, 6 by 6½ feet, with staff, belt, and tassels. Second prize, Standard Babcock fire extinguisher, nickel plated. Third prize, four double swing torches, nickel plated.

Juvenile Hook and Ladder.—First prize, decorated silk banner, mounted complete. Second prize, octagon parallel trumpet, with silk cord, presented by Cairns & Brother.

Hose Race.—First prize, lead pole, with silk bannerette and red, white, and blue parade drag rope, 150 feet long, mounted complete, presented by L. C. Behman. Second prize, four parallel axes, with polished handles. Third prize, twelve aluminium spanners, presented by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

Special Ladder Contest.—First prize, Waltham gold watch, presented by H. L. Terry. Second prize, suit of clothes, presented by A. Lyons & Sons, New-York City. Third prize, silk hat and cane, presented by Lusting Brothers, New-York City.

Engine Contests.—First-class, first prize, grand carved oak clock, silver dial, clock 56½ inches high. Second prize, pair Eclipse lanterns, nickel plated.

Second-class, first prize, United States flag, 10 by 18 feet, and 25-foot streamer, presented by J. O'Brien. Second prize, pair of meeting-room lamps, mounted complete; these lamps are mammoth size and decorated in splendid style.

Steamers.—First prize, four pictures, 22 by 30 inches, scenes in the life of a fireman, colored by hand, framed in oak. Second prize, pair lanterns, nickel plated, presented by the Gleason Bailey Manufacturing Company.

Special Engine Contest.—First prize, 100 feet regulation hose with nickel-plated tournament play pipe and couplings. Second prize, silver trumpet with silk cord and tassels, presented by S. F. Hayward & Co.

Many of the contestants arrived in town this afternoon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. Thomas W. Symons, will relieve Major Ernest H. Ruffner; Major Ruffner will take station at Portland, Oregon, relieving Major Post; Major J. D. Knight will take station at Willett's Point, N. Y., relieving Capt. William T. Russell; Capt. Russell will take station at Mobile, Ala., relieving the officer in charge of the engineer works at that point; Lieut. William E. Craighill will report to Willett's Point, N. Y., for duty.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. William G. Haak, Ninth Infantry, two days' extension; Lieut. Col. William H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General, one month; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry, ten days; Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Eighth Infantry, one month; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, two months; Capt. Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, ten days' extension; Capt. Horace B. Sarson, Second Infantry, ten days' extension.

—Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. Jacob G. Galbraith, from First Lieutenant First Cavalry to First Cavalry, Troop L, vice Boutelle, retired; First Lieut. John D. L. Hart, from Second Lieutenant First Cavalry to First Cavalry, Troop B, vice Galbraith, promoted; Additional Second Lieut. Joseph H. Herron, First Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant First Cavalry, Troop H, vice Hartman, promoted.

—Court-martial at Angel Island, Cal.—Detail: Major Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon; Capts. John J. O'Connell, Marion P. Tauss, Charles G. Starr, First Infantry; Lieuts. Frank O. Ferris, Leon S. Roudiez, George A. Detchmendy, Sydney A. German, Frank A. Wilbur, Joseph R. Binns, First Infantry, and Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, First Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Louis H. Brant, Adjutant First Infantry, has been relieved from duty as recruiting officer with the troops in Camp of Instruction, and detailed as recruiting officer at Angel Island, Cal.

—Capt. David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Niobrara, has been detailed Inspector of Indian Supplies to be delivered at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota.

—Transfers in the First Cavalry: John O. Adams, from Troop B to Troop L; Capt. Jacob J. Galbraith, from Troop L to Troop B.

—Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, will return to his station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

Navy.

—Lieut. G. S. Clark has been detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Naval Academy, Sept. 30.

The Mosquito Red Ribbon.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

An old lady up in Rangeley seriously declares that a piece of red ribbon, tied across an open window, will keep mosquitoes out as well as a screen. That, it would seem, would depend upon the condition of the screen or of the mosquito—and mosquitoes are seldom in that condition.

WANT REFORM IN BROOME

The Good Government Clubs Will Fight the Machine.

MAY DEFEAT THE FORCES OF PLATT

The Senatorial Nomination Likely to Cut an Important Figure with the Republican Managers.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 3.—The Good Government Clubs of Broome County promise to make matters interesting this Fall. A. N. Spierre is the leader of the reformers and his chief lieutenants are E. H. Titchener, Major McKenny, and Augustus Babcock. All are prominent lawyers and business men, and from the vigorous campaign they have begun it is safe to predict that they will cut into the vote of both Democrats and Republicans. For years past a political ring similar to that in Rochester controlled by Boss Aldridge has existed in Binghamton, and this year the reformers decided to make a stiff fight against it.

Broome County has heretofore been one of Platt's strongholds, under the supervision of George W. Dunn, Edmund O'Connor, George B. Curtis, George F. Lyon, and George E. Green. Mr. Green is the present Mayor, having been elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office.

The Good Government people have thus far decided upon three candidates. They are: For Assembly, Charles Gardner of Binghamton, in the First District, and G. W. Hobbs of Nineveh, in the Second, and Cortland B. Wilber for District Attorney. Mr. Hobbs is classed as a Democrat; the others are Republicans. The Republicans have already named their Assembly candidates—ex-County Clerk Charles F. Tupper of Binghamton in the First and the present incumbent—Joseph H. Brownell of Binghamton—in the Second. The Democrats are talking of placing in nomination William F. Van Cleve of Binghamton in the First and Cornelius H. Ackerman of Binghamton in the Second. The Democrats have not fixed upon any one for Senator yet, but it is conceded that the Republicans will name Dr. William E. Johnson of Waverly, Tioga County.

The Broome County leaders are trying to overthrow the plan to nominate Dr. Johnson, notwithstanding the fact that this nomination is a political debt that Broome County owes to Tioga. Two years ago, when, by rotation, the office should of right have gone to Tioga, that county gave way and allowed Edmund O'Connor to be returned to the Senate as a rebuke to outside interference by Buffalo.

Since Mr. Platt picked out Celora E. Martin of Binghamton for the candidate of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, the "Parlor City" Republican leaders have urged George F. Lyon of Binghamton for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth District. Judge Burr Mattice of Otsego County has been in the race for some time, and has succeeded in capturing all but a majority of the delegates. Cortland is said to be holding out.

Horace L. Bronson of Cortland, who has been given political honors heretofore, has blossomed out as a full-fledged candidate for the Senatorial nomination, and it is said that the Broome County coterie is willing to break its faith with Tioga County and vote for Bronson for the Senatorial nomination if Cortland will support Mr. Lyon for Supreme Court Justice.

But Broome has possibly been a little hasty in her action. She has selected two delegates to the Judicial Convention in advance of the action of the Judicial District Committee. She has gone on the assumption that each Assembly district is entitled to one delegate. This may be changed.

In the Cortland County caucuses last week ex-Assemblyman Rufus Peck won out by beating the Platt delegates by 130. He is anxious to have the Senator come to Cortland, and if he cannot win, it is said that he will go in with the Broome County people and shut Tioga out.

THE SPLIT IN ORLEANS.

Democrats Think They May Elect Some County Officers.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The war between the rival factions of the Republican Party of Orleans County becomes more and more threatening. Since the County Convention last Saturday, when the machine men played a trick on the other faction and froze them completely out of having any voice whatever in the proceedings, the feeling has become more bitter than before. At the convention itself men jumped up and declared they would not abide such tyranny and threatened to knife the ticket at the polls. From indications it looks as if this threat would be carried out. The anti-machine men are evidently preparing to vote and work for the Democratic nominees, or they may put an independent ticket in the field.

At the convention six towns formed a "combine" before the convention was called, so that each town would be represented by one of the six officers to be put in nomination in the following way: Albion was promised County Judge; Ridgeway, member of Assembly; Shelby, District Attorney; Yates, Sheriff; Carlton, County Clerk; Kendall, Deputy County Clerk, in order to get a majority of the delegates. B. D. Porter of Barre was made Chairman. As was agreed, Mr. Burke of Ridgeway made a motion that the candidates be voted for on one ticket, which was carried by thirty delegates, who had combined, and the following ticket was presented: For County Judge W. P. L. Stafford of Albion; for member of Assembly, Fred L. Downs of Medina; for District Attorney, E. B. Simmons of Shelby; for Sheriff, Carroll Phippany of Yates; for County Clerk, W. N. Dean of Carlton; for Coroner, D. H. Brennan of Albion. The ticket was nominated by the thirty delegates.

The delegates from Barre, Clarendon, Gaines, and Murray, each of which had candidates, did not have a chance even to mention their names.

Should the ignored towns work with the Democrats, as many think they will, the chance of the Republicans for office will not be as good as it always has been heretofore. The Democrats see their chance to elect Democratic county officers for once. With the aid of the Prohibitionists, who are generally with them, the Democrats hope to place some of their party in office.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Differences Between Otsego and Herkimer Still Unsettled.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Conference Committee to decide upon the representation which the Counties of Herkimer and Otsego, which form the Thirty-third Senatorial District, shall have in the Republican Senatorial Convention made another attempt to-day to agree, and adjourned over until after the State Convention, to meet on the 20th.

The Otsego delegation mellowed in a slight respect. It has heretofore insisted upon eight delegates to Herkimer's seven, basing its claim on the representation in the State Convention. To-day the Otsego committeemen agreed to give Herkimer equal representation in the Senatorial Convention if the Herkimer County committeemen would promise to allow the nomination for Senator to go to Otsego this year.

The Herkimer County men, who are backed by Warner Miller, declined to enter into such an agreement, using the subterfuge that they had no authority to make any concessions.

Then the Otsego County men introduced their well-worn resolution that the matter be referred to the State Committee, and, as heretofore, it was lost by a tie vote. The good feeling which characterized the first meeting has entirely disappeared, and the stubborn fight predicted is on. The Otsego County men are afraid that Warner Miller will shove a candidate into the convention who is objectionable to Platt.

Schoharie Republicans.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Republicans of Schoharie County at Cobleskill this afternoon elected State and Senatorial delegates as follows:

State—Hobart Krum, Herschel Roberts, Seward E. Tennant, and Lewis H. Jackson.

Senatorial—Abram L. Haines, Lawrence W. Baxter, Charles E. Nicholas, Wellington E. Dassler, Addison Hagadone, James Van Vechten, and Oliver S. Plank.

Hobart Krum named the Senatorial delegates.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

QUAY TAKES THE REINS

Prepares for an Active Campaign in Pennsylvania—He Thinks He Has Plain Sailing.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—United States Senator Quay arrived in this city this morning. He came unattended, and his principal purpose in coming east was to take an outing. He was, however, prepared for work, and he transacted some important business in regard to the operations of the Republican State Committee with neatness and dispatch. He only remained in the city until late in the afternoon, but during his stay he took the preliminary steps in the State campaign.

After breakfast the Senator, accompanied by Secretary Jere B. Rex of the State Central Committee, repaired to the headquarters of that body. The new Chairman looked over the books, papers, and other paraphernalia of the State organization for about an hour, and then took a trip down town. He returned to the headquarters, and at noon was visited there by Bank Commissioner B. F. Gilkeson, the Senator's predecessor in the office of State Chairman. The two exchanged greetings, and the ex-State Chairman turned over all the documents, and transferred the control of the affairs of the Republican State Central Committee to his successor.

Chairman Quay, after consultation with Mr. Rex and Frank Willing Leach, announced the appointment of an Executive Committee as an auxiliary to this committee, the appointment subject to ratification by the State Committee at a meeting to be called some day during the last week in this month.

In reply to a question Senator Quay said: "It does not seem to me that the Democrats are in very good shape or that they are particularly enthusiastic. There does not seem to be much of a Democratic Party left in this State."

"It is understood that they propose nominating a full judicial ticket," it was suggested.

"I don't think that is good policy on their part. There will be a regular scramble among the candidates for the highest vote. However, the Democrats will act to suit themselves."

The Senator's attention was called to the candidacy of James McManes for Congress, and he was asked if he thought Mr. McManes would remain in the field. "I guess so," he said. "He seems to be quite enthusiastic in the matter. However, I have not spoken to him on the subject."

Col. Quay did not care to discuss National politics or candidates for the Presidency. The State headquarters will not be in active operation until next week.

HARDIN TALKS OF BRADLEY.

Denies that He Called His Opponent a Liar.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 3.—Gen. Hardin, Democratic candidate for Governor, said to-day that he intended to speak at all the places set for the joint debates, and that either himself or some other Democrat would follow Col. Bradley all over the State.

"Why did Bradley withdraw from the debates?" he was asked.

"I have never been able to find out," was the answer.

"Did you not call Bradley a liar from the stump on two occasions?"

"I did not; I said his statements were false."

"Did you not threaten to attack Bradley physically?"

"Bradley knows better than that. He knows that there was no danger of my jumping on him," replied Hardin, like a flash.

Auditor Norman says that he will have a Democrat follow Bradley all over Kentucky, and speak at his meetings whether Bradley likes it or not.

INGALLS OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN.

The Popular Election of President and Senators Advocated.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls spoke here yesterday from the same platform with J. R. Burton, who is now looked upon as his principal opponent in the race for the United States Senatorship. The occasion is regarded as practically the opening of the Senatorial campaign. The Senator says openly that he is a candidate for his old seat in the Senate.

After speaking in a general way on labor topics, Senator Ingalls turned his attention to the last Congress, which he charged with being incompetent, insincere, and hostile to the best interests of the country. He advocated the election not only of Senators, but also of the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

Nebraska's Sound-Money Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Carlisle, owing to the absence of his Assistant Secretaries on vacations, finds that he will not be able to attend the sound-money convention to meet at Lincoln, Neb., next Thursday. In lieu of the address which he had been asked to deliver on the occasion he is now writing a letter to the committee which extended to him the invitation, in which he gives expression to his views on the sound-money question. This letter will be read at the convention. Ex-Congressman M. D. Harter, late of Mansfield, Ohio, has formally accepted an invitation to address the convention.

Ohio Democrats Organizing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The organization of the Democratic State Executive Committee was completed to-night by the election of Herman F. Cellarius of Dayton as Secretary, and Frank J. Reinhard of Columbus as Treasurer. It was decided to open the campaign Sept. 28, in the evening. Ex-Gov. Campbell will be the principal speaker.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—Hobart Krum, Herschel Roberts, Seward E. Tennant, Lewis H. Jackson.

ATLANTA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

A Day for the Reception of Federal and Confederate Veterans.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition has adopted a resolution inviting the veterans of the Federal and Confederate Armies to come here on Blue and Gray Day, Sept. 21. It is expected to be one of the greatest days on the exposition calendar. The estimate for attendance on that day reaches 100,000, as there will be 100,000 of the Grand Army of the Republic men alone in Chattanooga on the 19th and 20th, and it is expected that fully one-half of the crowd there will come to Atlanta on Blue and Gray Day.

Thousands of Confederate veterans will come, and with the general influx of visitors the estimate of 100,000 in attendance on that day is considered a safe one.

President Collier of the exposition has received advices of the arrival of Kee Owyang, the concessionaire at the Chinese village, with 204 boy actors and 300 cases of merchandise from Hongkong. The party left Hongkong on Aug. 12, via Vancouver, and is now in this country. The company of Chinese actors will reach Atlanta in a few days. The buildings for the Chinese village are practically complete, and the performances in the theatre will begin on the opening day.

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

MARVELS OF ANTITOXINE

Prof. Hermann M. Biggs Tells of Its Great Success in Europe.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA

Foreign Physicians Tell of Wonderful Results—Serum Treatment and the Decrease of Mortality.

Prof. Hermann M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Health Department of this city, has just returned home from a two months' sojourn abroad. His principal object in visiting Europe was to attend the sixty-third annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held in London during July and August.

He had been invited to take part in a discussion of the "Sanitary Management of Diphtheria," with particular reference to the use of bacteriological examinations in the diagnosis and sanitary surveillance of the disease.

Dr. Biggs said to a reporter for The New-York Times last night that the methods which were first adopted by the Health Department of this city for the sanitary surveillance of diphtheria are now employed in London and the larger cities of Great Britain. They were adopted by the sanitary authorities of London after Dr. Biggs had read a paper explaining the New-York methods before the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health in 1894. They have met with success wherever adopted, and the results have been excellent.

"But the most interesting discussion during the meeting," said Dr. Biggs, "was on the subject of the treatment of diphtheria by antitoxine. Several of the most eminent physicians of England and Germany took part in the discussion, and the results which they reported following the use of antitoxine in the treatment of the disease were simply marvellous.

"Prof. Van Ranke of the University of Munich reported that the mortality from primary diphtheria in his clinic from 1887 to 1894 ranged from 42.2 per cent. to 57 per cent. Since the commencement of the serum treatment, from Sept. 24, 1894, to July 1, 1895, the mortality had been reduced to 17.7 per cent. The mortality had been reduced to considerably more than one-half, compared with the best years, and to two-thirds, compared with the worst years.

"Prof. Van Ranke also stated that under the influence of the serum treatment diphtheria loses its progressive character, and he gave it as his firm opinion that the serum treatment is a most powerful and specific remedy against diphtheria.

"A very interesting statement was that made by Prof. A. Baginsky of the University of Berlin. He said that during the last year he had treated 525 diphtheria patients with serum. Previous to the introduction of this form of treatment the mortality during four years averaged 41 per cent., but by the serum treatment it had been reduced to 15.6 per cent. The serum treatment was said by Prof. Baginsky not only to reduce the mortality, but the whole condition of the child was improved by it.

"A recent paper by Dr. Richet of Paris was quoted during the discussion, which stated that in Paris from 1884 to 1894 the smallest number of deaths from diphtheria in fourteen days had been 30, while the highest number had been 145 in the same period.

"There is more of the antitoxine used in Paris to-day than in any other city in the world, and the result has been that during 1895 the highest figure of mortality for fourteen days was 27, and the lowest was 4. No better evidence of the efficacy of the serum treatment is needed to establish its value and extend its use."

Dr. Biggs, in taking part in the discussion, dwelt at length on the importance of antitoxine in preventing the spread of the diphtheria, by rendering those who were exposed to the infection immune. He said:

"In one institution in this city there had been a large number of cases of diphtheria, 107 cases having occurred during the 108 days preceding the injection of the serum. The antitoxine was then injected, 200 units of Behring's prepration being used in each case. During the next thirty days only one very mild case occurred; in the following thirty days another case was reported, and shortly after five more patients were attacked. Two hundred and twenty-five units were then injected, with the result that no more cases occurred. The same result was obtained in three other institutions, showing the extreme value of the immunizing power of the serum. The protective period is a short one, probably not extending over thirty days, but within this time it is almost absolute. In over 800 patients which I have treated for the purpose of rendering them immune, in no case have I discovered any unfavorable symptoms as the result of the injection of the serum.

"It was the consensus of opinion among the eminent physicians in attendance at the meeting, who had devoted much time to the practical observation of the treatment by antitoxine, that the experimental stage had long since passed, and that the remedy had proved its claim to be far above all other remedies for the cure of diphtheria, and that no physician would be justified in neglecting to resort to this treatment in any case of diphtheria that he is called upon to attend."

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR

A Large Crowd Enjoys a Series of Interesting Races.

WAVERLY, N. J., Sept. 3.—The State fair grounds were crowded all day. The judging of the exhibits began to-day and a good portion of the work was completed by nightfall, and by Wednesday evening the entire list of awards, with a few exceptions, will have been made.

The racing was good and excited much interest. Owing to the big fields, there was considerable trouble in breaking the horses away on anything like even terms, despite the wide track. At the finish of the first heat of the three-minute trot, William Miller, who drove Repetition, Jr., turned too short to return to the judges' stand, and Lucy D., driven by Joseph Dooley, collided with him, and his sulky was overturned. Dooley got a bad header, but escaped with a few bruises. The horses were not injured. The summary:

Three Minute Class—Trotting.—Purse, $300.

E. Clark's ch. g. Prince Headlight, (E. Lockwood)	1	1	1
J. F. Gibson's br. g. Alpha, (Brooks Cleveland)	3	2	2
J. W. Lovett's br. m. Kate McCracken, (M. Quinton)	2	3	3
Dr. Beekman's b. m. Dora Mount, (Norton)	8	4	5
R. P. Smock's b. m. Fulda, (Newkirk)	4	8	8
Belle Mead Stock Farm's b. m. Flirt, (Johnson)	10	10	4
W. H. Hoegg's blk. m. Lady Harrison, (Owner)	5	5	7
A. Saunder's b. m. Palace Queen, (Owner)	7	6	6
E. Smith's br. h. Revelle, (Owner)	6	7	10
Windsor Stock Farm's b. g. Iva H., (Morse)	9	9	9
J. Clark's b. h. De Forest, (Owner)	11	11	dis
Somerset Stock Farm's b. h. Repetition, Jr., (Miller)	12	dis	
I. M. Dooley's b. m. Lucy D., (Owner)	13	dis	

Time—2:28¾; 2:24¾; 2:25¾.

Winner by Fullerton, dam Edwin Forrest.

2:29 Trot.—Purse $400.

E. M. Lockwood's ch. g. Brownmont, (Owner)	2	1	1	1
B. H. Demarest's rn. m. Bell Butler, (Owner)	1	2	8	2
J. Fleming's blk. m., Kitty Kisler, (Owner)	5	4	2	6
Mount Eden Stock Farm's b. g. Gleason, (Brooks)	3	3	3	3
H. Stengel's b. m. Lady Duncan, (Syron)	8	6	4	4
Hudson River Stock Farm's b. h. Col. Ruppert, (Harrington)	4	5	5	5
B. Meyer's br. g. Chester L., (Owner)	9	8	6	7
J. B. Dusenberry's b. h. Foremast, (Robbins)	7	7	7	8
W. H. Thompson's b. g. Solomon Quinton)	6	dis.		

Time—2:26; 2:26¼; 2:27¼; 2:23½.

The Appeal to Kentucky Democrats.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The address to Democratic voters, prepared by the special committee appointed at the recent meeting of the State Central Committee, makes an appeal for harmony and united support of the entire ticket and platform. The financial issue is only incidentally referred to, voters being asked to lay their differences in regard to economic questions "on the altar of the party for its safety and success." The possible evils that would be likely to follow a Republican victory are pointed out, and the importance of continued Democratic ascendency in the State is emphasized. The committee declares that no question affecting the campaign can be as important as a properly administered State Government, and it is urged that this can be assured only by party harmony and a Democratic victory in November.

Many Makers

Produce good shirts. Many makers sell shirts at $1.50, but the "Keep quality" and the "Keep price" are to be found together only in

KEEP'S SHIRTS

They are made just as well as we know how to make shirts, and we've been at it thirty years. To get out of the factory, each shirt must be absolutely right. Even then, if it don't suit you—your money back. Made to measure, 6 for $9; laundered, 6 for $10. Ready to wear, $1.50 each.

Keep M'f'g Company,
Broadway bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Branch stores in Boston & Phila.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LETTER CARRIERS WANT PENSIONS

The National Convention at Philadelphia Discusses the Subject of Legislation—Measures Proposed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers was formally begun in the Bourse Building this morning. It is the first gathering in the new structure, and George A. Bartel, President of the Bourse; John T. Bailey, the Vice President, and William R. Tucker, the Secretary, made addresses of welcome to the delegates, of whom there were about 500 present. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Cowden of Cleveland.

Delegate Atkinson offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Legislation to prepare a bill for presentation to Congress providing for the increase of salaries of second class carriers from $850 to $1,000.

Resolutions were also offered requesting the Legislative Committee to prepare bills granting each letter carrier a certain sum each year for uniforms and providing for lighter clothing in Summer.

A delegate from Washington, D. C., offered a resolution requesting the same committee to prepare a bill for the administration of the eight-hour law, so that the eight hours of labor should be performed consecutively. Another resolution was presented on the same subject limiting the time in which eight hours' labor shall be performed to eleven consecutive hours.

Two resolutions were offered providing for a pension fund. One stipulated that a pension bill on the assessment plan be adopted, and the other requested that a law be passed by Congress providing that $1 per month shall be taken from the salary of each letter carrier and paid into a fund. Out of this carriers of fifteen years' service upon retiring are to receive $20 a month; twenty years' service, $30 a month, and thirty years' service, $40 a month. A petition was presented from Rochester asking that the next convention be held there.

A committee from the Cigarmakers' Union requested that the association indorse the blue label of the International Cigarmakers' Union. No action was taken on the matter.

The committee appointed to secure the erection of a monument in honor of the late Samuel S. Cox, "the letter carrier's friend," reported that the monument now stands in Astor Place, New-York. The sum of $10,919 had been collected for its erection, and $10,913 had been expended.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLS REOPENED

About 118,000 Pupils—Many Applicants Were Turned Away.

The Brooklyn public schools opened yesterday after the Summer vacation, and about 118,000 pupils returned to their studies. All the schools were crowded with applicants for admission, but many children had to be turned away because there was no room for them.

Prof. La Salle H. White succeeds Andrew J. Hannas as Principal of the Windsor Terrace School. The change was made on account of Prof. Hannas's advanced age. Prof. White is a young man. He was formerly Principal of the High School in Paterson, N. J.

The Board of Education held a short meeting yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of importance.

A FORCED BOND ISSUE IN KINGS

The County Needs $600,000 Before Its Taxes Can Be Collected.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday authorized County Treasurer Taylor to issue $600,000 of bonds to carry the county through its present financial difficulties and in anticipation of the county tax receipts.

The board also awarded to John J. Gillies the contract for repairing the County Court House. His bid was $38,790.

Double Duel in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—Lem and Frank Hamilton and John and Henry McCrary, brothers, respectively, and lumbermen of Union County, Tenn., met just over the Tennessee line, near Middleborough, Ky., yesterday, and settled a disputed claim with guns. From twenty to thirty shots were fired at short range. One was wounded on each side. More trouble is expected, as both sides are backed by numerous relatives.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Friesland from Antwerp.

A.—Mrs. Helen V. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ames, Mrs. Sarah Anderson, Mrs. J. C. Atwater.—B.—Dr. Mary E. Baldwin, Miss A. Bartlett, Miss Annette Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck, James M. Beck, Jr., Joseph Beckel, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury Bedell, Miss Mary R. Bond, Charles T. Brace, Mrs. C. F. Braun, Miss Pauline Braun, Miss Elsa Braun, Elias G. Brown, Miss Julia D. Brown, Miss H. E. Brown, Miss M. C. Brown, T. S. Burford, J. H. Burton, Dr. and Mrs. William Morris Butler, Morris B. Butler, Mrs. F. Burche.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Cambern, Miss P. Carpenter, Charles W. Clayton, Dr. Walter H. Clayton, Miss Mary A. Comey, Joseph Brown Connally, A. Cooper, Vincent L. Cook, Miss Isabel Cook, Miss E. Cox, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Georgine Curtis, E. G. Curtis, W. S. Curtis.—D.—Miss Lidia M. Dame, Miss Mabel Davison, Prof. H. E. Day, the Rev. T. de Bruycker, the Rev. Joseph Dt Potter, F. De Surgeloose, John de Winter.—E.—Miss P. Engel, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Earle, Gustav Ehrlicher, Miss L. L. Eplatenier, Mr. and Mrs. William Essen, Mrs. Alice G. Evans, A. E. Elsemont.—F.—J. Remington Fairlamb, Mrs. Hubbard G. Farrar, Miss H. C. M. Filliettaz, Walter G. Forsyth, Herbert D. Foster, Mrs. N. A. Frankel, Miss Hattie French, Dr. George S. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Royal Gammon, Miss A. M. Gilbert, the Rev. A. Goetz, Miss F. A. Griffin.—H.—Mrs. Frances M. Haberly, Miss Louise Haberly, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Hagenaers, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sharples Hall, Miss Vera Hall, E. Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Hofacker, Mrs. Clara N. Hoffman, the Rev. N. Hompesch, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Hottinger, Miss Bertha Hottinger, Arnold Hottinger, Thomas Hughes, Miss Joanna A. Hughes, Miss Katharine K. Hughes, Miss Robert, A. T. Hughes.—I.—A. M. Imbris.—J.—Miss Elizabeth B. Janney, Mrs. A. L. Jessup, E. L. Jones.—K.—Miss M. S. Keens, Miss A. C. Keene, Miss Minnie Kiesel, J. S. Klipper, Miss Rose Klipper.—L.—Miss Edith M. Le Gros, Mrs. C. M. Lane, W. C. Lane, H. D. Laycox, Miss Mary F. Leavitt, Edward C. Ledger, the Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, the Rev. Alsop Leffingwell, Douglas Leffingwell, Miss Emma Leppert, Miss Bertha E. Levi, Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, Miss Jane H. Lewis, Miss A. Loeb, Miss Helena London, Mr. and Mrs. H. Luttich.—M.—R. J. MacVeety, J. J. Madden, Miss Jessie May Mains, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Minton.—N.—Mrs. E. L. Norton.—O.—Charles Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Orr, Willie Orr.—P.—the Rev. A. K. Parker, Stephan Parker, Mrs. Elisa Parker, Mrs. Emma A. Porter.—Q.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Quick, H. L. Quick, Jr.—R.—Mrs. M. Raymond, Dr. C. H. Reed, Eugene Resser, Mr. and Mrs. V. Gilpin Robinson, Mrs. Thekla Rohe, Miss A. E. Rollen, Mr. and Mrs. Leonh Roos, Miss Martha Royce, Miss Josephine Runnels.—S.—the Rev. Father Schaus, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schmalhausen, the Rev. A. T. Schuttelhofer, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sensemann, Miss Grace Shoemaker, William Smith, Miss M. Smith, Miss J. E. Smith, V. M. Spalding, the Rev. A. T. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. James Speed, Jr., Edwin F. Stern, S. T. Stewart, Joe M. Stewart, Prof. J. Sulzbache, Charles A. Sutfield.—T.—Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, Miss Lucy F. Tent, Mr. Teschemacher, Charles Tucker, Mrs. R. C. Tizard.—V.—Mrs. Sarah F. Van Ingen, Miss Marion F. Van Ingen.—W.—Miss Wade, the Rev. Ino B. Wakefield, Miss Anna Wakefield, the Rev. W. A. Waldo, Miss Florence E. Watson, A. Weitzenkorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Weitzenkorn, Miss Fanny Weitzenkorn, Mrs. A. N. Whartonby, Mrs. J. E. Whitaker, Birdsey Wilcox, Dr. Mary Willits, Dr. and Mrs. H. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. Henry E. Wilson, Miss Margaret E. Wilson, Henry D. Wilson, Hugh A. Wilson, Miss Woodward.—Y.—Dr. J. H. Yarnall.—Z.—Miss Frances [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO STORIES

Life in Santa Cruz Twenty Years Ago.

DOTY DONTCARE. A Story of the Garden of the Antilles. By Mary Farrington Foster. With an introduction by Dr. Elliott Coues. 24mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

This little story is designed to picture life on the Island of Santa Cruz twenty years ago and to give some intimations of what the negro insurrection of 1878 was like, and what was its cause. As a story it would be entitled to slight consideration, but it contains some interesting descriptions of persons and peoples, and some valuable sketches of scenes and incidents which illustrate the customs and manners of the island in business and social life and exhibit the relations that prevailed between the whites and four or five kinds of negroes. There were few of the full-blooded negroes on the island at the time of the insurrection, but there were a good many with more or less negro blood in their veins. Dr. Coues, in his introduction, mentions the grades as follows:

The mulatto, offspring of a European white and a negro; the sambo or zambo, resulting from the mixture of mulatto with negro; the mustee, mestizo, or quadroon, from mulatto mother and white father; the caustee, from the mustee and white, and the pustee, from the caustee and white. In some of the West Indian islands the two latter grades have been recognized by law as white. To the foregoing is to be added the geif, or geife, now very rare—the offspring of the negro and aboriginal Carib. The geif may be known by the copper-colored skin, delicate features, and curly, but not kinky, black hair.

These gradations in the negro population of Santa Cruz are fully recognized, even to-day, in business, society, and public life, so that in reality there is a rigid caste system in vogue. This system is exhibited by Miss Foster, and as she was born in Santa Cruz and lived there many years, it may be assumed that her portrayal is a faithful reflection of the racial and social distributions of the island.

There is a good deal of dialect and folklore in the story. Dr. Coues strongly recommends the story to folklorists. He regards those portions which bear upon the "Obeah" and other superstitions of the lower classes as extremely valuable and important. The dialectic portions of the work also are commended highly as faithful reproductions of peculiarities of the spoken languages of Santa Cruz. Whether the doctor overpraises in this respect, only persons familiar with the dialects in question can decide. The chances are that an inexpert person would make a mess of it if he should attempt to read out loud some of Miss Foster's dialectic sentences.

Not the Best of Gyp.

AN INFATUATION. By Gyp, (La Comtesse de Martel.) Translated by Elise Paul. 18mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

Mme. de Gueldre, whose reading has consisted of Maupassant, Flaubert, and Zola, has a bad husband. Madame may not be as much "a remarkable woman" as a "remarked one." In the introductory pages M. de Mons makes love to her. There is to a woman of Mme. de Gueldre's calibre a great deal to admire in M. de Mons of a strictly physical character. Gyp details Madame's impression of the man. "Broad shoulders, strong arms, and small hips." His nails were "opal-like" in color, which is a beautiful variety of nail. But Madame had no passion for him; she took up with a brute, M. de Guilbray. De Guilbray, a coarse puppy, was rough with Madame. When she learned he was going to marry a girl for her money, Madame bought five-franc tapers at the Church of St. Roche and burned them. That was a part of her infatuation. It was of no use, and then the woman took morphine and died.

The moral of Gyp's story is that Mme. de Gueldre would have been ever so much happier had she been the mistress of either M. de Mons or M. de Livry. As usual, Gyp, in a check dress and with an eyeglass, ogles the reader on the title page.

BISHOP THOMPSON'S LECTURES

THE WORLD AND THE WRESTLERS. Personality and Responsibility. By Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

This volume of the Bohlen Lectures contains four forceful lectures by a man strong in intellect, morals, and a knowledge of the world; a man who speaks to his fellowmen more as a man than as a priest, and yet, withal, brings the full power of his religion to bear so that it is convincing and ennobling.

His purpose in delivering these lectures was to call attention to and make suggestions upon the fact of personality, which he says "is to me the most wonderful fact in my knowledge—I think, indeed, I may say, in the whole circle of human knowledge."

The main text for his lectures is from the thirty-second chapter of Genesis: "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day," &c. The ideas and conclusions that he draws from it run through all four lectures, although for the third and fourth he has chosen additional texts, that bear more directly upon the subject of man's responsibility.

Personality of God and man and responsibility of God and man are the subjects of the lectures, each of which is so strong that it compels introspection and self-examination by the reader, and a positive recognition of the great responsibilities that he has, whether he wishes them or not.

The authors' study of Jacob and his environment, and the application of his deductions from the story of his life, makes man's personality and responsibility most real—uncompromisingly and frightfully real, as he expresses it. "I did this; I said that. I have issued the coin from the mint of my personality. I cannot recall. I have created something. God help me if it be evil! The Lord deliver me from myself!"

This personal life has a terrible side to it, "but this stern, masterful religion of the Lord Christ leaves us no escape from the awfulness of the gift, nor from its terrible responsibilities." The author impresses upon his readers that they cannot detach themselves from their past or decline their future. "This awful religion of ours still cries 'On!' and still cries 'Up!' Duty, obligation, work, endurance! 'No rest,' you ask me? No rest, surely, in the sense we use the word here—self-indulgent laziness; certainly, none for a soul not lost."

Progression, Christian, manly progression; a wrestling with ourselves, a wrestling with God until the highest attainable has been attained, even with the awful, painful, sorrowing bitterness that attends the attaining; this he declares to be the highest, truest function of the ego, the personality, with which we have been endowed.

Our personality and its attendant responsibility were given us that we might "become the sons of God, to remain sons of God when God puts the stars out as you would snuff a candle, that is the end of the law of development, according to revelation."

VULGARITY AND IGNORANCE

CHAMBLISS'S DIARY; OR, SOCIETY AS IT REALLY IS. By William H. Chambliss. 12mo. New-York: Chambliss & Co.

Having obtained "gratuitous advance press notices," which "amounted to the gigantic sum of over three hundred and ninety thousand words, (390,000,) besides pictures and caricatures enough to fill dozens of columns of valuable space," the author of "Chambliss's Diary" presents or dumps or foists on a suffering public something or other which is a combination of vulgarity, self-assumption, ignorance, and silliness. The most striking of the caricatures in the book is the author, tricked out as a Jap. With two swords, an umbrella, and a mien of stolid fierceness, he evidently has the intention of making a raid on what he calls "Parvenucracy."

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LITERARY NOTES

—What promises to be an interesting as well as a valuable series is the one called "The Story of the Great West Series," edited by Ripley Hitchcock, and to be published by the Messrs. Appleton. The purpose of Mr. Hitchcock is to bring out a series which shall give faithful and striking pictures of frontier life and industries in the region that lies beyond the Missouri. The typical figures in the series will be the Indian, the explorer, the soldier, the miner, the trapper, the ranchman, and the railroad builder. The first volume has been written by George Bird Grinnell and deals with the Indian. Mr. Hitchcock is best known as a writer on art, and few of his readers probably are aware of his intimate knowledge of the "Far West and Southwest." He has spent many months in those regions, in close contact with men and nature. Outside of art, perhaps, no subject has received more of his attention.

—A volume of poems by Mrs. R. H. Stoddard will appear this Autumn from the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—The volume in the Badminton Library devoted to Cycling, which was written by the Earl of Albemarle and Lacy Hillier, has become so much out of date, owing to the great changes produced in cycling, that it has been thoroughly revised for a new edition to be issued this Fall. The work has been almost entirely rewritten, and many new illustrations have been made for it.

—Among the announcements of the Century Company for the Autumn are these: Cole's engravings of "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," with text by Prof. John C. Van Dyke; the new edition of Grant's Memoirs, annotated by Col. F. D. Grant; "Washington in Lincoln's Time," by Noah Brooks; "Electricity for Everybody," by Philip Atkinson; "Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire," by Miss Anna L. Bicknell; "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," by Albert Shaw; "The Other Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling; "Kitwyk Stories," by Anna Eichberg King; "A Madeira Party," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; "Notes of a Professional Exile," by E. S. Nadal; "Rivalries of Long and Short Codiac," by George Wharton Edwards; and "Hero Tales from American History," a collection of twenty-six stories, by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge.

—Among the educational works which Henry Holt & Co. will bring out in the Fall are the following: "The Science of Finance," by Prof. Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan; "The Grasses of North America, for Farmers and Students," by Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, (two volumes;) "The General Principles of Zoology," by Dr. Richard Hertwig, translated by Prof. G. W. Field of Brown University; "A Natural History of Plants," Vol. II., (in two parts,) by Prof. Anton Kerner von Marilaun, translated by Prof. F. W. Oliver; "Chemical Experiments," (to accompany Remsen's "Introduction to the Study of Chemistry,") by Prof. Ira Remsen and Dr. Wyatt A. Randall, both of Johns Hopkins University; "A General Biology," (new and much enlarged edition,) by Profs. W. T. Sedgwick of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and E. B. Wilson of Columbia; "Selections from Matthew Arnold's Prose," "Selections from Burke," Dryden's "Aurung Zebe," "Goldsmith's Present State of Polite Learning," and "Tennyson's Princess."

—The London correspondent of The Critic, commenting on the increase in the price of The Pall Mall Magazine, and the immediate increase in circulation that ensued, remarks that, while the experience is unusual, it is "somewhat singular that it should have occurred twice in the last publishing season. For The Realm, which started at threepence, has also found its increase to sixpence a path to a larger circulation, and is now reported to be doing excellently well, having added to its staff a new and very energetic business manager, who has been largely instrumental in furthering its fortunes. In both cases the event has belied the croaking of the prophets, who saw in the change nothing but a start upon the facile descent of Avernus!"

—Mr. H. H. Bancroft, the Pacific coast historian, is at present in Paris supervising the making of illustrations for a new book he has written, which will be published in this city next year.

—Rand, McNally & Co. will shortly issue "Young Greer of Kentucky," a novel of the blue grass country by Eleanor Talbot Kinkaid, who wrote "'Gainst Wind and Tide," a book published two or three years ago.

—Anthony Hope Hawkins, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," was recently introduced to a lady at dinner as "Mr. Hawkins," and when she asked him how he liked "The Prisoner of Zenda," replied that he ought not to say, as he was the author of it. The lady, knowing the work as by Anthony Hope, refused to believe him until he showed her his card with his name on it in full.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY. A Text-Book for Schools. By Oscar N. Cooper, LL. D., Harry F. Estill, and Leonard Lemmon. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

GOD FORSAKEN. A Novel. By Frederic Breton. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

M. STAMBULOFF. By A. Hulme Beaman. Public Men of To-day Series. With Six Portraits. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Believed to Have Been Drowned.

NEWARK, Sept. 3.—Word was received in this city to-day from Mallet's Bay, Lake Champlain, to the effect that James MacVicar of Montclair, who went there with a party of friends to spend his vacation, has been missing from the hotel since Friday last, when he went out rowing and failed to return. On Saturday the boat in which he went out on the lake drifted ashore in a battered condition. It is thought by his friends there that he has been drowned. The missing man is a son of the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, a retired minister of Montclair, and a brother of J. G. MacVicar, Principal of the Montclair Military Academy, whose assistant he was.

THEATRICALS AT NEWPORT

Entertainment Given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

EXCELLENT WORK BY AMATEURS

Stage Built in the Drawing Room at the Breakers—The Drop Curtain a Piece of Oriental Tapestry.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—A charming event this evening was the theatrical entertainment at the Breakers, given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Ever since they sent out their cards, about two weeks ago, society had been discussing the affair with peculiar interest, since it was a novelty in Newport. Thomas F. Cushing had been directing rehearsals for two weeks, and the actors and actresses had attained a remarkable degree of poficiency for amateurs.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's cards indicated that the performance would begin at 10 o'clock, so from the several large dinners of the evening there was a steady stream of carriages over to the Vanderbilt mansion. All in all 250 persons were present to witness the first attempt here at private theatricals. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, assisted by Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, received, and to each guest was handed the following programme, neatly printed in white and gold:

THE BREAKERS—SEPTEMBER THIRD.

Poem, "The Jabberwack"..... Mr. Charles L. Safford
Songs ..... Miss Isabelle Dodd
A Game of Romps.
Dr. Rhododendron, tutor to Julian..... Mr. T. F. Cushing
Nephew of the Marchioness..... Mr. Henry Whitehouse
Jolivet, a lawyer........ Mr. Henry R. Taylor
Servants.. Messrs. Worthington, Whitehouse, and Alfred Vanderbilt
The Marchioness .... Miss Edith Cushing
Violet, her daughter.............. Miss Sherman
Isabelle, her niece .... Miss Fair
Blanche, a young widow .... Miss Alice Blight
Jeanette, a servant...... Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish
Prompter .... Robert M. Cushing

The stage was erected at one end of the large white-and-gold drawing room. It was built without wings or scenery. Its drop curtain was one of Mrs. Vanderbilt's Oriental tapestries. The green room was the Cliff terrace inclosed with canvas. There were 250 persons in the drawing room, but so extensive is the apartment that 100 more could easily have been seated there.

The play was acted cleverly. Mr. and Miss Cushing, in the principal characters, made the chief hits, but Mrs. Fish and the younger women surprised their friends by the excellence of their work. Miss Blight made a bewitching young widow. Rounds of applause greeted the appearance of each actor and actress, who received a lovely bouquet, gifts of the hostess. The costuming was a feature.

The performance over, everybody sat down to supper, served from small tables in the dining hall. After the repast there was an informal dance, and an evening of remarkable pleasure was over. Mrs. Vanderbilt made no effort at floral decoration, but hydrangeas and American Beauty roses were used in great abundance in loose vases of gold and silver in various parts of the house.

Among those invited were Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Perry Belmont, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mavroyeni Bey, A. Le Ghait, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Ladies Rachel and Aileen Wyndham-Quin, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robert, G. Meade Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Count Sierstorpff, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Fannie Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan.

Miss Grace Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Col. and Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osgood, James A. Parker, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, William Cutting, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, Miss Marie Winthrop.

Children's parties were given to-day by Mrs. Samuel Powel, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Dinner parties were given this evening by Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. E. G. H. Stater, and Mrs. J. J. Mason. Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained aboard the Radha.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton arrived to-day, and is the guest of Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, whom the Misses Morton also are visiting.

Among the arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cotton, Miss Erdmann, Miss Fullan, Mrs. J. H. Deane, Miss E. D. Deane, Sumner Deane, A. Le F. Deane, Miss M. R. Haddock, J. G. Musgrove, Alfred Peat, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Houghton, John C. Furman, and Walter S. Gibbs, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Crosby, Mrs. Charles Gee, Miss Alice Montgomerie Adams, Mrs. John Russell Adams, John Hackett Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Miner, Chicago; J. P. Rogers, Miss M. S. Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stillman, Boston; H. D. Johnson, South Bend, Ind.; William Ufford and S. T. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y., and D. R. Lathrop, Montrose, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Maxwell, Paola, Kan.; Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, Minneapolis; C. G. Cole, A. F. Houghton, Corning, N. Y.; J. B. Garnean, H. C. Garnean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eliot, Jr., St. Louis; Alfred J. Ductorm, Detroit; Mrs. Howard O. Sturgis, Miss Dorothy Sturgis, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McDuffee, Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. H. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Parrott, J. F. Pratt, the Misses Pratt, Miss Eustis, Indianapolis; Amos Johnson, Miss Bertha H. Johnson Lambertville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dewey, Cleveland; W. H. Jordan, Pueblo, Col.; B. F. Crawford, Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Elermont L. Best gave a musicale to-day. Miss May Vanderpoel of New-York and Miss Perkins of Boston received with her. The house was decorated with autumnal flowers.

The daughters of Lord Dunraven are accomplished violinists.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 3.—The day has been devoted to out-door sports, and this evening there are several small dinner parties.

The evenings have been so chilly the past week that wood fires have been kindled in the large fireplaces in the various cottages. This is what the cottagers especially enjoy, and it is a sort of indication of the opening of the season when the first Autumn chill is felt in the air. The women are busy arranging for their various entertainments, so that they will not conflict with one another.

One of the largest dinner parties this evening is given by Mrs. John S. Barnes, with fourteen covers. It is for the Misses Brown of New-York, who are her guests. Another is given by Mrs. Joseph Burden for Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Green of Troy.

Charles Lanier will attend the international yacht races and will be the guest of J. Pierpont Morgan on his yacht, the Corsair. Some of the other men will also attend the races.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup arrived in Lenox to-day, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup are expected at Underledge on Saturday.

Mrs. Francis Barlow and Miss Barlow, who attended the Stokes-Minturn wedding at Point-a-Pic, returned to Lenox last night, and will remain at Sunny Bank the rest of the season.

Mrs. Henry P. Rogers arrived in Lenox this evening, to remain for some weeks.

Marquis Montagliavi arrived in Lenox to-day, and will remain about a month. This is his first season here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have for their guest Miss E. Auchincloss, who arrived to-day, and will remain at Wyndhurst for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane will have several other New-York guests during the next few weeks.

Baron Albert von Schriven, an attaché of the Geman Legation, arrived to-day. He makes the fourth member of the Legation to arrive in Lenox, including Baron Theilmann, the Ambassador.

Mrs. E. H. Eames arrived to-day, and is the guest of Miss Clementina Furniss. She has been in Lenox many seasons, and last year was the guest of Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf.

Howard C. Brokaw, Miss Elsie Hoffman, and Miss Hannah Willis of New-York all arrived to-day, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Williams. Mrs. Williams gives a dinner for them to-morrow evening.

William Gammell of Providence, R. I., and Parkham Shaw had a contest to-day on the golf ground, which was watched by a large number of people. They went round three times. Mr. Shaw gave Mr. Gammell 13 points and beat him by 8 points. Mr. Shaw made the rounds in 54, 53, and 5. The game took place in the morning, which is the time most of the playing is done.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wood of Brooklyn, with a party of friends, were in Lenox to-day, driving through the country.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Mathison and Mrs. C. W. Taylor, also of Brooklyn, were in Lenox to-day on a driving trip.

Mrs. W. N. Coler, Jr., J. B. Sulley, and Mrs. I. T. Sulley of Newark arrived in Lenox to-day.

Among other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hungerford, Miss Ada R. Hungerford, Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. George J. Haggerty, Miss Haggerty, Miss Janet Haggerty, and Mr. William B. Johnson, New-York.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Henry C. Chapman gave a luncheon to-day at the Kebo Club, which was one of the most enjoyable affairs of its kind given at the club this season. The clubhouse, especially the dining room, was decorated artistically with flowers and plants. A round centrepiece of iris flowers was banked in by maidenhair ferns and smilax. The guests were Mrs. Robert H. Townsend, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Thomas Paton, Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. Holsman, Miss Cadwalader, Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Coxe, and Mrs. William Struthers. The luncheon over, the whole party adjourned to the club parlors, and spent a pleasant hour in social gossip.

A water party was given to-day by J. T. Brooks. The steam yacht Mascot, on which the party was carried, was decorated gayly with yachting flags. The party went to Deer Island, where a clambake was served, and returned home at dusk, after spending an enjoyable afternoon. Those in the party were Miss M. Brooks, Miss J. T. Brooks, Miss M. A. Brooks, Charles T. Brooks, Mrs. L. B. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pope, Mrs. E. B. Bowden, and E. M. Fisher.

Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop of New-York gave a dinner party to-night at one of the hotels. The guests were Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, the Austrian Minister; Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer Eastwick, Miss Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton.

Mrs. William Allen of New-York was to have given a large moonlight picnic this evening at Great Head. The preparations were extensive. About sixty guests were to have participated. Twenty were to have ridden to the site of the picnic on a large buckboard; a number were to have gone on a tally-ho, while the remainder were to have started on bicycles. At the starting of the party Mrs. Allen, who was riding a bicycle, fell off and was cut badly about the head. The picnic was postponed. Mrs. Allen is not seriously hurt.

Robert Bohler gave a dinner party last night. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Maizie Sturgis, Miss Morris, Miss Snyder, Miss Sard, Miss Jennie Struthers, Miss Laura Jenkins, Miss Cutting, Miss Scott, Miss Kemp, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Isabelle Carter, Miss Natalie Barney, William Laimbeer, Reginald Arnold, N. Lester Mullen, Joseph Harriman, J. O. Beach, John S. Newbold, James Toss Todd, Llewellyn Barry, Edward L. Hall, Dennie M. Hare, A. T. Kemp, and J. C. McCoy. Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney acted as chaperon.

Mrs. John De Koven gave a small dinner party last evening at her residence on Highbrook Road.

James M. Garland of New-York completed negotiations to-day for the purchase of the Willows, a valuable piece of land, eight acres in extent. Mr. Garland will build upon it one of the largest and most magnificent residences on the island.

SARATOGA

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—Cottagers and villagers are at work decorating carriages and floats for Thursday's floral parade. Tons of native flowers are being used, and the result will be picturesque in the extreme. In anticipation of the parade and ball, large numbers of persons are already arriving from different sections of the country. The Delaware and Hudson, the Adirondack, and the Fitchburg Roads will put on extra trains on Thursday to transport the multitude expected here.

The Twenty-second Separate Company, Saratoga Citizens' Corps, will act as escort to Gov. Morton and family.

The literary and historical festival in connection with the floral fête opened to-day. Authors' readings attracted a large gathering at the Saratoga Opera House this morning. Among those who took part were Charles Follen Adams, Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler of Boston, and Prof. Thomas Davidson of New-York City. The readings were conducted by Franklin W. Smith of Boston and Saratoga. In the Pompeiian House of Panso to-night were given representations of Roman life and "Historical Incidents in Life and Action."

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are H. G. Thompson, C. A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burnham, Miss Frawenfeld, Miss F. Heidelberg, A. Weil, Miss Patten, A. W. Law, Mrs. D. H. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Case, Mrs. Viegel, Miss N. Heidelberg, Miss A. Heidelberg, Miss E. Heidelberg, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hersh, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Haynes, Miss A. M. Haynes, W. S. Wallace, W. H. Porter, C. Lindenhall, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Patton, Miss Nathan, Mme. De Caumout, W. A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Prindle, W. Prindle, Miss N. Prindle, Mrs. H. Presing, W. J. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, J. A. Berrian, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rivers, Madge Rivers, Miss Young, Miss Berrian, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newburger.

H. W. Newton, Dr. Young, J. Lause, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Berreu, Miss Berreu, E. N. Potter, L. Kahn, Mrs. H. N. Vineberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. I. Menhand, J. P. Rogers, Oscar Moser, Mr. and Mrs. D. Townsend, W. H. Lefferts, H. T. M. Conn, C. H. Luengrue, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ball, Jr., S. C. Hundsdon, J. A. O'Donnell, Mrs. S. L. Walker, C. E. Green, G. V. Watson, G. R. Harroun, Mrs. W. A. Deering, M. C. Bemiger, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Conklin, T. Carey, S. E. Walker, Miss Walker, W. B. Dickerman, T. Y. Barrasky, B. S. Jordan, Miss Ida Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Brogan, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. White, H. A. Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Blye, A. Wetmore, F. M. Jackson, G. G. Walker, E. C. O'Brien, J. Judson, Mrs. I. Daper, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Thorus, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Knapp, Miss Reasenden, Mr. and Mrs. D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Lee, R. W. Turner, C. E. Latimer, Miss Phillips.

J. De Urdegun, Miss Starr, H. J. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cunningham, F. J. Welsh, J. P. Williams, Mrs. E. W. Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fort, Miss Morris, Mrs. J. W. Starr, J. McHenry, M. Harrison, Mrs. M. Plunkett, Miss T. Winston, Mrs. M. K. Carroll, Mrs. Muller, Miss Mullen, Mrs. C. H. Lane, W. M. Van Ambergh, W. Barrett.

From Brooklyn—J. P. Martin, J. A. Walsh, Jr., E. R. Seabury, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jourdan, Miss Jourdan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goodstein, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Benson, A. McLoughlin, M. Barber, Mrs. E. W. Whitmore, Mrs. F. Leaverson, Miss Y. A. Kempshall, Mrs. E. Leaverson, Miss K. Bruno.

From Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Isaacs, L. R. Keizer, J. Biddison, S. B. Lexton, Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ridersons, Miss M. Stroll, W. A. Potts, G. W. Mowen, J. R. Lewis, S. Richards, A. T. Gilbert, Miss F. Heinse, H. Elgenbrott, Miss B. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Merris, Miss Brandles, F. Titz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Griffith, Mrs. F. Meyenhardt, D. J. Betts, G. P. Callon, H. M. Pebdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Farland, W. J. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hillen, Miss Lexton, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dithman, Mrs. J. H. Hatin, Miss T. Strott, H. Reuter, C. H. Koppleman, H. C. Suarely, J. D. Baetzer, G. D. Kooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stiel, S. H. Eckert, Miss W. E. Porter, W. H. Clark, Mrs T. Morris, J. M. Brandler, M. N. Ditz, R. W. Roberts, Master Wilson, Miss N. Sultzer, J. T. Wilhelm, W. J. Tichenor, J. H. Miller, E. B. Duyal, Mrs. J. McK. White, and C. T. Pitt, Jr.

From Washington—A. De E. Mueller.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Another glorious, cloudless day that the lovers of Richfield call "genuine September weather" has been utilized in riding and driving.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer enjoyed a horseback trip by way of variety. Mr. and Mrs. Egard Tailer were out behind a stepper, which Mr. Tailer is said to be as expert in managing as his son, Suffern Tailer, is in handling four ribbons.

Among the guests of the Earlington who drove this afternoon were Morgan Winan, Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, Mrs. W. W. Farmer, Robert L. Crawford, Jr., and James N. Worl.

John J. Slater yesterday took a party over to Sharon on the Earlington coach, and after dinner at the pavilion returned by moonlight. Mr. Slater's guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Slater, Mrs. O. Boese, Miss Florence Boese, Miss Slater, Miss Florence Gildersleeve, Miss Searles, Miss W. Baltmann, and H. D. Baltmann.

Miss Anita Levin, Mrs. John Stewart, and Miss M. Page, from the Spring House, enjoyed a driving excursion this afternoon.

Purdon Robinson and the Messrs. Morrill left to-day for a ten days' tour to Niagara Falls.

Dr. George R. Smith of New-York registered at the Spring House this afternoon.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 3.—The closing of the Brighton, Ocean, and Howland Hotels to-day means that the Summer season is nearly at an end. Warren Leland and his force will leave to-morrow for Atlanta, Ga., where Mr. Leland expects to resume charge of the Kimball House on Sept. 15. H. H. Pearson will manage the Ocean House next year.

The Seashore Cottage, on Atlantic Avenue, a New-York institution where working girls can spend a two weeks' outing for $8 a week, closed yesterday after one of the most successful seasons in its history.

HORNET PICKETS IN THE MAIN STREET

Life Made Interesting for the Good People of Centre Moriches.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 3.—A colony of hornets has taken possession of a section of one of the main streets in this place, and declines to be deposed. The hornets have made their headquarters in a big tree, and make life interesting for any one who chances to pass along their way.

Those who know of the hornets' presence are having considerable sport at the expense of those who do not.

Many times each day screams from the vicinity of the hornets' abode tell of another victim, and the young men of the village are making records as rescuers of unfortunates.

More than half of the population have appealed to Justice George T. Osborne to have the hornets driven from the village, and the Justice has been almost as much annoyed by complaints as some people have been by the hornets. He has canvassed the village, but found no one with sufficient courage to undertake the contract of driving the hornets from the tree.

Unless the hornets vacate within a short time, it may become necessary to move the village to another site.

CRONE BROKE HIS WIFE'S SPINE

A Glen Cove Contractor Threw the Woman Through a Window.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 3.—John Crone, a contractor of this place, quarreled with his wife last night, and during the altercation he seized her and threw her through an open window.

The woman struck on her back, breaking the spine. She was picked up by neighbors, and a physician found that the lower portion of her body was paralyzed.

Crone has been arrested and held to await the result of his wife's injuries. He went on a spree last Saturday and continued it over until yesterday.

The Squadron to Leave Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—It is expected that the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will leave Boston Thursday, with the exception of the Raleigh, which is undergoing some slight repairs at the navy yard, and will probably be detained until Saturday. The squadron will proceed to Fisher's Island, where the men will be exercised in field drill and camp work. It is expected that before the squadron leaves Boston it will be joined by the Columbia. Admiral Bunce is now absent from the squadron on a visit to friends in New-Hampshire, Commandant J. N. Miller of the navy yard now being the senior officer present, and Capt. Merrill Miller of the Raleigh the senior officer of the squadron. Admiral Bunce will return to-morrow.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Everett.

—Gen. John B. Frisbie of Mexico is at the Windsor.

—Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—James L. Richardson of New-Orleans is at the St. James.

—Gen. Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia is at the Marlborough.

Ex-Congressman John M. Weaver of Plattsburg, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Richard C. Kerens, Daniel Catlin, and James F. How of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Col. Alexander Piper and Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, United States Army, are at the Park Avenue.

—Bishop William Stevens Perry of Iowa and James Woodrow of South Carolina College are at the Murray Hill.

—William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia and Alexander Brown of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.



A Mountain of Dishes

confronts the average housewife after all the family have dined. They are *greasy* dishes, too, and hard to get *perfectly* clean with ordinary soap and water. A good many thoughtful wives have discovered that the best, easiest and quickest way to wash dishes is to use

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

in the dish water. It acts like magic—cuts the grease and makes the dishes *clean*. All cleaning is made easier by this great cleanser. It is cheap, too—that's the best of it. 25c. for a large package. Sold by all grocers.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

MRS. BEECHER RETURNS

Back from Puget Sound, Where She Has Been Visiting Her Son.

WOMEN BICYCLISTS PLENTY THERE

The Famous Preacher's Widow Envies Them, but Does Not Believe in Bloomers or the New Woman.

The shades were raised at the windows of the little brick house at Orange and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning at an early hour. A big cluster of brown-centred orange-colored daisies stood cheerfully upright just inside, and there was a general air of occupancy very pleasant to see, all about the place where the venerable widow of Brooklyn's famous preacher has lived for so many years. Mrs. Beecher reached home Monday evening, after a month's absence. She is apparently in the best of health and spirits, and received her many visitors yesterday morning with unabated vigor after her long journey from Puget Sound.

"Riding in the cars never tires me," she said. "I can't stand traveling by boat. I am seasick from the time I start until my journey's end. I live through it by looking forward to the pleasure at the close.

"Yes, I came through from Puget Sound, where my youngest son, Herbert, lives, stopping only a few hours at Chicago, where they gave me a large reception.

"No, it did not tire me. I am used to a houseful of people.

"I was glad to find it warm in Brooklyn. Everything was enveloped in a cloud of fog all the time I was at Puget Sound. It is always that way there in August.

"I should have started earlier, but was delayed in one way and another until the last of July, and I was obliged to go then if I went at all. But it was the people I went to see, not the country. I didn't see the moon or stars all the time I was there until just a night or so before I came away. Just across the sound there are great forests, and there are great fires started sometimes by some one's carelessness in dropping a spark or by a man who wishes to get rid of the trees on his own land, and instead of cutting them down, is selfish enough to set fire to them, and great tracts of country are burned over. A million dollars' worth of timber was destroyed while I was there, through some one's carelessness or selfishness. It is this black smoke, together with the fog, that makes the darkness.

"Yes, there is boating and bathing on the sound, and it is very calm there. My son's grounds run down to the water. They have one of the finest harbors in the world in the sound. Everything was very prosperous before this last depression in business came on. They had a line of cars then running directly past my son's house into the town.

"During this last visit I was obliged to take a carriage when I wished to go there. I didn't dare to walk, for fear in the darkness I should run into an ox or a cow on the road. The sun could not be seen before 11 o'clock.

"When I was there four years ago, in April, the country was beautiful. The common was one mass of violets. I didn't like to put my foot down for fear of stepping on them. I couldn't step without crushing them, there were so many. This year the common was all dried up. But one or two rains will bring the grass again.

"Did I come across the new woman out there? Well, I shouldn't have wanted to see her if I had.

"Yes, there were plenty of bicyclists. If I was twenty years younger I would ride a bicycle myself. If I had learned to ride I would do it now.

"My son, here on the Heights, rides to business every day on his wheel. He took his little daughter on a long ride with him the other day, and they left their wheels behind them at their journey's end and came home by train. She is a very nice little rider. His younger daughter, who is only seven or eight, can ride, and his wife is taking lessons.

"It is a very good thing. People have a bad habit now of stooping. Both men and women bend over in riding, and it is very injurious. They will get over that in time.

"I saw more women bicyclists in bloomers than in anything else while I was away, but they are not necessary. Women can wear skirts and arrange them so that they look well on the wheel. I envy people when I see them starting off on bicycles."

SCHOONER HAS AN AUXILIARY ENGINE

Intimated that It May Be a Failure and May Be Removed.

The little schooner Annie L. Edwards, which arrived at this port late Sunday night, is the first vessel of her type to be fitted with a gasoline engine to navigate Atlantic waters. The gasoline auxiliary engine is not new to the Pacific slope, where there are many inlets that a vessel propelled by sail alone could not steer.

The Edwards is owned by C. L. Edwards of this city. Capt. E. D. Brazier is her master. The vessel was launched from ways in Tottenville May 16, and four days later started on a trip to Norfolk, coal laden. The return voyage ended Sunday night. The craft is now moored to the pier at the foot of West Tenth Street.

The gasoline engine, which is used only when coming in or going out of harbor, is so small that it can be packed in a box five feet square. It revolves a screw three feet in diameter, and gives a speed of about four knots per hour. The supply tank holds fifty gallons of gasoline. That amount lasts only eight hours.

The motive power is generated by a La Planche battery of ten cells. These are attached by wire to electrodes. The gasoline vapor is exploded in the cylinders by electric sparks from the battery.

The Edwards is of thirty-two tons register and two-masted. It is intimated that the auxiliary feature is a failure, and that the engine will be removed.

TWO MORE TRAINING SHIPS WANTED

Congress Will Be Asked for the Necessary Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is probable that an effort will be made by the Navy Department to secure an appropriation for two more training ships for naval cadets. Vessels of the Bancroft build and displacement are of great value in the service aside from their usefulness as floating schools for naval students. It will take probably $500,000 to build two vessels of about 1,200 tons displacement, equipped for use as training vessels. Constructor Hilborn has recommended that provision for two such ships be made in the estimates and the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to add the items to the recommendations which he will send to Congress. The vessels will not be equipped with machinery, but with the exception of steam power they will be modern ships in all respects.

West 14th St.

1789. 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

A special feature of our business is to get ahead of the times, which we did when we made our contracts before wool and wages went up. Choose the pattern to be made for you. Goods delivered when wanted.

Furniture for every part of the house.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.



You go to the bottom when you buy carpets from us—no between profits. Every yard of Hejaz, Mosaic, Royal Wilton, Wilton Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry we sell is the product of our looms. No other house can truthfully say this.

Every one who has seen our new Fall patterns is delighted—so will you be.

DOBSON'S,

2 East 14th St.

Philadelphia—809-811 Chestnut St.

WORK DONE FOR SOUND MONEY

Millions of Documents Distributed by the Reform Club to Influence Public Opinion.

The Reform Club's Committee on Sound Currency has isued to the other members of the club an interesting report, in which is shown the work that has been done by the committee since May 29 in advancing conclusive arguments in opposition to the free-silver agitation, and in distributing sound-currency periodicals for educational purposes.

Many sound-currency meetings were held in the Western States, and others are arranged for. In Indiana twenty meetings have been held, and ten more will follow, at which William D. Bynum will make addresses, as he did at the others.

In speaking of its success, the committee says:

In spite of the time of year, and the lack of such complete local organization as would have been desirable, the programme, as a whole, has proved an astonishing success; so that nothing but the lack of funds has prevented its further extension, and the inauguration of similar campaigns in Michigan and Missouri. In the latter State, especially, there seems no question either of need, of opportunity, or of abundant local co-operation.

The following "sound-money" periodicals have been issued and 1,532,000 copies, in the aggregate, distributed: "National and State Banks," Horace White; "Canadian Bank Note Currency," L. Carroll Root; "Bimetallism in History," Henry Loomis Nelson; "The World's Currencies," Richard P. Rothwell; "New-York Bank Currency," L. Carroll Root; "The Currency Famine of 1893," John De Witt Warner; "The People's Money," W. L. Trenholm; "Scotch Bank Currency," Adam Smith; "Our Paper Currency," W. Dodsworth; "States as Bankers," L. Carroll Root; "Coin's Financial Fool," Horace White; "A Financial Catechism," Frederick Perry Powers; "New-England Bank Currency," L. Carroll Root; "The Bullion Report," by Parliament Committee, (1810;) "A Stable Monetary Standard," Henry Farquhar; "'Free Coinage' Dissected," John De Witt Warner; "United States Coinage and Currency Laws," "'Bimetallism' in France," W. A. Shaw; "Quality of Money and Wages," Frank L. McVey.

Volunteer bureaus established by newspapers and local clubs in various parts of the country aided the committee materially in distributing the periodicals.

The work of supplying "broadside" supplements has grown in extent and importance, and they are considered by the committee to be the best and to have the greatest permanent effect of all the branches of the propaganda, as they reach with least expense just those sections where educational work is most needed, and are an unrivaled means of putting information into the hands of rural voters in a shape in which they will read it.

During the last two months a constant effort has been made to extend this work among the smaller local papers of the South and Southwest, and to otherwise care for the papers of larger circulation which had theretofore taken suplements. This work is steadily increasing, but at the time of the report there were 339 newspapers that were weekly distributing 288,210 copies of the "broadsides." This work, with sufficient means, could be doubled, the committee says.

The catalogue of the "supply bureau" contains not only the publications of the committee, but also those of many other writers, all of which are sold at cost price, both in this city and the Reform Club's office, in Washington.

Of the speeches of Mr. Carlisle in Kentucky and of Hoke Smith in Georgia, the committee printed and distributed 280,000 copies.

The committee has distributed 6,107,000 pieces of sound currency literature as follows: "Sound Currency" pamphlets, 1,532,000; "broadside" pages, 1,650,000; "plate" matter pages, 2,500,000; reprints and miscellaneous documents through Supply Bureau, 125,000; speeches, not including the much greater number lately furnished at expense of others, 300,000.

The total receipts from subscriptions and all sources have been $46,000. The committee can use most effectively before the end of the year at last $25,000 in addition to the little now in sight. The outlook, the committee states, is encouraging, and should be taken advantage of.

The following members of the Reform Club constitute its Committee on Sound Currency: Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman; Calvin Tomkins, Secretary; E. Ellery Anderson, William J. Coombs, Henry Hentz, Henry L. Nelson, Charles Biggs, Lawrence E. Sexton, John De Witt Warner, Horace White, Henry De Forest Baldwin, A. Augustus Healy, Wallace Macfarlane, William S. Opdyke, F. Perry Powers, James Speyer, Henry B. B. Stapler, William L. Trenholm, Everett P. Wheeler, Louis Windmüller, and Frank S. Williams.

AGGRAVATED INFLAMMATION OF TONGUE

Singular Misfortune of a Paterson Woman Who Drank Beer.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Joseph Longstreet, about thirty-seven years old, is in St. Joseph's Hospital suffering from a peculiar trouble.

During the hot spell of last week she visited friends at Little Falls, and while there drank a glass of beer. She felt a queer sensation in her tongue, but thought no more about the matter until yesterday, when the tongue began to swell.

It raised to such a height yesterday that a physician was called in and pronounced the case one of inflammation of the tongue. The tongue has swollen to such an extent that her mouth can hardly contain it, and she suffers the most intense pain.

An Octogenarian's Suicide.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—George Bauer, eighty years old, of 6 Crawford Street, went to the dock at the chemical works on the Passaic River this evening, and, after obtaining an old tin pail, filled it with scrap iron. Then he tied the pail about his neck with a string and jumped into the water. He was seen by some boys who were fishing from the dock, and was drawn ashore. He was hurried to the City Hospital, where he died in a short time.

A Willet's Point Veteran Insane.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 3.—John Shotwell, sixty-five years old, a retired Willet's Point soldier, who was admitted to the Flushing Hospital, apparently suffering from malaria, developed symptoms of insanity to-night. He gave the hospital attendants considerable trouble before he could be put in a straitjacket.

The New-York Times

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

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The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FIFTH AVENUE, 28th St-Broadway—8:10—The Bathing Girl.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky. Matinée.
GAIETY, Broadway-29th St—8:15—White Crook. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Passing Show.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Thrilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23 St—8:15—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Kerker's Orchestra. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—1492.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—2:00—New-York vs. Pittsburg.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	71	61	63
6 A. M.	69	57	61
9 A. M.	67	66	66
12 M.	70	74	73
4 P. M.	68	73	75
6 P. M.	65	72	74
9 P. M.	64	70	73
12 P. M.	65	66	69

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....69.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....67.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....67.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE CANAL OF THE FUTURE.

Our readers will find in another column of The Times a letter from Mr. Elnathan Sweet, formerly State Engineer. It relates to the project discussed in The Times for a ship canal between the Atlantic seaboard and the great lakes, traversing the State of New-York. The general subject is one to which Mr. Sweet has given attention and study, and as to which his authority is very high. So long ago as in his report of 1885 he discussed two methods of improving the Erie Canal, remarking that, in his opinion, they were the only two worthy of consideration. The first was to increase the depth of the canal by one or two feet and making such other changes as would facilitate the use of steam and permit boats to be locked in pairs. This he regarded as the system of improvement which would give the best attainable results for the boats then in use. The second method, however, was much more important. He defines it as follows:

"The second method is to enlarge it to such an extent as to make it available for the steamers navigating the lakes, a class of vessels of large tonnage and moderate power and speed which are rapidly displacing all other merchant marine for freight traffic on the lakes and on the ocean.

"Any compromise scheme of improvement greater than the one first above mentioned and less than the last would necessitate a new and independent marine for the canal and the delay and expense of breaking and transferring cargo, which is the fatal trouble with canal business now, and must, in the nature of the case, be a flat failure."

The question raised by Mr. Sweet as to the proposition now before the public with reference to the increase of the capacity of the canal and the expenditure of nine millions of money is one to be decided deliberately. Mr. Sweet himself regards such expenditure as practically useless, or worse than useless. He believes that the amount expended would give no serious relief and would be of no value with reference to the larger improvement actually required. He says:

"A great newspaper can perform no more signal public service than to combat and defeat the ill-considered scheme to deplete the Public Treasury of nine millions of money, and to urge upon the State or National Legislature immediate provision for thorough and comprehensive surveys that will determine the best route and the approximate cost of the deep-water canal."

The latter part of Mr. Sweet's statement must be accepted by all reasonable men. The work of practical and thorough investigation cannot too soon be begun. A commission, either a Federal commission or a State commission, should be appointed at the earliest possible date. It should consist of the most experienced and capable engineers, whose report would carry weight with the Legislature and with the people. The cost of such a commission, though it would be considerable, would, relatively to the objects to be attained, be of no importance whatever. Much time would be required for the thorough performance of this work. In the meanwhile the question of the expenditure now proposed may still be regarded as an open one.

THE SEA BEACH RAILWAY COLLISION.

The collision which took place on Monday upon the New-York and Sea Beach Railway is equally remarkable for the terrible danger involved and the small number of persons seriously injured, and for the circumstances from which it resulted. As one death has taken place, the investigation will be made to fix a more serious responsibility than was contemplated at the time of the arrest of the engineers and firemen of the respective trains. Exactly what will be the degree of responsibility of these employés it would not be fair now to surmise, but the responsibility of the railroad company itself for the general system of management which made the catastrophe possible is already perfectly clear. The company is not a wealthy one, nor is its business particularly prosperous, but the road was undoubtedly laid out with reference to the singularly fluctuating traffic which it could obtain, and with reasonable knowledge of the conditions which that traffic would impose. Because a road carries a large number of persons in the Summer and very few at other times it is hardly a safe rule to apply that safeguards should be just sufficient for the average number of passengers carried. These safeguards, on the contrary, should be made as nearly as possible sufficient for the maximum service.

In no regard was this rule observed by the Sea Beach Company. The rolling stock of the road is now known to have been of the flimsiest and most fragile character. It is the testimony of intelligent eye witnesses of the disaster that the loaded train when struck by the light engine was smashed as a child's house of blocks. A few weeks ago a collision occurred on the Boston and Maine Road between a heavy train of vestibuled coaches and sleepers and a freight train heavily loaded proceeding in the opposite direction, but so great was the stability of the vestibuled train that, with the exception of a couple of the employés on the engine, nobody upon the train was seriously injured. The force of the impact in this collision, as compared with that between a runaway engine and a stationary train of light cars, was probably hundreds, if not thousands, of times greater. Had anything like the same stability of construction existed in the train on the Sea Beach Road it is practically certain that no one would have been much hurt. Another feature in regard to which the management must be held grossly negligent is the entire want of any means of communication between stations. It is at least probable that even within the small time allowed before the starting of the runaway engine and its crashing into the train a signal might have been given, had there been proper means, by which the train could have been started and the force of the collision practically dissipated.

In the reports so far made it does not appear that the employés arrested were particularly to blame. That question must, of course, be settled primarily by the Coroner's inquiry, for which a competent jury seems to have been provided. But whatever the accountability of the employés may be found to be, that of the railway company is far more grave. It is extremely to be regretted that the law as it now stands affords no adequate means of enforcing this accountability. The only form of remedy likely to be in any degree efficient is the collection of damages by persons injured, or the survivors of the dead. As the number of injured is very considerable, it is not impossible that this may be a substantial penalty. If it shall prove sufficient to induce capitalists, when building their roads, to expend their money rather upon reasonable safeguards than in damages paid to persons injured, the disaster will not be without some compensation.

A NOTABLE CHANGE.

A number of things have occurred within the last fortnight which must convince the people of the City of New-York that there has been a very marked and healthy change in the operations of the police force. The most conspicuous of these is the dry Sunday of this week, due practically to the surrender of the liquor sellers in face of the resolute and implacable enforcement of the excise law. Another of minor importance is the sudden disappearance of all available evidence as to a large fund which the members of the force were said to be accumulating to effect legislation at the next session. The truth in regard to any such fund must under any circumstances be exceedingly difficult to get at. Ordinarily the average citizen decides between conflicting reports according to his previous observation of the general character of the police or his personal prejudices. The one fact, however, as to which there is no room for any doubt is that the present police authorities, the Commissioners and the superior officers, immediately and effectually made known to the force their absolute condemnation of any such procedure and their determination to suppress it by means of any measures of discipline that might be found necessary. This, to say the least, is not what happened or could have happened under the old régime.

Another matter of not so conspicuous interest, but of even greater and more permanent importance, is the treatment by the present police authorities of the selection of Inspectors of Election. Selection is a word which really applies in the present instance, and in that of itself lies a sufficiently striking contrast. Instead of accepting the nominees of the various party committees without discrimination or investigation, as was formerly done, the present Commissioners have used all the power given to them by law to satisfy themselves that the nominees were fit to perform their extremely delicate duties. In addition to such inquiry as was practicable in regard to the character of the men presented to them, they have subjected all of them to a very simple but very practical and extremely valuable examination. This examination relates chiefly to the familiarity of the applicants with the law regulating their duties. About a week before the date of the examination they were furnished with a manual containing a succinct but sufficient statement of the requirements of the law and of their own specific functions under it. This manual they were allowed ample opportunity to study as faithfully as they chose. They were then called upon, with the usual wholesome precautions attending civil service examinations, to answer in writing a series of questions relating to the contents of the manual. These questions were guarded carefully, being known only to Gen. Rodenbough and the printer, and not known even to the Commissioners. It cannot be denied that the least that can be required of an Inspector or other officer of election is that he should be able to pass an examination of this character. It is an evidence of the wholesome influence of the spirit shown by the Police Commissioners generally that the men sent up by the respective party committees have been of an unusually high grade, and so far as examined have acquitted themselves creditably.

It is in such instances as these that people of the City of New-York are learning not merely that the present commission is made up of honest and capable men, but that their work, if intrusted to such men, can readily be performed. The "mystery" of police service which, according to former tradition, could only be performed by specially selected politicians of no great intelligence and of doubtful character, is in a fair way to be exploded.

A NEW CHESS CHAMPION.

For the first time in nearly forty years, and for the second time in history, the chess championship of the world has been obtained by an American. In the interval between the triumphal tour of Europe by Morphy in 1859 and the winning of the international tournament now just over by Pillsbury, residents of this country have attained the highest places in the chess world. Steinitz, born a Bohemian, took up his residence here after he had become the acknowledged and unchallenged champion, and he repeated here his European victories, while it was during his residence here that he encountered his first defeats, and that he was dislodged from the championship by the victory of Lasker. Capt. Mackenzie, an Englishman by birth, was a New-Yorker by long residence when he won the championship in an international tournament which included nearly all the famous players of the day, but did not include Steinitz, whose pre-eminence as a match player was not disturbed by his failure to enter the tournament. Morphy, indeed, though his startling first appearance was made at the American Chess Congress of 1857, where he encountered no players of the first class but Louis Paulsen and Stanley, never won an international tournament, but only because he never entered one. Since his time there has been no success in the annals of chess so rapid and brilliant as that of his countryman, Pillsbury, who has become the champion in his twenty-third year, only two years older than Morphy when he made almost a "clean score" in the New-York tournament, and but two years after his first appearance in a tournament against players of the first or even of the second class.

The new American champion has yet to vindicate his supremacy by defeating in a match the conqueror of Steinitz. But his winning of the Hastings tournament seems to show more of the quality of a "prodigy" than any player since Morphy. The champions of the interval have been studious and patient players, in spite of the brilliancy of many of their games, who have won their way upward step by step, and whose advancement has been the result of study and patience. They have introduced what is to some extent a new theory of the game, a theory which seems to have been adjusted to their own limitations, according to which the object of the chess player should be "the accumulation of small advantages" rather than the arrangement and execution of combinations directly decisive of the game. It has been suspected that a chess genius like Morphy, should such another recur, would make as short work of the modern school as Morphy did, in fact, make of the most scientific playing of his day, or as Napoleon made of the maxims of strategy and tactics to which his adversaries pinned their faith. Pillsbury, of course, cannot thus far be fairly likened to Morphy, because his victory, creditable as it is, has been hardly won and by a small margin, whereas Morphy cannot be said ever to have met a player who gave him a real struggle. When the games by which Pillsbury has earned the championship come to be collected and studied, chess players will be able to judge how far he has struck out a new line for himself. In the meantime his victory denotes that the intellectual qualities required for chess, whatever they may be, and whether or not they are available for anything else than chess, are as common in this country, in proportion to the number of players, as in Europe; while the circumstances of his victory indicate that the conditions here may be more favorable than those of Europe to the development of chess-force to the degree that men give up the attempt to account for it by agreeing to call it "genius."

THE ENGLISH "ACCENT."

What is the difference between the English and American accents as applied to the educated of each nation, or is there any such thing as an accent? A newly arrived Englishman is frequently greeted—much to his astonishment—with the remark that he cannot be an Englishman because he has not the English accent. The converse is true of the American on the other side of the Atlantic.

In the first place, with the increasing facilities for intimate intercourse between the sister countries such a thing as an "accent" is becoming less and less apparent, but there is, and always will be, a vast difference—no matter how much the Anglophile may endeavor to imitate his transatlantic cousins in their peculiarities of dress, diction, and social life—between the two nations in intonation or inflexion. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as an "accent," English or American, aside from the provincialisms of both countries. A provincialism cannot be termed an accent, but is solely due to local influences. In England, with her smaller area, this is much more noticeable than in our own country, but this does not constitute an accent. The real difference is one of inflexion.

The American says without changing the inflexion of his voice, "Where are you going?" ending on the same note at the finish of his sentence with which he commenced. On the other hand, the Englishman, in making the same remark, finishes his sentence in a sing-song voice at least an octave or two higher than he commenced. This it is that has been erroneously called an accent. It is simply an inflexion, or intonation, of the voice due to climatic influences rather than to an actual difference in pronunciation. The word "accent" is defined in the Century Dictionary as "a special effort of utterance by which, in a word of two or more syllables, one syllable is made more prominent than the rest."

Adhering to this definition, it certainly cannot truly be said that there is such a marked difference between the pronunciation of words in the two countries, except in a few minor instances, as to constitute what is distinctively understood as an accent. The sing-song utterance of our transatlantic cousins and our own sharp, short, incisive speech involve simply a difference of inflexion or intonation in the voice which is due largely to local influences and climatic conditions.

Mayor Strong has doubtless acquired, since he soared from dry goods into the dizziest heights of municipal politics, knowledge of and facility in many and diverse phases of human activity. He has made especially notable progress, however, in the art of delivering short speeches. When he entered upon the Mayoralty campaign, Mr. Strong suffered agonies that were obviously of the keenest sort whenever he attempted to address his constituents. Every sentence had to be dragged from deep within his inmost consciousness, and finally appeared in a painfully mussed up and disjointed condition. Even the most kindly disposed of reporters could do little in the way of making the words fit together in accordance with established rules, and usually contented themselves with guessing at what the candidate probably wanted to say, and saying it for him next morning in the papers. Those who were not kindly disposed had only to reproduce their notes literally to acquire a cheap reputation as humorists. Now all this is changed. Like most Americans, Mayor Strong possessed a latent aptitude for oratory, and, as it was not lack of ideas, but lack of practice in giving them public expression, that caused his embarrassment, perseverance overcame the difficulty. Now he has no trouble at all in making a neat enough speech on almost any subject, and to auditors as differently inclined as the people assembled to see suburban Aldermen play baseball, and those who gather to celebrate the suppression of blackmail as chiefest instrument of city government. The power is a valuable one, and the Mayor is to be congratulated on its acquisition.

A STUDY OF BAR HARBOR.

I.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 2.—The coast Summer resort by no means always explains itself. As on the Western prairies, towns spring up along the railroad without the least apparent reason why they should be where they are rather than five or ten miles sooner or later, so all along the Atlantic coast, which is so uniformly from Key West to Newport a slight slope of sand, at intervals from Hatteras northward there are "beaches," so distinctively known, whereto the inlanders resort during the Summer for bathing and other marine recreations, but why where they are rather than elsewhere, no man can tell. Indeed, the water front of New-Jersey is in the way to become a continuous Summer resort, divided only between the worldings and the saints, or, more precisely, between the devotees of the Old and the New Jerusalem. The first resort on our coast northward from the Gulf, which has a topographical explanation of itself to offer, in the bay and the cliffs, is Newport, which has thus its compensation for the defeat of its Colonial commercial aspirations, though both New-York and Boston would have natural attractions for Summer holiday makers if they were not fulfilling larger destinies. But the island of Mount Desert has attractions unique and irresistible, for here for the first time the hills that march parallel with the more southern coast and from fifty to two hundred miles distant from it come down to meet the ocean. The Wordsworthian will remember that—

Two voices are there; one is of the sea,
One of the mountains; each a mighty voice.

At Mount Desert alone upon our coast they are calling in duet. Sailing over from the mainland to Bar Harbor is much more like sailing into the Cove of Cork, or along the Welsh coast than like any other coasting that our low and sandy shores have to present.

The mountains fairly breast the sea, and seem to rise sheer from it, as indeed they very nearly do, culminating in the summit of Green Mountain, more than 1,500 feet above tide. Almost at the foot of this highest peak lies Bar Harbor, facing the Atlantic, but almost completely landlocked against the easterly gales by two little islands, so that, though the winds are gusty and treacherous, the water is almost smooth and the roadstead tolerably secure, and a breakwater is now building to increase this security. Add to this that you are 500 miles more or less northeastward from New-York, and not far from New-Brunswick, and you will understand why, even in the brief but fervid Summer of this latitude, there should always be a suggestion of chill in the air refrigerated across leagues of ice-floes, and that it should be tonic and invigorating, so that here one feels like doing things, even in midsummer, and the hammock and siesta are relaxations and not occupations, as they are apt to become at more southern and more inland resorts. This bracing and exhilarating quality comes not alone from the hint of arctic rigors in the air, but from the balsam of the pines with which the island is still covered wherever enough soil has been deposited over the red granite to give them a chance to take root, and which are diversified with birches and such other trees as are fitted to carry on the struggle for life in these latitudes and at these altitudes. So that here we have the attractiveness of the Adirondacks superadded to the allurements of the shore, for nowhere in the northern ridges of the Appalachian chain is there mountain scenery bolder and more rugged or wider outlooks over wood and water. The summit of Green Mountain, the highest point on the Island of Mount Desert, overhangs Bar Harbor. It is crowned with a chalet of weathered shingles, picturesque in site and outline, the melancholy memorial of some unfortunate boomers from Bangor who undertook to maintain a place of refreshment at this giddy height, and to give access to it they built a railroad up the mountain side from Eagle Lake. But they were greedy boomers, and they killed the goose that might have laid golden eggs. Their railroad has gone to dismantled stringers and oxide of iron, and their chalet, for a song, to the thrifty Maine man who now inhabits it and collects dimes from the tourists who scale his tower.

But it is accessible from the village with a good horse in an hour, although the grade of the road that scales the mountain is not less than 400 feet to the mile, and the prospect—the circumspect—from the summit is one that the spectator would not spare from the gallery of his memory, however fully hung with famous views it may already be. The Island of Mount Desert is unrolled about and beneath him in a sharp and intelligible map in relief. Almost at his feet is the central cluster of Bar Harbor, with the outlying cottages and their surrounding clearings breaking the deep blue-green of the hillsides or strung successively in single line along the shore. Just underneath, on the other side, is the shining expanse of Eagle Lake, the natural reservoir of the water supply of Bar Harbor, looking curiously like an artificial reservoir, with its straight sides and regular curves. Beyond is the great fjord of Somes Sound, which more than half bisects the island, and still beyond this the gleaming white ribbons of lesser estuaries. Far to the northeast still other friths, silvery under the silver clouds, stretch far into the mainland, while beyond the pine-clad islands, blue-green above the parapets of granite that guard the entrance to Bar Harbor, recedes interminably, till the horizon is lost in haze, the gray Atlantic. It is a sight not to be forgotten.

No doubt Mount Desert as a Summer resort has the defects of its unique qualities, the chief one being a lack of the chief attraction of the New-Jersey coast and even of some of the New-England beaches. The suggestion of chill in the air becomes an explicit averment in the water, and you are told that "only cranks" bathe at Bar Harbor. In other respects the sea seems not to be fully utilized, for the deep-sea fishing is mainly abandoned, as the Orientals abandon their dancing, to the professionals, and there is not so much sailing as one would expect to find, this being mainly given up to the professed yachtsmen, though, indeed, this abandonment is in part explained by the capriciousness of the gusts that come in from behind the mountains and from between the islands. The cottagers of the water front, however, by no means seem to make so much use of the sea as one would expect. One would expect, for instance, to find a launch moored in front of each of them, so as to give a choice of waterway or roadway for excursions, but this, instead of being the rule, is the rarest of exceptions. Mainly they hold, with Lowell, that the sea was made to be looked at from the land. But the drives, the rides, the walks, the cycle paths abound, and offer a wide choice of shore and mountain, always with the mingled scents and murmurs of the forest and the sea. The lack of bathing is scarcely to be mentioned as an offset against the multitudinous and compelling attractions of the place, which furnishes the prime requisites of a Summer resort, cool and bracing air, always something to look at, and to whoso can command an urban trap or a native buckboard, a horse, a wheel, or a pair of legs, plenty to do and a disposition to do it.

II.

This is the sylvan paradise that was given over to many generations of colonists of an exemplary physical and, if the traditions can be trusted, of a highly unexemplary moral toughness, waiting for the inspired being who should convert it to its proper and beneficent uses. He made his appearance about twenty years ago, for the earliest cottage in Bar Harbor is hardly of that moderate antiquity, and he made it in the person of the much-maligned American millionaire. The millionaire was not the discoverer, but he was the real pioneer. For years before this time hardy adventurers of a sporting or artistic or literary turn of mind had resorted to this coast as far as Castine and Sorrento, and on the Island of Mount Desert itself, and had found it charming. But they were boarders where they were not campers, and they, however increased in number, would have been incapable of realizing the result which they and their successors enjoy to-day. It was not until the appearance of the cottager that the desert began to smile. To build roads through forests and up mountains; to create a water supply; to erect pretty houses, and to convert them into "places" by tasteful gardening—these are the works that make the charm of a Summer resort, and these things cost money. These are the things which the altruistic millionaire does for the view-hunting ingrate, who is apt, when they are done, to revile his benefactor for "spoiling the place." In fact, the literary and artistic camper or boarder is by no means fitted for the creation of a Summer resort, even for himself. It needs more money than he has to spend, as well as more discretion in spending it. There is, indeed, a plausible legend of a painter who raised the value of land for a radius of five miles around the centre at which his "Summer school" was established, and who was thereafter much sought by enterprising projectors with bogs or sand wastes on their hands which they desired to dispose of at retail as sites for Summer homes. But the incident is unique. One need only walk about or sail about Bar Harbor and observe her bulwarks to make sure that the attainment is quite beyond the reach of persons of "moderate means," and that the cottager has been the best friend of the boarder, who reaps amply where he has not sown.

The chief of the corporate needs of such a place as Bar Harbor is, of course, a system of good roads, and that the cottagers have supplied, primarily for their own behoof, no doubt, but not less for the advantage of everybody concerned. Then the provision of an adequate water supply could not have been made by the native, even with the co-operation of the boarding-house keeper. As I have said, Bar Harbor is very singularly favored by the existence of a natural reservoir within two miles or so of the shore, and it is necessary only to establish a somewhat stricter supervision than seems now to be exercised over the shores of Eagle Lake to insure a supply of wholesome water far beyond the present or the immediately prospective needs of the place. No less are the three or four pretty churches among the benefactions of the rich Summer residents, while its chief attraction, after the attractions which nature has furnished, is in what the cottagers have done, selfishly, as it might be said, and for the delight of their own eyes, in the creation of their "places." This means much more, one finds, than the building of their houses, for it means the enhancement by art of the natural charms of the place. The building alone is a very noteworthy work: I know of no place in which the American architect appears to better advantage, taking his works singly, and of none in which he appears to so good advantage, taking his works in the aggregate, and with reference both to each other and to their natural environment. There are some very extensive and very costly houses, costlier and more extensive than the stranger is prepared to see. But they are not palaces or châteaux, scarcely even villas, but manifestly cottages, and they are in entire congruity with each other and with the spirit of the landscape, not less by contrast, as when the charm of careful gardening and high keeping is added to the ruggedness of nature along the shore, than by conformity, as when the studiously rough and homely picturesqueness of a cottage on the hillside assimilates the "lodge" to "the vast wilderness" in which it stands, and the "boundless contiguity of shade" by which it is surrounded. In attaining this admirable result the architects have, of course, worked in co-operation with their employers, and it is to the latter quite as much as to the former that the homogeneousness of the architecture and the resulting unity of impression are to be ascribed. There are not many reproductions of historical examples nor essays in historical styles, and such as there are are pretty well confined to styles and examples appropriate to the surroundings and the purpose, the half-timbered English cottage architecture and the wooden building of Switzerland and Sweden.

A chalet in bright red seems outrageous in the description, but the edifice in question is quite in keeping where it stands, with the rocky gorge in which it is set, and the wilderness of matted evergreen by which it is encompassed. For the rest the architects have simply done the best they could with the materials at hand, with rough granite, with rough brick, with beams and shingles, and rough-cast plaster. Nothing could be more effective or in better taste than all the pleasure building, to which, however, it must be owned that the business building offers a distressing contrast. An all-wise and all-good projector of a Summer resort would doubtless pay particular attention to the building of the shops, even to the neglect of the building of the cottages. He might almost reverse Goethe's saying and declare that he must look out for the useful, for that the beautiful in the hands of his cottagers might be trusted to take care of itself. At any rate, the useful has been left to look after itself at Bar Harbor, with the most atrocious results. The village, or port—Bar Harbor proper—is a dreadful place to look at. A flimsier, uglier, more vulgar collection of buildings than comprises it cannot be found in the rawest frontier settlement. They have nothing in common but the flimsiness and ugliness and vulgarity, and the fact that they are made of clapboards for some of them are shanties of one story, and some cover a large area, and of these one rises to four stories. It is gratifying to observe that the malefactor who projected this structure has been disappointed, and that the upper part of his abomination is left untenanted. A conflagration of "the village" would be the best possible thing for the place but for the likelihood that the tradesmen would rebuild it as badly as it was built before. The public spirit which has done so many excellent things could not now take a better direction than the provision of a business quarter which should not so disgrace the resort which it prefaces.

III.

The social elements of Bar Harbor are the usual social elements of Summer resorts, and the social surprise of the place is the success with which the elements elsewhere found to be irreconcilable have been reconciled. The elements are, of course, the Native, the Cottager, and the Boarder. There can be no pretense of reconcilement with the first. The native is the natural enemy of the cottager, as aforetime he was of the boarder, and still earlier of the camper, for whom he was invoked to perform service or furnish supplies. The stranger who comes to molest his ancient solitary reign the native looks upon as his proper prey and spoil. As the native pursues, in the absence of the city man, the bluefish and the schrod upon the water, so he pursues the city man upon land with buckboards, grocery bills, and other weapons of the chase. To one who has been long in cities pent, and who is the pioneer of some unvisited sylvan scene, where the native is really unsophisticated, it is delightful to observe that to the peasant the practical unit of value is neither the unit of Harvey nor the unit of Horr, nor anything else that anybody calls a dollar, but a dime, or more probably a nickel. Then surely, as the poet has observed, the pleasure is as great of being cheated as to cheat, for while the child of nature has the proud consciousness of being an extortioner, his victim has the equally grateful sense of getting off extremely cheap. It is a beautiful moment; beautiful, but, alas, how fleeting! For the native inevitably soon discerns that the standard of his visitor is different from and higher than his own, and he straightway begins his tentatives to find out what it may be. Beginning by charging say only twice what he would deem the normal charge, and meeting with no reaction of resentment from the sojourner, he goes on, season by season, in a geometrical progression of experiment till his victim cries aloud, and finds the oppression intolerable. This is the point which has now been reached at Bar Harbor. The trodden cottager will turn, but he does not as yet see which way to turn, whether to a co-operative store of his own establishment, or to the procurement of a Summer branch of some metropolitan or Bostonian concern. It has become evident to him that there is not the least hope from competition among the native tradesmen, who are clearly confederated against him. I cannot find out what the permanent population of the island even approximately is, but whatever it be it hibernates, in a luxury unknown to its predecessors on the spoils of the Summer visitor, and there is no evidence of any industry on the island, except the exploitation of this recent and productive mine.

It is between the cottager and the boarder that a modus vivendi has been established which is almost unique among Summer resorts. The boarder does not feel here the inferiority that is supposed to discourage him at other places along the coast. In the first place, he has a clear advantage of priority, and, in the second place, of numbers. I put priority first as the greater buttress of self-respect. It is well known that there has for a long time been a select inner circle of Chicagoans whose ancestors had settled there before the Fire, and it is said that a more comprehensive but still exclusive upper circle is even now forming of those whose ancestors arrived before the Fair. As the native is to the boarder on Mount Desert, so is the boarder to the cottager. Numerically also, the cottagers are a feeble folk, though they make their houses in the rocks. There are a dozen hotels, not to count the boarding houses, and some of these are ancient as antiquity goes here. There is one in particular to which the same guests have been resorting for several lustrums and these boarders are even inclined to look down upon the proudest cottager as of a mushroom growth. But everywhere the boarder walks abroad in his might and majesty, consorts with cottagers on quite equal terms, and does not seem to take either shame or sorrow to himself from the fact that he is not also a cottager. In great part this is due to the cottager himself, who has no disposition to magnify his privileges, and does not at all confine his hospitalities to his fellow-cottagers. In great part it is due to the character of the cottage life here, which is really a home life and not an affair of "functions." The golf and the weekly dances and the like are really the only communal functions, and in these the hotel people play quite as conspicuous a part as the cottage people. These things are all under the management of the Kebo Valley Club, which is itself composed of visitors for the season as well as of permanent residents, and to which the only test of eligibility seems to be the possession of an unblemished moral character and a Tuxedo coat. Quite seriously, the Summer life here seems to be unmarred by any of the social strifes or social snobberies of which the life at some watering places seems pretty exclusively to consist; and this fact is by no means the least of the attractions of this delightful place. M. S.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD MAKES DENIAL

The Fees for Mrs. Thomas's Songs Were Never Received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Regarding the suit by Mrs. Jessie Beattie Thomas, the wife of ex-Congressman Thomas of Metropolis, Ill., against a music publishing firm of St. Louis for failure to copyright two of her songs, and the allegations of the publishers that they had forwarded the necessary copyright fees to Librarian Spofford of the Congressional Library, and held his receipt therefor, Mr. Spofford to-day said the fees in question had not been received, and he had given no receipt. Claims of a like character were occasionly made, and he had had trouble before with the firm which is now being sued. To avoid these claims Mr. Spofford some time ago began the practice of sending with each copyright acknowledgment a request that fees hereafter be paid by checks on local banks. These checks, when returned to the issuers, were most desirable forms of receipts, and there was less risk from loss in the mails than when bills were sent, often unregistered. Nearly all the large publishing houses are now remitting by check, even in such small amounts as 50 cents.

Mr. Spofford said that, notwithstanding a penalty of $100 for the unauthorized use of the copyright privilege, there was a considerable amount of music, books, and other publications in circulation not registered in the library, though claiming to be.

BRITAIN AND THE PORTE

Communications on Reorganization of Armenia Not Satisfactory.

MAYBRICK CASE BEYOND INFLUENCE

Ascroft Questions Government on Difficulties of British Shippers with Customs Officers in New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the communications which had been received from the Porte relative to the reorganization of the system of government in Armenia were not satisfactory. The project of the new Armenian organization had not received the official support of Germany, Austria, and Italy, he said, but the powers were in sympathy with the movement, and had in an unofficial way advised Turkey of their favorable consideration of the scheme.

Mr. Curzon declined to state what course the Government would pursue in the case, nor would he undertake to say that no action except in a dimplomatic way would be taken without Parliament being previously informed thereof. In regard to Sassoon, he said no difficulty was experienced in the distribution of relief.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Home Secretary, stated that the Home Office had no power to order a public inquiry under judicial forms in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in Woking Prison for the murder of her husband.

Mr. Robert Ascroft, Conservative, member of Parliament for Oldham, asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the difficulties experienced by British shippers of goods in satisfying the customs officials in New-York as to the true value of their consignments.

Under Secretary Curzon of the Foreign Office replied that such cases had been brought to the notice of the Foreign Office, and that inquiries were now in progress concerning the claim of the house of Kay & Co of Lancashire, whose goods, it is alleged, were confiscated.

In regard to the conviction and imprisonment of the Englishman Rickard in Honolulu, Mr. Curzon said it was learned that prior to the insurrection in Hawaii, in which Rickard took part, he had abandoned his British nationality, and the Government had, therefore, no grounds for interference in his case.

BRITISH GUIANA GOLD MINING.

Condition of the Colony as Viewed by Chief Justice Edward O'Malley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The gold-mining industry of British Guiana, which is so closely involved in the territorial dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, has not yet reached the point of assured success, according to the testimony of Sir Edward O'Malley, Chief Justice of that colony, who is now in Washington. Explaining his visit here as being entirely non-political, Sir Edward said:

"I am simply taking a trip to get a little needed change and rest. It is delightful to get back to civilization once more, after sojourning among the non-progressive people of Demerara. Life in that country is rather tame and monotonous to an Englishman or a citizen of the United States, and those of us who can get away are glad to escape occasionally. I have lived in Guiana only since last January. The country is not in a prosperous condition.

"Its chief industry is sugar planting, and owing to the very low prices of that product the business is in a deplorable state. A good many estates are closed up completely, and few of the planters are able to make more than a bare living. This is in spite of the fact that the Government gives them substantial aid by admitting farming materials free of duty, and also by helping to pay for the transportation of the coolie laborers, who do nearly all the plantation work.

"Thousands of these are brought in every year, mostly from Madras, under a five years' contract. When that term expires most of them remain in the country as free laborers. The natives, Indians and colored creoles, are too lazy for any use in the cane fields, and live in a hand-to-mouth fashion on the least amount of work.

"About the only hope of better times is in the development of our gold mines, which are beginning to attract a great deal of attention. A number of explorers have come in from Australia, and are so well satisfied with the prospects that they have started a number of camps, a few of which have begun to produce very satisfactorily."

MADAGASCAR CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Increased Rates and Regulations at Variance with Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Department of State has received a report from Consul Wetter, at Tamatave, giving extracts from a decree of the regulations of the customs in Madagascar, published by the French military authorities.

Under this decree, he says, American cottons will be forced to pay 10 per cent. import duty on cost price, with 20 per cent. added to cover expenses. Then, on re-exportation, (no market there, hence must be exported,) 10 per cent. export duty; and on arrival at Valtomandry, or any other Hova port, 10 per cent. on cost price. Thus a bale of American cotton costing, say, $35 in New-York would cost at Tamatave $39.20, plus all charges to delivery, and at Valtomandry, via Tamatave, $47.32, plus all charges for handling and delivery, against the old rate of $38.50, an actual loss to the trade of 20 1-5 per cent. on cost price and necessitating a loss of fully 30 per cent. in the profits; while exports will be almost as heavily incumbered.

Sections of the act, he says, are utterly at variance with our treaties, as well as with all ordinary procedure, and are also in direct opposition to the very point so often maintained against the Malagasy under our treaty: "The right to pay in money or kind, at option of importer."

As soon as the regulations are published in pamphlet form he will forward a copy to the department.

CHINESE ASSAULTS NOT TRUE.

Baptist Ministers Demand the Punishment of the Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—No news has been received at the State Department from Minister Denby, or any other source, confirming alleged reports of attacks on native Christians in China and their mission buildings. The reports are therefore regarded as untrue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The Baptist Ministers' Union of this city has sent a memorial to Secretary Olney, urging him to secure the appointment of a commission to investigate the missionary outrages in China, and demanding that the guilty persons of whatever rank be speedily punished.

GUERRILEROS AND MACEO FIGHT.

A Spanish Commander Killed and a Lieutenant Colonel a Prisoner.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—News has been received here of an engagement which took place Aug. 23 near Dos Caminos, between a large force of rebels, under the command of Antonio Maceo and a party of guerrilleros.

The Government force lost twenty-five killed. One of the commanders of the Spanish soldiers was wounded and a Spanish Lieutenant Colonel was taken prisoner by the rebels. The insurgent loss is not known.

More Spanish Troops Land in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The steamer Antonio Lopez arrived here this afternoon with Spanish troops. The soldiers met with an enthusiastic reception.

Linares Defeats Rabi's Bands.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—Gen. Linares reports from Palma Seriano that on Aug. 31, at Muerto, a league and a half from Remanganaguas, a large force of rebels, under Rabi, combined with another body of insurgents and attacked his vanguard, intending to capture his convoy. The rebels were repulsed and dispersed. They left seven dead on the field, and one of their number was taken prisoner. The Government loss was seven killed, including two officers, and twenty-nine wounded. The fight lasted an hour.

RELIGIOUS FIGHTS IN INDIA.

Mohammedans Obstruct a Parade at Dhulia, and Ten Are Killed.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Serious disturbances resulting from the enmity of Hindus and Mohammedans are reported at Dhulia, a town in the Candeish district, about 180 miles from this city. The trouble began on Aug. 24, when the Mohammedans attacked and routed a Hindu procession.

On Sunday last the Hindus had another procession, which was headed by a band of music. A mob of Mohammedans obstructed the way, notwithstanding the efforts of the police who escorted the paraders. Then some one ordered the police to fire, and the command was obeyed. Ten Mohammedans were killed by the volley and fifty more were wounded.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN UNIONIST.

Kenny Defeats the Parnellite Candidate by an Increased Majority.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The Parliamentary election in St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, which took place yesterday in consequence of the appointment of the sitting member, William Kenny, Unionist, to the office of Solicitor General for Ireland, resulted in the return of Mr. Kenny by a vote of 3,325 to 2,893 cast for Mr. Mahoney, Parnellite.

In the election held a few weeks ago Mr. Kenny received 3,661 votes and Count Plunkett, his Parnellite opponent, 3,205.

Battles of Spaniards in Cuba.

"Señor Don Doctor," said the Professor of Salamanca, pensively—his face was thatched and cross-thatched like that of an etching by Groya—"have you observed that in the Cuban battles where the losses of men were not insignificant in number the fighters were volunteers? In all history of nations that wish to be modern volunteers fight, and die; but in former times there were soldiers who were privates always, war was their trade, they did it as you write, and you do not write in a haste to sign your name and turn to some other occupation. They made wars that lasted for seven, thirty, and a hundred years. They loved their trade, perhaps, Señor Don Doctor; they were professionals, and a professional's work is always better than an amateur's"—his eyes sparkled under the arcade of his eyebrows. "If you deride the battles that last a day and kill thirty men, doubtless it is because your model is Gettysburg or Gravelotte, but the Spaniards are real fighters, Señor Don Doctor! They do not go into battle to make an end of battles. Their model is Il Cid Campeador, their history is not changeable, they are always conquering Granada. Granada fell; but then there were the Conquistadors. Remember how Pizarro fought against the Incas. You shake your head. With your notions that are not Spanish you would make a holocaust in an hour. You have peace, but you have no Iliad. Think of the Iliad that the Spaniards, royalists and insurgents, are making in Cuba! Oh, Señor Don Doctor, do not pray that the war may come to an end. Cuba in continual revolt, was given to Spain by Providence in order that Spaniards should not fall into the languor of the Moors."

Mabel Stanley in Prison for a Year.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mabel Stanley, alias McLean, alias Millet, alias Vaughan, the American who was arrested at Liverpool on Aug. 10 charged with stealing jewelry valued at £587, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment to-day. She pleaded guilty, the prosecutrix pleadede for mercy, and Miss Stanley was removed from the dock in a hysterical condition.

King Humbert Falls from His Horse.

ROME, Sept. 3.—King Humbert reviewed the troops and witnessed the military manoeuvres at Aquila yesterday. Then, accompanied by Queen Margherita, he started for Monza. His Majesty's horse stumbled, fell, and threw the rider with some violence to the ground. The King, fortunately unhurt, remounted and proceeded on his journey.

A German Count in a Bad Plight.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Count Emich of Alt Leiningen Westerburg and Olga Bauernfeind were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning under a warrant demanding their extradition to Germany to answer the charge of having abducted and detained a child. They offered bail, which was refused.

Archduke Ladislas Seriously Hurt.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 3.—Archduke Ladislas, wounded by the premature discharge of his rifle yesterday, is much more seriously hurt than was at first reported. The bullet penetrated his thigh and caused to explode a number of cartridges which he was carrying in his pocket, thus lacerating and burning his loins.

Russia Prepared Against Japan.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The Politische Correspondenz has a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that Russia has very little faith in the intentions of Japan, and is preparing for all eventualities. The Russian squadron in East Asian waters will be increased at the proper moment.

Five Japanese Warships Ordered.

GLASGOW, Sept. 3.—It is reported that the Japanese Government has ordered the construction of five warships in shipyards on the Clyde.

Autonomists Want a Constitution.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from Havana saying that the Autonomista Party is about to send a petition to the Spanish Government asking that a Constitution similar to that of Canada be granted to Cuba.

Seven Persons Killed at Breslau.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—During the illuminations at Breslau in honor of Sedan Day yesterday a grenade shell, supposed to be empty, exploded with great violence, killing seven persons and injuring four.

Serious Illness of G. A. Sala.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The condition of George Augustus Sala, who has been lying ill at Brighton for some time, is much worse to-day.

Henry M. Stanley Sails for New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Henry M. Stanley will sail on the steamer Majestic to-morrow for New-York.

At Last the Shahzada Goes Away.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Shahzada Nasr Ullah, Khan of Afghanistan, left London for Paris to-day.

An Armenian Relief Association.

A number of members of the Church Club met in the club rooms, 146 Fifth Avenue, last night and formed themselves into the Armenian Relief Association.

An Executive Committee, consisting of J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman; William Bisphan, Ludlow Ogden, Henry H. Man, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, Nicholas R. Mersereau, was appointed to obtain subscriptions, and these may be sent to the Secretary, Nicholas R. Mersereau of 77 Broad Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—150 West One Hundredth Street; St. Luke Express Company; damage trifling.

12:38 A. M.—343 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Reuben Rosenthal; no damage.

4:20 A. M.—753 Ninth Avenue; Samuel Wolf; damage, $3,300.

7:40 A. M.—75 Hester Street; Harris Buckman; damage slight.

8:45 A. M. 1,664 Madison Avenue; Mathias Stinman; damage, $15.

9:55 A. M.—City Island; George Feld; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—Railroad and Mechanic Avenues; Lorillard Refrigerator Company; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—138 Fourth Avenue; D. C. McCarthy; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—Chester Avenue and German Place; New-Haven Railroad; damage, $20.

7:10 P. M.—41 Forsyth Street; Abraham Spellman; no damage.

7:55 P. M.—17 Avenue A; Amelia Hare; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—198 West Fourth Street; Margaret Sullivan; damage trifling.

CARDIFF TRADE CONGRESS

A Victory for the Parliamentary Committee's Anti-Socialism.

DELEGATES NOT AT WORK EXCLUDED

President Jenkins Denounces Independent Labor Organizations as Subsidized Enemies of Organized Labor.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 3.—At to-day's session of the annual Trades Union Congress President Jenkins delivered his inaugural address. He denounced the independent labor organizations amid constant interruptions. He declared that the anti-labor and anti-trades union party had been privately subsidized by the opponents of organized labor, and challenged them to produce their accounts, showing where they got their funds.

J. H. Wilson, M. P., of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, moved a vote of thanks to President Jenkins, but Delegate Peter Currie objected to the political bogies which the President had introduced into his address. He therefore moved that it was the sense of the congress that such expressions were a departure from precedent, and that the offensive passages in the address be stricken out.

David Holmes, Vice Chairman, ruled that Currie's motion was out of order, and the vote of thanks moved by Wilson was carried.

Mr. Holmes then introduced Messrs. Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire, respectively ex-President and Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, who were present as American delegates, in obedience to the call issued by John Burns, and the congress accorded to them an ovation.

Mr. Wilson challenged the action of the Parliamentary Committee in excluding certain delegates, and offered a motion declaring that such action was unconstitutional.

Mr. Mawdsley of the Amalgamted Association of Cotton Spinners maintained that the reforms instituted by the committee were necessary.

Delegate Curran denounced the intrigues which had proceeded prior to the meeting of the congress against men who had grown gray in the service of the workingmen, and whom the new rules were especially framed to exclude.

Ben Tillett of the Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Workers' Union threw blame upon Mr. John Burns for dictating a policy tending to ruin trades unionism.

Henry Broadhurst, M. P., charged that the Parliamentary Committee in its action had gone beyond its instructions.

Mr. Wilson, having made the closing speech of the debate on the question, the President announced that a vote would be taken in accordance with the committee's resolution, which provided for the exclusion of delegates who had ceased to follow the trades they are alleged to represent.

This announcement caused a great uproar, but a vote was finally taken, which resulted in favor of the action of the committee. The vote showed a representation of 604,000 trades unionists in favor of the committee, and 357,000 against. The congress then adjourned until to-morrow.

COL. FORNEY TO BE COURT-MARTIALED

Accused of Negligence in Caring for Government Property.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Herbert to-day approved the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry which met at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to investigate certain derogatory reports concerning Col. James Forney of the United States Marine Corps, and followed this action by directing the Judge Advocate General to draw an order convening a court-martial for his trial.

The reports concerning Col. Forney were filed at the Navy Department by Col. Heywood, the commandant of the Marine Corps. They were to the effect that Col. Forney had been negligent in caring for Government property for which he was responsible, and the testimony dealt with large supplies of Government fuel and bed linen which had been sent to the Colonel's residence, in Brooklyn, and of which he had rendered no account. The findings of the court of inquiry which Secretary Herbert approved today were unfavorable to Col. Forney, and the court-martial is a natural consequence. The court will meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Col. Forney is the second ranking officer of the Marine Corps. He was commandant of marines at the Brooklyn yard at the time the negligence is said to have occurred and at present occupies a similar position at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

There is evidently a great deal more in the case of Col. James Forney of the Marine Corps than has leaked out. The Marine Department law officers believe that the court did not at first examine into the situation with sufficient care, and the case went back to the court for further consideration. An attempt was evidently made by some of Col. Forney's friends to make the trial of that officer a ridiculous inquiry into frivolous matters, and it is held that officers charged with the care of public property must render a correct and proper account of all that is intrusted to their keeping. The attempt, therefore, to make the trial of Col. Forney a foolish proceeding does not recommend itself to the Navy Department. It is intimated that other officers of the Marine Corps may be involved.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

La Farge—Lockwood.

A pretty house wedding took place yesterday afternoon, when Miss Florence Lockwood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, was married to C. Grant La Farge at the home of her parents, 56 Irving Place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Ducey.

The maid of honor was Miss Eleanor Schieffelin. The best man was Bancel La Farge, and the ushers were George W. Vanderbilt, Arthur Tarbull, Oliver La Farge, and Benoni Lockwood, Jr.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Heins, Miss Alida Chandler, Mrs. Gardiner of Boston, Richard Harding Davis, Miss Edith Shepard, Henry Holt, and John B. Ludlow.

Mr. La Farge is one of the architects of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His partner, Mr. Heins, is the husband of his wife's aunt. The bride is a niece of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard.

Soon after the wedding ceremony the bride and bridegroom left the city for a tour in Canada.

Chambers—Angus.

NEWBERG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—William B. Chambers of the Department of Public Works, New-York, and Miss Clara Angus of this city were married at 5 P. M. to-day by the Rev. Dr. White of Bloomfield, N. J. Only members of the families were present, owing to recent deaths in the family of the bridegroom.

Will Extend the Road to Kingston.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New-York Railroad Company here to-day the following officers were elected: President—Charles D. Haines, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Vice President and Secretary—Lafe Pence, Kinderhook; Treasurer—Andrew G. Haines, Port Jervis; Assistant Secretary—W. E. Scott, Port Jervis. The new Directorate includes Charles D. Haines, Lafe Pence, A. G. Haines, Elmer T. Haines, Charles T. Crisp of Georgia, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Moses T. Stephens of Massachusetts, W. A. Stinchcomb of New-York, O. P. Howell, W. E. Scott, Benjamin Ryall, P. E. Farnum, and S. D. Lake of Port Jervis.

The Haines brothers have recently added the Nova Scotia Southern Railroad and the Jamestown and Erie Railroad to their already extensive system. They are preparing to extend the Monticello Railroad to Kingston.

Latest Arrivals.

SS. Neptuno, from Navassa, passed in at Sandy Hook to-night. (Will not be boarded at Quarantine until morning.)

SS Usk, (Br.,) Gorvin, Gibara 5 days, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Brig W. R. Hutchings, Armstrong, St. John's, P. R., via Delaware Breakwater, 25 days, with mdse to order; vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. hence Aug. 31 for New-York, and passed Flushing at 3 P. M. to-day. (Has 256 cabin and 60 steerage passengers.

TELEPHONE PATENT CASE APPEALED

Validity of the Berliner Patent Will Now Be Decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The United States this afternoon took an appeal in the Bell Telephone case involving the validity of the Berliner patent.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judges Colt, Putnam, and Nelson sitting, Counsel J. J. Storrow for the appellant, in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. The United States, made a motion for a mandate dismissing the bill brought by the United States, in accordance with the decision of this court on the appeal of the Bell Company. The Court forthwith ordered the mandate to issue, whereupon Counsel Causten Browne, for the Government, took an appeal in open court, and the appeal was allowed. The appeal takes the case before the United States Supreme Court, and has the effect of superseding the mandate, leaving the case in statu quo, to be heard anew by the court at Washington.

The first decision in this suit was in favor of the Government. The case was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decision below was reversed. The action taken by the same body yesterday, in permitting an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, settles a point of jurisdiction concerning which there had been some doubt.

GROWTH OF GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD

Mr. Corthell Says Chicago Will Be Second, and May Even Pass London.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—Several sections of the Association for the Advancement of Science finished their work to-day and adjourned. The economic section had a paper on "Growth of Great Cities."

Mr. Corthell said that London is destined to be the greatest city of the world, at least in our lives, unless possibly Chicago, with its phenomenal increase, might catch up in about four decades, which remains to be seen later. The speaker disputed Gen. Booth's statement that the Whitechapel district is the most densely populated district in the world. Sanitary District A, of the Tenth Ward of New-York, he said, was the most densely populated district in the world, not even excepting the densely crowded parts of the City of Prague. Mr. Corthell said that as shown by the flugures on his chart, which represents researches and statistics gathered as far back as 1760, Chicago, with its phenomenal growth, is likely to distance many other cities in the world now much larger. Its density of population, however, is small on account of the large area it takes in. Situated as it is, it may be expected to continue to grow rapidly for the next three decades. Mr. Corthell closed by predicting the population of some of the world's greatest cities in 1920, as based on past and present growth, and allowing for a future decrease. His predictions are as follows: Population of London, 8,344,000; Paris, 3,808,586; New-York, 6,337,500; Berlin, 3,422,221; Chicago, 7,797,600; Philadelphia, 1,838,160, and St. Petersburg, 1,470,000.

In the absence of Mr. Atkinson, the Secretary read portions of his paper on taxation in the United States.

In the astronomical section, Samuel W. Balch read a paper on, "Chronology and Ancient Eclipses," and Henry M. Parkhurst on "Period of R. Comae." A paper on magnetism by L. Bauer was read by title.

The physics section was occupied in the morning with papers on color by William Hallock and R. Gordon; J. R. Pillsbury and Frank P. Whitman. In the afternoon papers by J. F. Mohler and W. J. Humphries; H. S. Carhart, William Hallock, William A. Rogers, and C. D. Child were read.

In the chemical section papers were read by W. A. Noyes, E. E. Smith, H. W. Wiley, and W. O. Atwater; P. De Chalmot and J. T. Moorhead read papers on calcium carbide, giving results of electric smelting at Spray, N. C., whereby the compound may be produced at small cost. It has an important economic application in the manufacture of acetylene, now considered so valuable a reinforcement to the illuminating power of gas.

Papers before the geological section were by H. L. Fairchild, on "Geology of the Genesee Region," and by W. H. C. Pynchon, on "The Great Falls of the Mohawk."

Papers before the zoological section were by J. A. Lintner, Charles W. Hargitt, O. F. Cook, J. H. Pillsbury, and E. P. Felt.

TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR ROBERTSON

Henry G. Burleigh May Try to Impeach the Sheriff of Washington.

That Henry G. Burleigh, the Republican sage of Whitehall, is going to make trouble for Sheriff James Robertson of Washington County is the opinion of ex-Congressman John M. Wever, who was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Wever believes that Mr. Burleigh has preferred charges to Gov. Morton against Sheriff Robertson. Mr. Wever is quoted as saying:

"The Sheriff should be removed for the bulldozing part he and his deputies took in the convention. He worked in the interest of Mr. Baker. It was shameful the way his deputies tried to bulldoze and intimidate the Burleigh men in the convention. It is a wonder to me that blood was not shed. But for the coolness of H. G. Burleigh, I am sure blood would have been spilled. The Sheriff worked tooth and toenail for Baker.

"Mr. Burleigh knew that if he lost control of his temper the Bakerites and his deputies would take possession of the convention. It was a ticklish time, and only the splendid judgment and management of Henry Burleigh prevented a bloody scene. These insolent deputies, placed in different parts of the convention hall, tried to browbeat and intimidate the Burleigh delegates. It was un-American and revolutionary. The Sheriff clearly deserves impeachment and dismissal from his office, and Burleigh is not the man to be jumped on without making a protest."

POLICE CAPTAIN STRAUSS MUST EXPLAIN

His Men Prevented a Parade of the Cherokee Club in the Precinct.

Police Captain Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station will have to make an explanation to his superiors regarding the trouble which occurred between some of his policemen and the Cherokee Club Monday night, when a Roundsman and ten policemen, acting under his instructions, refused to permit the organization to parade through his precinct, although the President of the club held a permit allowing it to do so.

The policemen are said to have threatened the paraders with arrest should they dare to cross the boundary line separating the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, which is Seventy-ninth Street. The club consequently had to confine its parade to the upper precinct. According to one story of the affair, Capt. Strauss's men even went so far as to invade the other precinct, commanded by Acting Captain Dean.

Acting Chief Conlin said yesterday that he had called upon Capt. Strauss for a written report regarding the occurrence.

Joseph Green, the President of the Cherokee Club, said Monday night that he intended to lay the matter before President Roosevelt and Chief Conlin. He did not appear at Headquarters yesterday, however.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The Supreme Court this morning denied the motion of the attorneys for the defendants for a rehearing in the Hale and Norcross mining case. To-day's action of the court disposes of that part of the Supreme Court decision which requires the defendants to pay into the hands of the receiver $210,000, with accrued interest, amounting in all to $260,000.

Elizabeth, Sept. 3.—Gen. J. Madison Drake, an old newspaper man and Commander of the famous Veteran Zouaves, had to enter the Elisabeth General Hospital this afternoon to have a serious operation performed to-morrow, as a result of disease contracted during the war.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Dr. D. W. Leach, aged about sixty, one of the oldest physicians in Boston, was struck by a train on the Old Colony Railroad this morning at South Braintree. He was brought to Boston and died in the station.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Golaive Weant, a relative of the late Judge Weant, was struck and instantly killed by a West Shore Railroad train below West Nyack last night. He was thirty-five years of age.

Montpelier, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Ambrose E. Dean and his wife of Flood Township, while driving into town to-day, were struck by a Wabash train and instantly killed.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The people to-day voted, by about three to one, that the village should establish its own water supply.

MRS. POTTER AT DALY'S

She Appears as Marie Antoinette and Oliva, the Cocotte.

KYRLE BELLEW AS DE ROHAN

A Very Pretty Production of a Play, Faintly Historical, Made Up from Chapters of Dumas.

The Court of Louis XVI., in the days when the gathering storm clouds had not yet affected its gayety, and the thunder of the Revolution was not even faintly heard, was pictured prettily on the stage of Daly's Theatre last evening, and its central figure was "a phantom of delight" when first she gleamed upon our sight. Mrs. Potter is certainly a lovely Marie Antoinette, to say nothing of her clothes, which are, as usual, magnificent. The play in which this pageantry is shown is made up, with no indication of uncommon skill, from those of the many Dumas novels which treat of the impostures of Joseph Balsamo, the scandal of the necklace, the duping of de Rohan, and the French hatred of the Austrian woman.

There is, undoubtedly, some basis of historical truth in the novels, and consequently in the play. It is a fact that Cardinal de Rohan, blinded both by ambition and self-love, was an easy dupe of the so-called Cagliostro and his set, and was led to believe that he had a secret interview with the Queen by night, the woman he saw being a cocotte in Cagliostro's employ, named Oliva. It is not likely, however, that Marie Antoinette ever went so far as to seriously compromise herself with de Rohan. She always disliked him. Her acceptance of the jewels at his hands, even with the intention to eventually pay for them herself, is out of the question.

The play, as we have said, is not very skillfully made. It depends for success largely upon its faint but appreciable historical interest, and its scenic pictures, with the gay costumes of le petit Trianon period. One of its scenes represents that preposterous Watteau dairy farm, with shepherdesses and dairy maids in silks and jewels and dainty high-heeled boots. Others are equally picturesque.

There is, however, nothing new in the play. Cagloistro, Louis, Marie Antoinette, Andrée de Taverney, de Rohan have all been on the stage before. All of the romances of the elder Dumas have been dramatized over and over again. We can see no reason why it was necessary to go to France for this play, when surely as good a one on the same subject could have been written very quickly, with all the materials near at hand, by any native dramatist, say by Mr. Meltzer, who has adapted as well as possible to the needs of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew the not very pregnant French text of M. De Courcelles. Few could write a poorer one. Cagliostro is brought in with no dramatic purpose whatever. He is unintelligible at the beginning, and in the conclusion only blocks the action. So, also, the plot of "The Portuguese" to steal the famous necklace is not used with any dramatic skill, except that one of the thieves is the paramour of Oliva, and a quarrel between the rascals is made very clumsily to lead to the arrest of the Queen's "double."

Still, allowing for both dramatic and poetic license, a very fair idea of Marie Antoinette's true character is given; her wilfulness and her whimsicality are revealed as well as her vanity, her scorn of the French public opinion, and her power over the King, who is represented, not very unfairly, as an amiable and easily duped husband, but as a patient yet austere sovereign, a man who always meant well. We see the Queen in one of her silly midnight escapades, (which all the world now knows were always innocent;) in her painted and perfumed glory at her "farm"; at Versailles refuting, with careless intolerance, some of the public slanders against her, and, finally, in the best scene of the play, rebuking the deluded Cardinal, and explaining to the King in her boudoir. We say, finally, with intent. The fourth act practically ends the play. The fifth is a mixture of bad melodrama and grotesque farce. But in this boudoir scene, which is full of variety, and which closes with an episode long ago familiar on the stage in Planché's "The Follies of a Night," there is plenty of charm.

Here, last night, Mrs. Potter's portrayal of the Queen, which had pleased from the beginning, was seen at its best. There was not much feeling in her expression of emotion, but, on the other hand, it was always tasteful and pleasing. Her postures were exceedingly good, her employment of her arms being more easy than formerly, when she invariably "held the graces at arm's length." Her vocal peculiarities were much less striking than in Charlotte Corday. She was certainly queen-like, radiantly beautiful, and once in a way, womanly.

At the "double," Oliva, Mrs. Potter was nimble and kittenish. This woman is pictured as perfectly innocent of evil design in the Rohan plot. Mrs. Potter exactly denoted the linnet-headed quality. She was as frisky as a child, and no one thought of her as what Oliva clearly was, morally, except when the dialogue was needlessly frank.

As de Rohan, Mr. Bellew has not much of a rôle. Its scope is narrow, and its lines, as the actors say, are not numerous. He acted with distinction and fervor. We could not, in fact, imagine a better portrayal of such a part. This could scarcely be said, with honesty, of Mrs. Potter's acting. There might well have been more power, more appreciable sympathy, more eloquence and fervor in that. Yet her personal influence is strong, and, with the memory still fresh of her rare beauty, her great earnestness, and the greatly increased facility shown in the performance, we are almost impelled to say that we should not care to see another performance of this dual rôle, even a better one. And there are, for that matter, very few actresses who could give a better one.

Cardinal de Rohan	Kyrle Bellew
Louis XVI	William Redmund
Count de Charny	James K. Hackett
Cagliostro	H. St. Maur
Reteau de Villette	E. Devonde
Beausire	John Ward
M. de Breteuil	W. G. Warren
Count de Provence	Edwin Holland
Chevalier de Saint Landry	William Sampson
The Portuguese	Campbell Gollan
The Philosopher	Guy Post
Boehmer	E. L. Mason
Bossange	Verner Clarges
Gamain	Eugene Jepson
Countess de la Motte Valois	Maud Hosford
Andree de Taverney	Percy Haswell
Dame Clotide	May Sylvie
An innkeeper's wife	Eugenie Upham
Marie Antoinette	Mrs. Potter
Oliva	Mrs. Potter

"The Bathing Girl's" One-Night Run.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre was not opened last night, and the run of "The Bathing Girl" here was confined to one performance, that of Monday night. Manager Whitney had a contract to present the opera in New-York City, and he did so, but after fulfilling his contract he decided not to continue the opera here, at a loss, and so the season was closed. The Fifth Avenue will reopen Sept. 16, when Nat C. Goodwin will appear.

AN ATTEMPTED LYNCHING FEARED

A Mob Determined to Kill the Murderer of the Two Rodenbaugs.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 3.—William Lane, who murdered the two Rodenbaugs at Versailles, and who was removed here for protection from a mob, will be taken to Versailles to-morrow for trial, and it is generally believed that a lynching will follow. The Nicholasville peope swear that he shall not die on the scaffold. Every precaution is being taken for Lane's safety, which shows that the officials are nervous. Guards, heavily armed, will accompany him.

Rodenbaug's friends claim that the courts will not hang Lane, and that a light sentence to the State prison is all he will get, and they propose to take the law in their own hands. A dozen of Lane's friends will accompany him to Versailles and protect him. Judge Bullock of Lexington says that he will fight until killed to prevent a mob from hanging Lane.

The Frankfort officials are prepared to receive any sort of a mob. A detachment of the State militia is sleeping at the jail tonight.

FOR DISTRIBUTING PATENT MEDICINES

A New Plan to be Discussed by the Wholesale Druggists.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.—The new plan of distributing proprietary medicines was revealed to-day at the afternoon session of the wholesole druggists, when G. A. Kelley of Pittsburg submitted a report from the Committee on Proprietary Goods. This included a striking report from M. N. Kline, now abroad for his health, who has been Chairman of the committee during the year, and had the Cincinnati cut-price house to fight.

The plan provides for a committee of fifteen, to be known as the Proprietary Goods Committee, to be selected from the thirteen sections of the United States by the manufacturers, the Chairman to be elected by the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and one to be selected by all the proprietors. This committee is to select a list of parties to serve as wholesale distributors of patent medicines, to appoint a general sales agent, to act as a Board of Arbitration, and to designate a bank as depository for all commissions. The makers of patent medicines must name a long price, with freight prepaid, and retail prices are to remain the same at all times.

The general sales agent will pay all commissions quarterly to sub-agents, and is empowered to revoke agencies upon suspicion. The committee is to hear all appeals, and to attend to the reinstating of sub-agents thus deprived of the privileges of selling the goods under the control of the general agent. Sub-agents are to pay the expenses of operating the system.

Discussion on this plan was made a special order for Thursday.

The troubles arising from the free box and cartage system, which originated in New-York City, and is now established in many other jobbing centres, will probably be remedied by establishing a fixed charge.

President Main's address was presented to-day, reviewing the work of the several committees, and making practical recommendations upon a number of vexing questions. He predicted rapidly improving trade conditions in the whole country.

The Association of Manufacturers of Proprietary Articles also held a meeting today. President Queen, of San Francisco, suggested the formation of a bureau of information to properly classify and rate all periodical publications, and furnish reports of changes affecting the interests of the advertisers. He believes a great waste of money can thus be provided against. The recent efforts made in a number of States to pass laws compelling patent medicine makers to publish their formula, and the work of this association in checking such damaging legislation, were reviewed.

This evening the President's reception at the Brown Palace was the first social feature of the present convention.

RUN DOWN ON HER BICYCLE

An Estimable Woman of Chicopee Falls Is Killed by a Runaway.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Sept. 3.—A frightful accident, in which Miss Carrie Stoddard, aged thirty, of Chicopee Falls, lost her life, took place on the road leading from this city to Chicopee Falls this evening. Miss Stoddard was riding her bicycle on the way to Chicopee, when a runaway horse, drawing a light wagon, dashed upon her. She was thrown down, and one of the shafts of the wagon penetrated her body just above the waist, causing death within half an hour.

There was no one in the wagon, the driver having been trown out. The name of the driver is not known, as he jumped into his wagon after the accident and drove away rapidly.

Miss Stoddard's death shocks the entire community, as she belonged to a well-known family and was highly respected.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James White.

James White, for nine years Treasurer of Williams College, died at his home, in Williamstown, Penn., yesterday, at the age of sixty-seven. Death resulted from cancer of the stomach. Mr. White is survived by a widow and two children, Frank X. White of Boston and Lizzie Davis White of Williamstown.

James White was born at Hinsdale, Mass., July 9, 1828, the son of Joseph and Sophia H. White. He was directly descended from Peregrine White, the first male child born to the Pilgrims after their arrival off the Massachusetts coast, and he possessed many of the rugged virtues characteristic of his ancestry. Mr. White entered Williams College in 1847, and was graduated with honor from the classical course. For two years after his graduation he taught at Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and in the Fall of 1853 he entered Andover Theological Seminary. Failing sight in one eye, from which he never recovered, compelled him to give up study, after being there fifteen months. Mr. White immediately decided upon a business career. He went to Boston in 1855 and was at once employed as salesman in White, Brown & Davis's dry goods house, of which firm his brother was a member. He was steadily promoted until, in 1864, he was made a partner in the new firm of White, Brown & Co. Mr. White's business career extended over a period of twenty years, during which he became one of the best known business men of Boston. He was chosen Representative on the Republican ticket in 1876 and 1877, and in the two following years he served in the Massachusetts State Senate. Williams College owes much to Mr. White, as Treasurer of that institution, for his foresight and rare business skill.

Lieut. Col. Edmond Butler.

Lieut. Col. Edmond Butler, United States Army, retired, late of the Seventeenth Infantry, died Aug. 22, at Paris, France.

Col. Butler was born in Ireland, and was appointed to the army from New-York in 1861 as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. He served through the late war and obtained the rank of Captain before its conclusion. His services as an Indian fighter were recognized by the conferring of a Brevet Majority for "conspicuous gallantry in leading his command in a successful charge against a superior number of Indians, strongly posted, at Wolf Mountain, Mon., Jan. 8, 1877," and also through the presentation of a medal of honor for the same reason. He became a Lieutenant Colonel March 9, 1891, and was retired ten days later on account of disability.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Broadmeadow, one of the pioneer canners of this country, died at his home, at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday, aged eighty years. He was born at Basiton, England, and at the age of ten came to America with his father. In 1844 he married Miss Lavina Anderson of Long Island, and then moved to Richmond, where he established a steel manufacturing business. A few years later he removed to New-York and carried on a canning industry, afterward conducting large canning enterprises at Red Bank and Shrewsbury. A widow and four children survive him.

—Judge Henry Fluedy, one of the first Territorial officers of Arizona in 1863, died at Prescott Monday. He was Secretary of the Territory and Acting Governor. He was over eighty years of age. He was from Brooklyn, where his relatives live. The quaint log house in which he died was originally the Executive Mansion.

—John A. Ford of the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, and a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died yesterday from fatty degeneration of the heart. He was a native of Baltimore, fifty-two years of age, and served in the Confederate Army during the civil war.

—G. Edward Hersh, a capitalist and banker, died yesterday at York, Penn., aged seventy-three years. He was on the staff of Gov. Pollock, was President of the York Gas Company, the York National Bank, and the Farmers' Insurance Company.

—Charles F. Mattes, Third Vice President of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, died at Scranton, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years.

—William Jones Hoppin, a former Secretary of the United States Legation at London, died yesterday, at Providence, R. I.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Petersburg, Ind., Sept. 3.—Fleming's livery stable, with twenty-three horses, the opera house, and the Read Hotel burned; loss, $50,000.

Barnegat, N. J., Sept. 3.—The round house of the Long Beach Railroad, with a locomotive and two cars, burned.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Frederica Rugart's brewery burned; loss, $2,500; no insurance.

AT FLINT'S, the attractions for the coming Fall are without number. Exceptional display. Exceptional prices. 45 West 23d St., near B'way. —Adv.

HICKSVILLE OR "WALDORF"?

A Petition to Change the Name of the Old Long Island Town to Do Honor to an Astor.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Sept. 3.—This place has been seized with the name-changing mania. Hicksville is too old and ordinary for the Summer visitors and they want to call the village Waldorf, after William Waldorf Astor. The old residents who were born and brought up here are opposed to the change. The advocates of the new name, however, have stolen a march on the other side, and already have a numerously signed petition before the Post Office Department at Washington asking for the change.

The old-timers are still in the fight notwithstanding the quiet work of the newcomers, and they have started a petition around town at a rate that would do credit to a crack bicycle rider.

Hicksville will not be effaced from the map of Long Island without a hot battle. The residents here in their fight to maintain the old name have the hearty co-operation of every member of the Hicks family on and off of Long Island. That family is alone sufficiently numerous to outdo the Waldorfians two to one if they could all be reached in time to sign a petition.

Those favoring the change in name say that Mr. Astor has consented to the use of Waldorf, and that they are sure to carry their point. On the other hand the Hicksites feel confident that the "new-fangled" name will never be called out at the railroad station.

Hicksville was founded in 1836, and named in honor of Elias Hicks, the founder of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hicks was a resident of Jericho, and died there in 1830, when he was eighty years old. A large number of his descendants live within a short distance of this place, and they are very much offended at the attempt to supersede the old name with another, just because, they say, the old one is a little Quakerish, while the new has a fancy ring to it.

When Congressman Richard C. McCormick was asked to use his influence in favor of the petition asking for the change of name, he is reported as saying that he would not have anything to do with the movement until all the Hicks families in Queens County had been consulted in the matter.

One of the reasons given for the change is that the present name of the village has been brought into disrepute by land speculators who have bought up land in this vicinity, mortgaged it, and then sold it to city people, swindling them out of their money. Some large property owners claim that under existing conditions, if the name of Hicksville is mentioned to a prospective purchaser of land, he at once becomes suspicious, and will have nothing to do with the place. They claim that under a new name Hicksville will boom as it never boomed before.

One resident was encountered who would favor the change if Mr. Astor would guarantee to erect a new railroad station. He said it would be a shame to place the name of an Astor upon the old "shanty" that now does duty as a railroad station.

STEAMERS WILL TRY CONCLUSIONS

Richard Peck and the City of Lowell Each Claims to be the Speedier.

In connection with the international yacht races another trial of speed is being planned. The proposed race is between the City of Lowell of the Norwich Line and the Richard Peck of the New-Haven Line. Both vessels are rivals, and they have had many a tilt over Sound waters. Both have been chartered to carry excursionists to the yacht races, and it is proposed to let them try conclusions on the run home.

Owners of the Peck recently made a claim that their vessel is the fastest one that navigates the Sound. Superintendent Brady of the Norwich Line has taken issue with that statement, and in a letter addressed to the Peck's representative he says:

"We have decided that going to and coming from the yacht races we shall let the Lowell jog along at the rate of speed she runs upon the Sound when using her full complement of six boilers, though she ordinarily uses but five. There will be no racing on our part, the Lowell simply going her best, as she does on her regular route."

The two boats are about as evenly matched as two boats owned by different lines ever are. These are their dimensions:

Vessel.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.	Gross Tonnage.
Richard Peck	300	48	17.9	2,906
City of Lowell	322	49.7	17.7	2,975

The City of Lowell is the last steamboat designed by Naval Architect A. Cary Smith. She has never been beaten, although she has had a trial with the fastest boats afloat. In a spurt down the Sound against time the City of Lowell made 24.4 miles per hour.

Pietzel's Body Disinterred Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The supposed body of Benjamin Pietzel, whom H. H. Holmes is alleged to have murdered, which was exhumed in the Mechanics' Cemetery last Saturday and decapitated for the purpose of endeavoring to secure identification by means of the teeth, was again disinterred to-day by the Coroner's physicians. A bone was taken from a leg, but for what purpose could not be learned. The body was then reinterred.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

Highest Award for Artificial Teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. Henry F. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth; expression restored; three medals received at American Institute.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

A Deep-Banded Collar.
E. & W. Madawaska. E. & W.

MARRIED.

LA FARGE—LOCKWOOD.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 56 Irving Place, by the Rev. Father Ducey, Florence Bayard, daughter of Benoni Lockwood, to Christopher Grant La Farge of this city.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Mount Pocono, Penn., Tuesday morning, Sept. 3, Edith, beloved daughter of Cornelia M. and Jed. E. Adams, Jr., aged 17 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 122 West 131st St., Friday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock.

CORNING.—Very suddenly, in Chicago, on Monday, Sept. 2, Jane Robert, wife of E. L. Corning, of Geneva, Switzerland.

CORWIN.—May Van Wart Hall, wife of Dwight H. Corwin, and daughter of Alfred B. and Susie Dutchee Hall, after a short illness, aged 22 years.

DAMEREL.—At Whitestone, L. I., Sept. 3, William Damerel.

Funeral services from his former residence, 405 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GWYNN.—At Highland Beach, N. J., Elizabeth Greathouse Gwynn, widow of the late Nicholas Gwynn, Tuesday morning, Sept. 3.

Funeral from her late residence, at Highland Beach, on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 11:30 A. M. Funeral private. Interment Stone Church, Navesink.

Kentucky and Memphis papers please copy.

HOPPIN.—In Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst., William Jones Hoppin, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 138 George St., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

HUTCHINGS.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 1, Rev. Samuel Hutchings, D. D., aged 89 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 22 Essex Avenue, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Barclay or Christopher St., New-York, at 1:30.

ROBINSON.—At his home, in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, Sept. 3, Moses Mason Robinson, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Church of the Mediator, King's Bridge, on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:55 train from 42d St. at the King's Bridge Station.

SEAGRAM.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 1, Maybelle Waring Seagram.

Funeral from her sister's residence, 248 Union St., Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Newburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SPENCER.—Suddenly at the Rectory, Washington, Conn., Rev. Wm. G. Spencer, D. D.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED States.—Commandery State of New-York. Companions are informed of the death of Companion Brevet Brigadier General Ely S. Parker, late United States Army. The funeral will take place to-day at Fairfield, Conn., at 2:30 o'clock. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Brevet Brigadier General HORACE PORTER, late United States Army Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, A. A. Paymaster, late United States Navy, recorder.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY, Tarrytown, N. Y.—25 miles from Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad. Bureau of Information, 5 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. City.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

VALKYRIE IN THE DRY DOCK

Lord Dunraven Well Pleased with His Yacht's Performances.

SHE WILL BE REPAINTED WHITE

Defender Tried the New Wilson Sails, but the Wind Died Out—The American Yacht to Sail Again To-day.

Only three days are left now before the first race for the America's Cup, and the managers of the two yachts, the Defender and Valkyrie, are doing all they can to have them as fit and as fast as it is possible to make them.

The Defender went out for a spin at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She had the new sails, made by Wilson & Silsbee, set, and Mr. Iselin wanted them to have a good trial. A fair sailing breeze was blowing and the yacht headed for the east. On board the Defender were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Herbert C. Leeds. The new sails set fairly well, but they want a stiff breeze to stretch them properly. This was not to be had yesterday, for after being out a short time the wind died out and the Defender drifted about on the Sound. The yacht returned to her anchorage at 5:10.

Mr. Iselin, on landing, said that he is better pleased with the Defender every day. He would not venture an opinion whether the new sails are better than those made by Herreshoff until the new ones have been fairly tried.

The Defender will in all probability not go in dry dock again before the first cup race, but will leave here on Friday morning for the Erie Basin, where she will be officially measured by Mr. Hyslop, preparatory to the race. Mr. Iselin is confident of keeping the cup on this side of the water and expresses himself as not being at all alarmed by the various stories as to the wonderful sailing qualities of the Valkyrie. The Defender will be out again to-day, and it is hoped by Mr. Iselin and Capt. Haff that they will be favored with a good stiff breeze.

There has been very little betting on the races so far, and what wagers have been made are small ones. The current odds still remain at about 100 to 80. The Defender followers are not very ready to put money up at these odds, and the Englishmen are holding off to get better odds. It is said that Lord Dunraven is willing to bet a large amount at 60 against 100, but no one has offered the odds yet on the Defender.

The tuning-up work on the Valkyrie was finished yesterday, and Lord Dunraven and all on board the English yacht are well satisfied with her. Her sails sit perfectly, and have been properly stretched. Her spars have answered the tests given them satisfactorily, and now the rest of the time is to be devoted to putting the hull in shape and generally overhauling the rigging. When the Valkyrie arrived from England she was painted white, but while in the Erie Basin the white paint was scraped off and black lacquer substituted. Lord Dunraven does not like the appearance of the yacht black, and she will be painted white before she is floated out of the Erie Basin.

The Valkyrie was towed up from the Horseshoe yesterday afternoon and docked in the Erie Basin. She will remain there until Friday, when she will be floated. Then Mr. Hyslop will measure her, after which she will go back to the Horseshoe.

When the Valkyrie slipped her moorings in the Horseshoe at 9:15 yesterday morning there was a light wind from the westward. Lord Dunraven, Mr. Glennie, Designer Watson, and Sailmaker Ratsey were on board. Plain lower sails and a gaff topsail were up. The mainsail has been stretched until it reaches the end of the steel boom and is as flat as a board. The topsail and jib showed no wrinkles. The sea was smooth and the wind about 6 knots when the yacht got under way. She glided out past the Hook with eased sheets and started seaward at a lively gait. Half an hour after the start the wind dropped to about 4 knots and became variable. At 10 o'clock a No. 1 jib topsail was sent up, and the jib taken in. The topsail was larger than the similar sail used by the Defender and looked almost like a small balloon. It appeared to be made of ramie cloth, and, like all of Mr. Ratsey's sails shown here, it was a beautiful fit, and, with the wind on the quarter did great work.

The wind gradually died down, and out near the entrance to Gedney's Channel the Valkyrie ran into a calm. An occasional slant of wind sent her along, and, though the sea was like glass she had steerageway and continued on her way. At 10:50, before reaching Sandy Hook Lightship, she came about, and headed back on her course. Seeing that she was in the doldrums, the City of Bridgeport started out to tow her in. Lord Dunraven declined assistance, and, catching a slant of wind from the eastward, the gaff topsail was taken in and a club topsail sent up in its place. She turned into the South Channel and headed for Scotland Lightship, with sheet hauled well aft.

At 11:15 she got the first touch of what proved to be a steady breeze from the southeast. The boat was put about, and, with boom to port, ran before the wind toward Coney Island. The staysail was lowered and a jib sent up. It was a different sail from the one first used. With a breeze of not more than four or five knots, the yacht moved along as though she had wheels. The surface of the water was slightly ruffled, but there was no swell. It seemed to be Valkyrie weather. At 11:30 Capt. Cranfield gybed her, and headed for Sandy Hook on a broad reach. The wind was freshening, and the black-hulled boat sped along right merrily.

At 12 o'clock she was going toward the Hook, with the wind nearly abeam. It had increased until it was doing 8 or 9 knots. The jib topsail had been taken in, and, with mainsail and club topsail and jib, the yacht showed great speed. The club topsail was not her largest one, and without staysail or jib topsail she made her tender, the City of Bridgeport, hustle trying to keep up. There were no other yachts in the Valkyrie's vicinity, and no newspaper tugs were chasing her, and while it was impossible to get a close line on her, it was plain that she was going very fast, and had power in reserve. The wind and water were right for the British boat to do her best work, and her performance demonstrated that she will be a dangerous competitor in light winds and a smooth sea.

At 12:15 the Valkyrie ran up in the wind and waited for her tender to overtake her. The City of Bridgeport was given orders to run into the Horseshoe. Then Capt. Cranfield eased off sheets, and ran north to give the Bridgeport a start. After standing up the bay ten minutes she changed her course and headed for the Hook. The wind had increased to about 14 knots, and the Valkyrie began at once to gain on the Bridgeport. With sheets hauled well aft, and spray dashing from her bows, the yacht chased her tender past the Hook, and overhauled her as she reached the anchorage ground. As the Bridgeport can do 9½ knots to 10 knots, it can be seen that the Valkyrie did some going. That all hands were satisfied was shown by the fact that no sail stretching or tuning up expedition was attempted in the afternoon, when the wind increased to an 18-knot clip.

The Valkyrie and her tender anchored near each other, and all hands took dinner on the latter. At 2:45 P. M. the yacht gave the tender a line and started in tow for Erie Basin. She arrived at 4:30 P. M. By 5 o'clock the English cutter had been warped into dry dock, where she is to receive the final touches preparatory to the cup races. Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore and Pilot Young were on deck, and the crew were at work getting things shipshape. The yacht was hauled to the head of the dock, where she rested when first dry docked.

Her body above water looked rough, and the seams all showed through the potlead and varnish, which has blistered badly. Her spars are slick, however, and her rigging taut and trim. The cover was on the mainsail. It was noticed as she came into the basin that her truck could be seen above the top of a high grain elevator, which was said to be 140 feet high, and its loftiness was generally commented on.

The City of Bridgeport, with Lord Dunraven, Mr. Glennie, Designer Watson, and Sailmaker Ratsey arrived with the yacht and moored alongside the wharf at the entrance to the dry dock.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Ratsey came ashore first and inspected the work of docking the yacht. Lord Dunraven, accompanied by Mr. Glennie, came ashore later, and watched his craft as the water exposed her underbody. It was noticed that the paint was in better condition below the waterline. By 7 o'clock the Valkyrie was nearly dry.

While in the dock she is to be scraped, and then she will be painted white. Work will be carried on all to-night, so that the new paint can be laid on as soon as possible and given ample opportunity to dry to-morrow. Lord Dunraven prefers white, and expressed his disappointment on his arrival here that she had been changed to black.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Lord Dunraven if he was satisfied with the condition of the Valkyrie. He replied:

"No, I am not at all; but I hope to be when she leaves here."

Surmising that changes had been found necessary which would make further trial spins desirable, the reporter suggested it was a pity that he would not have another week after dry docking before the races.

"Oh, no; I don't think so," his Lordship replied.

"Then you are satisfied with the tuning-up she has had?"

"Yes, quite so."

"The work in dry dock then will be principally dressing her up and improving her appearance?"

"Yes."

His Lordship's dissatisfaction, therefore, appeared to be confined to the yacht's appearance. He said he preferred white, and that she had always been white, but he didn't know whether they could make the change successfully now.

Mr. Glennie interrupted here to say that it didn't matter much how she was painted, so long as she sailed fast. If painted white with green polka dots would make her faster they would paint her that way.

Lord Dunraven was surprised at the cable report that betting in London was 3 to 1 on Defender, and asked how the betting was here. He was told that odds varied greatly and many thought even money was the proper thing, believing that it was largely a matter of betting on wind, with Defender picked for a blow and Valkyrie for light air.

Mr. Glennie said he didn't take any stock in the cable report. Lord Dunraven, when asked what he thought about it, replied: "Well, with 3 to 1 on the other side, and even money here, I should say it was a pretty good thing for somebody."

Asked if he had seen the Defender in dry dock, Lord Dunraven said he had, and thought she was a beautifully molded boat and very scientifically built. It was suggested that her fin keel did not add to her appearance, but his Lordship reiterated: "Oh, she has beautiful lines. She's clean cut and well made," and Mr. Glennie echoed the opinion.

Speaking again of betting, Mr. Glennie said: "Any talk of our betting is pure nonsense. None of our party are betting. We are here for sport. We are not interested in the betting. Tales of Lord Dunraven making wagers are without any foundation."

The Valkyrie will remain in dry dock until Friday morning. After the yacht has been floated, the Defender will be taken into the dock astern of her, and the official measurements of both yachts will be made by Mr. Hyslop.

Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, who is the Chairman and moving spirit of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, said last night:

"I shall not be able to post upon the bulletin board here the official announcement of the America's Cup conditions until to-morrow. The other members of the committee are not in town. I have been occupied all day with the matters attendant upon the consummation of our arrangements for the coming cup races, and they are not completed yet. For instance, I have telegraphed, or telephoned, to the owners of a number of fast steam yachts, whom I hope will use their boats in the establishment of a patrol system of the courses during the America's Cup races.

"Only Mr. Hanan of the fast yacht Embla has yet responded, and he in the affirmative. The Walter Lukenbach will be our committee boat. We have not yet announced the final award of the Astor Cups."

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, when seen yesterday afternoon, said: "I believe we shall have a very close shave this time, and, while I have been closely connected with our end of the cup negotiations during the past few matches, I do not believe that a boat was ever sent over here which was better fit to win than the Valkyrie III. Oh, no; of course we do not know as much about her as we will, but if we cannot beat her we should lose the cup."

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 3.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Aquilo, estate of George A. Thayer, and Charliettia, W. B. Higgins; sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley, and cutter Norota, F. M. Hoyt.

Passed West—Steam yachts Ruby, A. J. Wise; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Katrina, Henry F. Noyce; Sylvia, Edward M. Brown; Nada, C. R. Flint; sloop yacht Wizard, William Hester.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Priscilla, Fred E. Camp.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Elsemarie, J. B. King. Cutter yacht Ventura, Joseph H. Porter, was hauled out to clean and paint.

At Anchor Off the Country Club—Steam yacht Halcyon, Edward S. Potter. Come to Anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I.—Steam yacht Neaera, C. A. Gould. Sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould, went out of commission to-day, and will haul out for the Winter at Hawkins's yard.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 3.—At Anchor—Schooner yachts, Wynona, Anthony Barrett; Telfer, Mr. Parry; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; steam yachts Chetolah, Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Rival, Mr. Christie; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; sloops Truant, Vigor, and Pixie; cutter Beatrice, and schooner yacht Seafox.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Arrived—Steamer Wampanoag, Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby. Sloops Wayward, D. S. Ellsworth; Huron, E. S. Hatch; Jennie, Alfred S. Barlow; Paulina of New-York.

In Port—Steamers Gretchen, Kalolah. Schooners Sparkle, Brunhilde, Her Royal Highness. Sloops Olga, Saracen, Valkyr, Nepenthe.

Sailed—Steamer Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Oneonta, F. C. Dinniney; Rajah. Schooner Atalanta, Frank Savin. Sloop Helen, P. L. Smith.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Yachts Sailed To-day—Steamers Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Wadena, J. H. Wade, and Restless, H. Silbey.

Yachts Arrived To-day—Steamer Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, and sloop Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll.

Other Yachts in Port To-Night—Steamers White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Spindrift, E. H. Harriman; Mindora, C. H. Merrill; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown, and Sultana, John R. Drexel. Schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld; Monreve, E. P. Borg, and Mayflower, Amory Gardner, and sloops Mystery, Wareham Whitney; Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Uvira, Frederic P. Sands, and Ziguener, Max Agassiz.

NOW FOR BIG GOLF TOURNEYS.

New-Yorkers Start for the Canadian Matches.

A little party of golfers from the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Yonkers, left the city last night for Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, where an international golf tournament is to be held, beginning to-morrow forenoon and continuing through the week. This tournament has been arranged by the Niagara Golf Club, and the various matches will be played in its links, which are the best and most picturesque in Canada.

Invitations have been sent by the Niagara Club to all the prominent clubs in Canada and the United States to send competing representatives, and, as nearly all the leading clubs have entered contestants, it is expected that the tournament will be of unusual interest and will bring together a large number of prominent golf enthusiasts.

The St. Andrew's players who left last night were Henry O. Tallmadge, Secretary of the United States Golf Association; J. B. Upham, H. C. Taft, J. M. Knapp, Robert Page Kerr, and James Park. The latter is also a member of the Richmond County Country Club, and was among the most active workers in starting a golf department in the club. He won the first handicap match this season at the St. Andrew's Club and has improved greatly in play.

Mr. Kerr is the President of the Lakewood Golf Club in New-Jersey, which he was instrumental in organizing. He has been doing some fine playing. J. B. Upham is one of the leading players of the club and can generally be depended upon for good work. Arthur L. Livermore, the Captain of the team, and the holder of the St. Andrew's record around the course, expected to have started with his members, last night, but was detained. He hopes to get off to-day, and his presence in the international contests will be of great benefit to St. Andrew's chances of making a good showing. Samuel Tucker, the club professional, also went to Niagara last night. He will play in the professional match.

The Niagara tournament will open to-morrow forenoon with a handicap match for all who choose to enter. In the afternoon will be a team match between the Niagara and Toronto Golf Clubs, and this will be followed by a driving contest. Friday morning the big event will take place, the international championship for amateurs. This will be played in two rounds of eighteen holes each, the first coming off Friday morning and the final round on Saturday. To the winner will be awarded a gold medal and the possession for one year of the international trophy, a silver cup valued at $300. This cup will become the property of the player winning it three successive times, but there are so many improbabilities of this occurring that the cup is practically perpetual. Besides these there will be the professional match, a ladies' championship tournament of nine holes, and putting and approach contests.

The committee in general charge of this international competition consists of Henry O. Tallmadge and Langdon Wilkes of this city, C. B. Macdonald and Hobart Chatfield Taylor of Chicago, Capt. Dickson of the Niagara Club, H. D. Warren and Judge Kingswill of Toronto, A. Simpson of Ottawa, and F. Stancliffe of Montreal. C. B. Macdonald will undoubtedly be present, and if he enters the big tournament, most of the Americans expect him to win, as by many he is regarded as the best golfer in the United States. He is Secretary of the only golf club at Chicago, and has done a great deal to boom the game in that locality. Mr. Macdonald is a Scotchman, a graduate of the famous St. Andrew's University, and his early lessons in golf were learned on the old St. Andrew's links.

The St. Andrew's Club of Yonkers was well represented at the tournaments of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club last week. A. L. Livermore, George Armstrong, James Park, and Robert Page Kerr all played in most of the contests. Mr. Livermore came very nearly winning the Trustees' plate for the lowest score around the course. He did the 17 holes in 83 strokes, but in driving to the last, which is usually done in about four, he drove into the tall grass and had difficulty in getting out, so that he was compelled to take eight strokes to the hole, giving him a total of 91 for the course. F. C. Gray of the Shinnecock Club and Mr. Griffith of Quebec tied, at 89.

Samuel Tucker, the St. Andrew's professional, will go to Chicago after the Niagara tournament and play several matches against the Foulis brothers, two prominent Scotch professionals, who have had charge of the Chicago Golf Club links this past year. The Foulis brothers were brought up, it might be said, on the old St. Andrew's links, and are skillful players. These matches will be a part of the contests in the Chicago Golf Club tournament, which has been arranged to take place directly after the Niagara tournament, so that many of the visiting golfers may be able to attend. Mr. Tallmadge of the St. Andrew's Club, and, probably, a few of the other members, will go on to Chicago. Willie Dunn, the Shinnecock Hills Club professional, will also be there, and will play in the professional tournament.

Secretary H. O. Tallmadge of the United States Golf Association yesterday sent out these notices to all golf clubs regarding the coming amateur and open championship golf competitions, which will begin at Newport on Oct. 1:

The amateur championship golf competition for the championship of the United States, open to all golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association, will be commenced at Newport on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., when the trophy, valued at $1,000, and four medals will be competed for, under the rules of the United States Golf Association.

The winner of the competition shall be the champion amateur golfer for the year, and the trophy shall be held for that year by the club from which the winner shall have entered. The winners shall receive: The first, a gold medal; the second, a silver medal; the third and fourth, bronze medals. The competition shall be played by holes. Each game shall consist of one round of eighteen holes, with the exception of the last or final game, which shall be played on a separate day and shall consist of thirty-six holes. Competitors shall enter for the championship through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, and an entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry, and must be received by the Secretary of the association not later than 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The open championship golf competition for the championship of the United States will be commenced at Newport on Friday, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M., when the following prizes will be competed for under the rules of the United States Golf Association. First, $200 to the winner of the championship, of which $50 shall be expended on a gold medal, and $150 given in money to a professional, or in plate to an amateur golfer. The winner to have the custody of the championship cup; but he must, if required, give security for its safe keeping. Second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25; fifth, $10. The last four prizes shall go to professionals only. The competition shall be medal play, and shall consist of two rounds of eighteen holes each, (thirty-six holes.) Eighteen holes to be played in the morning and eighteen holes in the afternoon. The entrance fee shall be $5 and must be received by the Secretary of the association not later than 6 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 27.

All entries are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of this association. All disputes shall be settled by the Executive Committee of this association, whose decision shall be final. Any person paying his entrance money shall be considered thereby to have submitted himself to the rules of the association, both as to restrictions enjoined and penalties imposed. On these conditions alone he is entitled to enjoy all the advantages and privileges of the association competition.

NEW-YORKS WIN AGAIN.

Beat the Chicagos by Hard Hitting in the Seventh Inning.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 6; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 16; Boston, 7.
Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 5.
Baltimore, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 17; Washington, 9. (First game.)
Louisville, 5; Washington, 2. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1..Baltimore	69	37	.651
2..Cleveland	71	73	.623
3..Philadelphia	62	45	.579
4..Boston	60	47	.561
5..Brooklyn	60	47	.561
6..New-York	58	50	.537
7..Pittsburg	59	51	.536
8..Cincinnati	56	51	.523
9..Chicago	57	53	.518
10..Washington	33	68	.327
11..St. Louis	36	74	.327
12..Louisville	29	80	.266

The New-Yorks beat the Chicago baseball nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday. "Tot" Murphy was given a rest and German covered third base. There were about 3,000 spectators present.

The Chicagos opened the game by scoring 2 runs and put the New-Yorks out in rapid succession.

A slight rally at the bat was made by the New-Yorks in the second inning. Bannon drove the ball into left field for a base and German followed with a three-bagger over Decker's head in left field, and Bannon scored. Stafford was given his base on balls, and a moment later was a victim with Farrell in a double play.

Tiernan made a two-bagger into left field in the third inning, after two men were out, and Van Haltren was given his base on balls. Davis drove a long line ball to right centre, which looked good for a home run, but Lange, with his long-legged, awkward strides, managed to get under the ball just in the nick of time, and snatch it as it was sailing over his head.

Bannon, in the fourth inning, made a clean two-bagger into left field, but tried to stretch it into a three-bagger, and was thrown out at third.

The Chicagos had two men on bases in the third inning, before any one got out, one in the fifth, and two men each in the second and seventh innings before the third man was put out.

It was not until the lucky seventh inning that the spectators were relieved from anxiety. The New-Yorks simply hit the ball for all it was worth and piled up 5 runs. Stafford led off with a two-base hit to right field and scored the tieing run on Farrell's single to left field, while Farrell reached second on the throw-in. Meekin drove a ball to Hutchinson too hard for the latter to hold, and reached first in safety. Fuller hit a fly to short right, which Truby should have caught, but as he was laying for a double play, he did not connect, and threw wild to Dahlen at second, upsetting all his plans while Farrell scored. Tiernan then made a three-bagger over the right fielder's head and scored Meekin and Fuller. Tiernan then scored the fifth run of the inning on a single by Van Haltren.

The Chicagos managed to score a run in the ninth inning on an error by German and Anson's safe hit.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b	2	2	2	4	0	Fuller, ss..	1	1	2	3	0
Decker, lf..	1	2	2	1	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Lange, cf...	0	0	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Anson, 1b..	0	3	10	0	0	Davis, lf...	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	3	0	Bannon, 1b	1	3	8	1	0
Ryan, rf...	0	0	3	0	0	German, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Trudy, 2b..	0	0	3	4	1	Stafford, 2b	1	1	8	2	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	1	1	0	Farrell, c..	1	1	5	1	0
H'hinson, p	0	0	1	1	0	Meekin, p..	1	2	2	0	0
Total....	3	7	24	14	1	Total....	6	12	27	8	2

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	.	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New-York, 5. First base by errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; New-York, 4. First base on balls—Off Hutchinson, 2; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Hutchinson, 2; by Meekin, 5. Three-base hits—Tiernan, German. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Bannon. Stolen bases—Decker, Lange, Anson. Double plays—Fuller and Bannon; Dahlen, Trudy, and Anson. Hit by pitcher—Decker, Lange. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and O'Day.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	6	0	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	—16

Base hits—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 17. Errors—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Stockdale, Nichols, Dolan, and Ganzel; Rhines and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	—5	

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Hart and Mack. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	..	—8
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Breitenstein and Otten. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	2	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	—9
Louisville	0	4	0	2	0	1	3	1	6	—17

Base hits—Washington, 10; Louisville, 21. Errors—Washington, 8; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; McDermott, Weying, and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	1	1—5

Base hits—Washington, 7; Louisville, 8. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Boswell and McGuire; Meekin and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Game called on account of darkness.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Cycle races for the benefit of the Mineola Children's Home, at Mineola.

Cycle races by electric light at Crescent Oval, Plainfield, 8 P. M.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Pittsburg, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Cleveland vs. New-York, at the Polo Grounds; Pittsburg vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

NOW THE DIVISION MEET

It Promises to be the Biggest Race Tourney Ever Held in the State.

AT BUFFALO THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Cyclists Expected from All Parts of the State—Attractive Racing and a Fine Amusement Programme.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—The annual Autumn race meet of the Empire State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be the biggest cycling event New-York ever saw. Every indication points to such an outcome. The Ramblers' meet here on Labor Day drew 15,000 spectators. They had an attractive programme, but it was far from being as appetizing as that arranged for Thursday and Friday, when the very top crust of the racing world will compete for valuable prizes. Twenty thousand people will probably attend the tourney, and this estimate is away below that of the dyed-in-the-wool enthusiasts.

Racing will not be the only attraction at this meet, for a very elaborate programme of amusements has been carefully arranged for the thousands of visitors expected. Unusually attractive runs have been scheduled, and there will be moonlight excursions on Lake Erie, balloon ascensions, theatre parties, smokers, balls, &c., to the end of the chapter.

Late reports from all quarters of the State tend to show that the club representation will be unusually large. A very fine silver water set will be given to the organization having the largest number of members personally present. This set is very handsome, and a lively and interesting contest is expected over it.

Another club contest that has already occasioned considerable talk has a New-York Times banner at stake. This is regarded as a remarkably handsome prize by the wheelmen who have seen it. It will go to the club having the largest number of first prize winners in Class A events during the tournament. The banner will be placed on exhibition with the other prizes to-morrow.

Many prominent wheelmen have already arrived for the tournament, and large crowds are expected to-morrow. Isaac B. Potter of New-York City, the Chief Consul of the division, is here, having come direct from the Adirondacks, where he has been hunting and fishing during the last month. Mr. Potter is enthusiastic over the outlook for a successful tournament, and predicts that it will completely overshadow the State meet held at Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, on June 15.

A League of American Wheelman recruiting bureau has been opened at league headquarters, and many new members are looked for during the week.

The list of track officials comprises the names of some of the most prominent wheelmen in the State. They are as follows:

Referee—Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen; Judges—W. E. Underhill, Vice Consul State Division, Schenectady; Dr. George E. Blackham, Executive Committee State Division, Dunkirk; A. D. Wait, Racing Board, State Division, Cohoes; Frank E. Martin, President Ramblers' Bicycle Club, Buffalo; John E. Wesley, President Press Cycle Club, Buffalo; E. W. Werrick, President Parkside Wheeling Club, Buffalo; J. Stuart Kelley, President Buffalo Association League of American Wheelmen, Buffalo; Timers—J. H. Isham, C. Lee Abell, W. U. Watson, T. Cary Welch, E. A. Eisle; Scorers—F. E. Klipfel, Thad. Gardner, Frank Cullen, G. H. Hunt, John P. Diehl, E. J. Rose; Clerk of Course—Walter W. Wilson; Starter—W. C. Mason; Handicapper—A. G. Batchelder, official handicapper, League of American Wheelmen, New-York; Announcer—Walter S. Jenkins; Umpires—C. L. W. Reister, M. H. Brunner, William Morehouse, Augustus Buse, F. F. Rick, Herman Christ, Anthony McCarthy.

ROAD RACES ON LONG ISLAND.

Earl Makes a State Record in the Tatum Twenty-five-Mile Race.

Three well contested road races were run off on the good roads about Jamaica and Springfield, L. I., Monday, and in one of them the New-York State record for twenty-five miles was broken, by Charlie Earl, the speedy Class B rider of the Kings County Wheelmen, who rode it in 1:09:23. This happened in the Tatum event, which was started over the Jamaica triangular course at noon.

The other two contests were a ten-mile race for boys, held as a preliminary to the Tatum race, and the annual twenty-five-mile event of the Amphion Wheelmen, which was held in the afternoon over a newly-measured course at Springfield, requiring six laps to make the distance.

The attendance at all the events was larger than ever seen before at any Long Island road races, the number of stylish traps and bloomer-clad women present being a feature that caused general comment. Roads were in prime condition for fast work, and the absence of wind raised hopes of there being some record smashing, but, while the time made was excellent, the only new figures established were those already given.

A noteworthy development of the day was the announcement that the Tatum Course had been newly surveyed by J. J. McLaughlin, the official surveyor of Jamaica Township, and found to be 2,904 feet short. This being a little more than half a mile accounts for the phenomenal time made by Seeley on July 4 last, when the course was supposed to be a full twenty-five miles. In consequence of the discovery, which was due to the enterprise of Earl, the start was made yesterday 2,904 feet back of the finish point at Tatum's Corners. There were no accidents of consequence in any of the three events, although plenty of zest was given to the sport by stiff brushes at the finish.

In the ten-mile race on the Tatum Course there were nine starters, the limit man being pushed across the tape at 11:25 A. M. The time prize was captured by August Munz of the Amphion Wheelmen, but it would undoubtedly have gone to Losee of the South Brooklyns had the latter not been fouled by the crowding spectators a few yards from the tape. Two riders did not finish. The order of finish and the corrected time of the boys was as follows:

Name	Handicap. H.M.S.	Net Time. H.M.S
1—Frank Kapel	5.00	29.58
2—Herman Winne	4.30	31.10
3—H. J. Randall	3.00	30.00
4—August Munz	scratch	27.04
5—Wilbur L. Losee	scratch	27.05
6—Joseph W. Faubel	0.30	29.50
7—William Hardy	1.00	31.04

Tatum's twenty-five mile race was started at 11:55. There were fifty-five competitors, with the limit man seven minutes from scratch. This was handicapper Batchelder's first essay with a Long Island road race, and, while his work was consistent, the result proved that a trifle too much leeway was given to the long mark men.

The scoring was perfect, but there was much confusion among the times, and, in some instances, the figures decided upon were simply approximations. Earl's time fortunately was placed beyond question, because of every timer watching for him especially, and also because of "Dod" Needham and two other Kings County members holding extra watches on him.

In the last lap several riders narrowly missed being struck by a train, and a bunch, in which Earl was riding, was held back several seconds by it. The hard luck of road events struck Bofinger of the Riversides, who, owing to a fall, finished one place too far back to get a prize. He finished third in point of time, but there were only two third prizes. David Simmon's colored crack Irvington-Millburn fame, also experienced a fall, yet rode the distance in 1:11:52. Friends of Conklin, who won second time prize, claimed that he finished at least 30 seconds ahead of Earl, and actually was entitled to the honors. A number of impartial spectators agreed that the claim was just, but none of the officials had so tallied it.

Following is a table showing the position and net time of those who finished:

Name.	Handicap. M.S.	Net Time. H.M.S.
1..B. R. Sackett, R.	7 15	1 14 18
2..H. G. Gere, Liberty W.	8 00	1 14 58 1-5
3..B. H. Voelbel, Williamsburg W.	6 30	1 13 28 2-5
4..W. H. Tilden, Liberty W.	7 30	1 14 28 2-5
5..R. Mansfield, Brooklyn	7 00	1 13 58 4-5
6..W. K. Sibley, South Brooklyn W.	5 15	1 12 56 1-5
7..J. Eagan, Liberty W.	3 00	1 11 26
8..Julius Bindrim, Liberty W.	4 30	1 12 56 1-5
9..E. T. Fitzpatrick, Liberty W.	6 00	1 14 26 2-5
10..H. T. Quortrup, Pequod W.	4 30	1 12 56 1-5
11..A. G. Relyea, Kings County W.	5 00	1 13 26 4-5
12..O. De Palox, Williamsburg W.	6 00	1 14 30
13..John P. Warner, Pequod W.	1 30	1 10 00
14..J. Gregory, Star C. C.	2 45	1 11 15 2-5
15..G. W. Muller, Brooklyn	2 00	1 10 30 3-5
16..W. G. Nichols, Brooklyn	6 45	1 15 15 4-5
17..H. S. Palmer, Liberty W.	3 00	1 11 31
18..J. W. Conklin, Century C.C.	0 15	1 09 29 3-5
19..A. W. Freudenthal, Century C. C.	3 00	1 12 14 4-5
20..E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.	1 00	1 10 15
21..J. Talbot, Kings County W.	4 00	1 13 15 1-5
22..J. C. Bennett, Liberty W.	2 45	1 12 00
23..Henry Hammer, Brooklyn	5 00	1 14 22
24..David Simmons, Alpha W.	2 30	1 11 52
25..Charles T. Earl, Kings County W.	Scratch.	1 09 23
26..A. C. Green, Greenwich W.	2 00	1 11 39 3-5
27..W. Higginson, Brooklyn	5 00	1 14 39 4-5
28..J. W. Lowey, Brooklyn	4 00	1 13 40
29..D. Graham, Liberty W.	3 15	1 14 11
30..A. L. Horry, Century C. C.	3 15	1 14 37
31..E. Kenny, Pequod W.	3 15	1 14 37 1-5
32..George Schofield, Pequod W.	0 15	1 11 38
33..J. T. Thompson, Gramercy W.	2 15	1 14 33
34..L. S. Frank, Staten Island A. C.	4 30	1 16 48
35..D. W. Murphy, Long Island City W.	3 30	1 17 49
36..T. F. Barde, L. F. C. W.	6 45	1 21 33
37..H. J. Schoen, Pequod W.	3 00	1 18 59

In the Amphion Wheelmen's race some hard riding was done, and the finishing sprints were exciting. The time prize went to F. A. Munz of the Pequod Club, while Faubel of the Amphions won the second honors for speed. The net result was:

Name.	Handicap. M.S.	Net Time. H.M.S.
1..Fred Plage, D. A. C.	6 30	1 11 30
2..W. F. Butler, Brooklyn	6 45	1 12 15
3..John Faubel, Amphion W.	5 30	1 11 10
4..F. A. Munz, Pequod W.	4 00	1 10 15
5..W. Valks, Brooklyn	5 00	1 11 25
6..M. Cote, Amphion W.	4 45	1 12 10
7..A. Munz, Pequod W.	7 00	1 15 00
8..F. C. Southard, New Manhattan A. C.	5 15	1 14 29
9..C. W. Milburn, Tamaqua W.	3 45	1 13 01
10..Julius Laube, Amphion W.	4 45	1 15 15
11..W. J. Butler, Jr., Pequod W.	5 00	1 15 31
12..William Culver, Brooklyn	4 15	1 15 04
13..H. Kenney, Pequod W.	4 15	1 15 28
14..J. Post, Freeport	1 45	1 15 23
15..H. T. Quortrup, Pequod W.	3 00	1 14 39
16..George Schofield, Pequod W.	Scratch	1 11 40
17..A. L. Horry, Century C. C.	2 15	1 16 05
18..L. S. Funk, Press W.	4 45	1 18 40
19..P. W. Bartels, East Williston	1 00	1 15 00
20..T. Ottman, Amphion W.	4 45	1 18 50
21..A. Frenger, Amphion W.	4 45	1 19 08
22..Morgan Davies, Amphion W.	4 30	1 20 02
23..A. W. Fuller, Liberty W.	2 30	1 22 35

EVERY PART OF THE STORE

was grandly active yesterday. Why not? No store ever had greater inducements to activity. The Fall stocks are largely in place. And such stocks! Bought by men who knew what and when to buy. The varieties are such as you would want, the prices are less than you suspect—unless, you've kept track of our recent doings.

OUR FURNITURE SALE

is no spasm. It was thought out months ago. We mean to make this September the most notable month for Furniture selling in the history of the house. Every condition favors. Our orders were placed when prices were 20 per cent. lower at the factories than they are to-day; we snapped up some choice lots at nearly half what they would bring now. You gain by our thrift. We are more anxious to have you know our Furniture store better and think better of it than to make more than a modest profit on the things you buy.

Bedroom Suits, $10 to $500.
Extension Tables, $12 to $275.
Dining Chairs, $1 to $40.
Parlor Suits, $18 to $575.
Bookcases, $5 to $150.
Parlor Tables, $1.50 to $200.

This is a hint from the Sideboard list—the range $10 to $275.

SIDEBOARDS AT $10.
Antique oak, top 42x20 in., 6 ft. 2 in. high, bevel glass 28x16 in., velvet-lined drawer for silver, large drawer for linen, cabinet below.

SIDEBOARDS AT $12.
Antique oak, top 45x22 in., 6 ft. 2 in. high, bevel French glass, 28x16 in., lined drawer for silver, large drawer for linen and cabinet below.

SIDEBOARDS AT $15.
Antique oak, polish finish top 45x21 in., 6 ft. 2 in. high, bevel-shaped French glass 30x18 in., lined drawer for silver, large drawer for linen, cabinet base.

SIDEBOARDS AT $18.
Antique oak, polished, swell front, drawers lined for silverware, large linen drawers, French-shaped bevel glass, 32x16 in., top 48x22 in., 6 ft. 2 in. high.

SIDEBOARDS AT $20.
Antique oak, 3 bevel French plate glasses in back and nice carving, swell front, lined silver drawer, large linen drawer and cabinet base, top 48x22 in., 6 ft. 2 in. high.

SIDEBOARDS AT $25.
Antique oak very handsome, top 48x23 in., 6 ft. high, large bevel French plate 40x18, drawer lined for silver, large linen drawer, cabinet base.

SIDEBOARDS AT $30.
Antique oak, elegantly carved top 54x23 in., height 6 ft. 6 in., 3 French bevel plates, lined drawer for silver, large linen drawer and two doors below.

SIDEBOARDS AT $32.
Antique oak, very finely carved in finished top, 48x24 in., height 6 ft. 6 in., 3 drawers each side of centre cabinet, large linen drawer, bevel French shaped glass 36x22 in.

Fourth Floor.

CARPETS ARE DOWN

in price lower than you're likely to see square grades for many a year to come. Think of Bigelow Axminsters, very best grade at $1.25, when $1.75 and $2 are close retail prices!

Or choicest Wiltons at $1.50 that have been and soon will be $2.50 and $2.75.

Third Floor.

HANDKERCHIEF WONDERS

Linen Handkerchiefs, pure Irish linen. Count the threads, measure the sizes, examine the finish. No lady need hesitate to carry any of these Handkerchiefs, and yet you may take them, pure linen, for prices that cotton stuff, clumsily hemmed, used to command.

Women's 25c hemstitched pure linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Women's 25c linen Handkerchiefs, four corners hand embroidered, at 10c.
Women's extra fine, real hemstitched 40 and 50c linen Handkerchiefs, at 19c.
Women's hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, 25c.—less than the initial is worth.
Men's pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 19c instead of 40 and 50c.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

FINE ROADS FOR CYCLERS.

Over Fifty Miles of Macadam Make Staten Island Trips Attractive.

To the bicycle rider no suburb of New-York offers better attractions in the way of good roads and varied picturesque scenery than Staten Island. After leaving the Battery there is a delightful sail of twenty-five minutes across the bay, and upon landing at St. George the rider has a choice of several routes that lead along the shore and through the picturesque interior.

Toward the south and east the roads run by pretty villages and through a rolling country. One branch takes the rider along a hard macadamized road, shaded much of the way by rows of towering elms, and brings him at last to the rise of land on which stands Fort Tompkins, commanding the entire lower bay. The view from the parapets of Fort Tompkins is probably unequaled by any marine view near New-York City. The Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Brighton Beach, and all of the Coney Island resorts are in full view, and to the right the long thin line of Sandy Hook lies on the water like a great float.

From Fort Tompkins the road leads to South Beach, where the bathing facilities are excellent, and from here the cyclist can travel back through a pretty piece of country to the New-Dorp Road, proceed on to New-Dorp, and, if he desires, to Tottenville. On the north side of the island are to be found some of the best roads. They lead through the fashionable villages of New-Brighton, Snug Harbor, Livingston, and on to Port Richmond, and Erastina. The roads leading to the higher ground in the centre of the island, whence sweeping views of the lower bay and of New-Jersey are to be had, afford good traveling for bicyclists, but there are some rather steep climbs in this part of the island.

Within half a dozen years Staten Island has paid out for the improvement of her highways over $350,000, and is about to expend $150,000 more for their betterment. The result is that Staten Island to-day has over fifty miles of macadam road, and probably has better highways than any section of equal area in the State of New-York.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company has pursued a very liberal policy toward cycle riders on the island, and bicycles are carried free upon all trains and boats. At considerable expense this company has published a map of Staten Island, printed in three colors, and showing macadam roads, good roads, and country roads, and is distributing these maps free. They can be had by writing to R. W. Pollock, General Traffic Agent, Staten Island Rapid Transit, foot of Whitehall Street, New-York City, or upon application at the publication office of The New-York Times.

TO TALK WITH CHAIRMAN GIDEON.

Cyclists Cabanne and Titus Will Protest Against Their Suspension.

Titus and Cabanne, the stars of the Spalding racing team, who, with "Charlie" Murphy, the fast Brooklyn rider, were suspended last week from competition in Class B events pending an investigation of alleged crooked work at the St. Louis cycle tournament, arrived in town yesterday. They remained here only a short time before proceeding to Philadelphia to have an interview with Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen.

The suspension of these well-known wheelmen was requested by D. W. Roberts of St. Louis, who is a member of the Racing Board. According to the story told against the three riders, it was agreed that certain races should be won by certain men. Those who are personally acquainted with any one of the trio will not readily believe this statement, for each has a clean record on the National circuit.

When the riders meet Mr. Gideon they will make a request to have their suspension raised pending the investigation. They hope to have the investigation made as searching as possible, for they can foresee but one result, and that is acquittal of the charges.

Speaking of the matter yesterday Cabanne said the story of the alleged "fixed" races probably got a start in this way:

"When the tandem was withdrawn from the mile race, Titus intimated his intention of making the race under the time limit, and did most of the pacing, but not all of it. I was forced into a pocket on the outside of Titus and between Wells and J. Coburn. Murphy went by on the inside and gained a great lead, which I absolutely could not cut down had I been a steam engine. There was a limit of 2:20 on the race. It was run in 2:14. After the race was over and I was under the grand stand, I made the remark that Murphy had 'stolen' the race, that it was a plain steal on his part, by this meaning the usual acceptance of the term—that he had jumped the crowd unexpectedly and run away with the race. Murphy belongs to an entirely different team and we are not too good friends at the best, and he and Titus barely speak. Under such circumstances it would be very foolish to try to fix a race with him."

CENTURY WHEELMEN'S OUTING.

A Trip to Copake Lake That Was Greatly Enjoyed by the Pedalers.

The outing and club run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York to Copake Lake, twenty miles east of Hudson, this State, on Sunday and Labor Day, was the most delightful and successful in the existence of that organization, and the wheelmen who neglected to take advantage of the Century Wheelmen's invitation to accompany them missed something great.

The Hudson Wheelmen gave the exclusive use of their pretty and well-appointed clubhouse at the lake to the visitors, and the members did everything that was possible to make their guests feel at home; how well they succeeded is best attested by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy it. Between music, sailing, rowing, fishing, bathing, ball playing, &c., the time passed only too rapidly.

Wheelmen, generally, are very sociably inclined and neighborly, but the Hudson Wheelmen as entertainers are in the front rank in that respect. Besides their cozy clubhouse at Copake Lake, which was erected last Summer at considerable outlay, they also have clubrooms in the city proper, and have a membership roll of over 150 members, which includes some of the most prominent people in that city.

The roads, considering the hilly nature of the country, were in excellent condition, and appear to be better taken care of than those in the metropolitan district.

The party arrived in town, by boat, early yesterday morning, in good shape; the only accident that happened in the entire two days and three nights' outing was the breaking of Capt. Peter Fisher's front wheel, within a quarter of a mile of the boat landing on the return.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The ticket sale for the Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club's tournament opens at George M. Hendee's store to-day. Boxes seating six will cost $18 for the two days, and those seating seven will cost $21. The price of main grand stand tickets will be 50 cents, as will that for admission to the park. Applications for tickets are coming in rapidly, and the demand will undoubtedly be the heaviest the club has had for several years. A party of Springfield men who visited the Brattleborough (Vt.) races last week report that large numbers from there, Keene, N. H., and all the other towns in that region will be on hand. Henry Goodman, official handicapper for the New-England States, recently expressed the opinion that the meet will be the biggest ever held at Hampden Park. Many entries have already been received, and they include the best men in all classes.

—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association century run on Labor Day, from Jamaica to Patchogue and return, was a highly successful affair. About 125 wheelmen participated. Capt. B. R. Gray of the Central Wheelmen had charge of the run, and to his efforts are due many of the pleasantest features of the trip. All the starters finished, which is a remarkable survivors' record in any century.

—That the race meet, fair, and fete at the Mineola (L. I.) Fair Grounds to-morrow afternoon and evening, will net a large sum for the Children's Home, judging by the interest shown. The charity is a very worthy one, and many estimable people have taken a hand in the management of the affair. Thomas Lloyd arranged the cycling programme.

—"Birdie" Munger has become largely interested in the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, and is at present engaged on the 1896 models of his "Munger Special" at the works in Worcester, Mass.

—This evening the Kings County Wheelmen will have a moonlight run to Coney Island, leaving the clubhouse in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

—It has been suggested that a race between the best Class B and professional men would be a great attraction for the diamond race meet at Springfield next week, and the club may apply for a special sanction for such an event.

Defender's Five-Mile Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The first five-mile novice road race of the Defender Athletic Club was held yesterday afternoon. The wheelmen left Kohler's Park at 3:04, going up South Orange Avenue to Munn Avenue, to Central Avenue, to Harrison Street, to South Orange Avenue, to starting point. Lewis Kentz, of the Bloomfield Athletic and Bicycle Club, received the gold medal, he having finished first, doing the course in 14 minutes 15 seconds. John McCollough of the Essex County Wheelmen, received the silver medal, finishing in 14 minutes 19 seconds, and Joe Perkins, of the Century Cycle Club, took the bronze medal, he finishing third.

CRAGIN AND PARET.

They Win Two Games in South Orange Tourney.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Field Club's tennis tourney was continued here to-day. The play of Paret and Cragin was the feature of the doubles. They won two matches in excellent style. Stanley Ward was beaten by Carter, the Morristown crack, in the singles. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—S. T. Carter, Jr., beat Stanley Ward, 6—0, 3—6, 6—0. Robert M. Miles, Jr., beat William Griffith, 6—2, 6—2. Holcombe Ward beat E. K. Beddall by default. W. Sargeant beat Frank T. Miles, 6—1, 6—4. E. Stratton beat A. R. Van Orden, 6—1, 6—2. G. H. Miles beat W. E. Cooke, 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Ryder and Walz beat H. Lee and A. R. Van Orden, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—J. F. Hobart and H. Howard beat W. Griffith and S. T. Carter, Jr., 2—6, 8—6, 6—2. Stanley Ward and Holcombe Ward beat J. D. Forbes and J. Walker, 9—7, 6—3. J. W. Riley and W. Sargeant beat D. S. Brush and H. Little, 6—3, 6—2. Robert Gage and H. W. Jessup beat R. M. Miles, Jr., and partner, by default. J. P. Paret and C. Cragin beat A. W. and R. D. Little, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin beat R. H. George and H. W. Jessup, 6—2, 0—1.

On Central Park Courts.

Barnes and Sullivan won a capital contest in the final of the men's doubles on the lower tennis courts in Central Park. The players in the only consolation match of the day calmly ignored the point system and had a set-to under the old system of scoring. The match will count however, as both sides were satisfied. The scores:

Men's Doubles—Semi-final Round—Hurtz and Schwartz beat Burr and Bandler by default.

Final Round—Sullivan and Barnes (owe 25) beat Hurtz and Schwartz, (scratch,) 7—2, 6—4.

Preliminary Round, (Consolation)—Horne and Mahoney beat Bing and Mullahly, 6—2, 6—3.

Bicycles.

Protect Your Bicycle AGAINST Theft and Breakage.

$2.00 Per Year Against Theft.
$4.50 Per Year Against Breakage.
$6.00 Per Year Against Both.
No Application Fees.

THE National Bicycle Protective Co., 163 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK.

Capital, $100,000.

Send postal for Prospectus and Application.

Over one hundred repair shops in New-York and Brooklyn.

Babies with Colic

have caused more pedestrianism than any other cause since Adam. People who ride

Gilchester Cycles

never have any trouble with colicky babies. They are apt to be out. The nurse does the walking. A $100 wheel for $85. Factory offices, 81 Cortlandt St. and 109 West St.

500 BICYCLE AGENTS WANTED.

Just purchased another 700 ladies', 850 men's, Standard $100 wheels; will sell them for spot cash, samples or quantities, so you can retail them to your customers for $49. 250 second-hand wheels; all makes; dirt cheap. 3,000 wheels to select from. Call. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

Bicycle Bargain Hunters.

We have them; read this list and call. Columbias, $29, $39; Liberties, $29, $34; Juno, $31; Raleigh, $28, $33; Majestic, $29, $39; Victor, $34; Crawfords, $45; 100 other exceptional bargains.

Cortlandt Street Cycle Co., 28, cor. Church.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Special parlor car train will leave foot East 34th St., at 1 o'clock. First race at 2:30 P. M.

RACE DAYS FOR AUTUMN MEETING, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14.

Trains leave East 34th St. and foot Whitehall St. (via Bay Ridge Ferry) every 20 minutes.

CONCERT BY LANDER.

Buffalo Tennis Tourney.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The open tennis tournament of the Buffalo Tennis Club was begun this afternoon. The entry list includes a number of well-known players, namely: Carr B. Neel, the Western champion; Edwin P. Fischer of New-York, George Wrenn of Chicago, and Arthur Hawes, the rising young Boston player. The visitors were all successful, and none of the men left in the tournament are local players. Neel and Fischer won their matches without losing a game, and will probably meet in the finals, which will be played on Thursday. The entry for the ladies' singles include Miss Osborne and Mrs. Smith, the best lady players in Canada.

To-morrow the men's singles will be advanced to the finals, and the men's doubles and ladies' singles will be started. The scores follow:

Men's Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer beat H. Mitchell, 6—0, 6—0. A. M. Pope beat Clarence Cody, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6. E. Scott Griffin beat J. Otto, 6—2, 6—2. George Wrenn beat Harry Hilliard, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. Arthur Hawes beat L. Barr, 9—7, 6—4. E. P. Rapelyea beat J. Wayland, 6—3, 12—14, 6—2. Carr Neel beat A. Hedstrom, 6—0, 6—0.

Tennis by Juniors.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The juniors continued their tennis tournament at the Casino today. In the first round of doubles H. D. Cleveland and R. C. Sands beat W. K. Brice and F. Kearney, 6—4, 7—5. In the semi-finals J. K. Willing and C. H. Hatch beat R. L. Willing and H. F. Robinson, 7—9, 9—7, 6—0. The singles, which will begin to-morrow, were drawn to-day as follows: Preliminary Round—Henry Clews, Jr., vs. H. W. Herrick, B. F. Pepper vs. C. C. Stillman, C. H. Hatch vs. H. F. Robinson. First Round—B. R. Robinson vs. L. Willing, A. Franklin vs. F. Kearney, C. C. Cleveland, Jr., vs. J. F. Brice, Philip Kearney vs. the winner of the Hatch-Robinson match, the winner of the Pepper-Stillman match vs. the winner of the Clews-Herrick match, R. C. Sands vs. W. K. Brice, H. P. Herrick vs. H. D. Cleveland, J. K. Willing vs. R. L. Willing.

Tschigorin Wins Second Prize.

HASTINGS, England, Sept. 3.—The two games left unfinished in the international chess masters' tournament were concluded to-day.

Tschigorin beat Schlecter in a Ruy Lopez, after eighty moves, and Teichmann beat Mason in a Queen's gambit declined, after seventy moves.

Final Results—First prize, H. N. Pillsbury, (16½ wins;) second prize, M. Tschigorin, (16 wins;) third prize, E. Lasker, (15½ wins;) fourth prize, Dr. S. Tarrasch, (14 wins;) fifth prize, William Steinitz, (13 wins;) sixth prize, R. Schiffers, (12 wins;) seventh prize, L. V. Bardeleben and R. Teichmann, (11½ wins each.)

PUGILISTS IN TROUBLE.

A Texas Prizefight Stopped by the Sheriff of Dallas County.

DALLAS, Texas., Sept. 3.—One thousand persons gathered at the Dallas Athletic Club arena last night to witness the Cavanaugh-Clark fight to a finish. Manager J. J. Bates was chosen referee. At 9:20 the men shook hands and time was called. It was a hot match from the start, but more of a scientific sparring match than a hammer-and-tongs set to. At the close of the twenty-second round Sheriff Cabell and a posse of deputies entered the arena and stopped the fight. Referee Bates decided it a draw. Cavanaugh and Clark and their seconds and the referee and manager were placed under arrest. Bates gave bonds and the others were taken to jail. It is understood that habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Pugilists Joe Walcott of Boston, and Dick O'Brien of Lewiston, Me., were given a hearing to-day in the Municipal Court by Judge Ely on a complaint, charging them with engaging in a prizefight on the night of Aug. 28. The testimony showed that O'Brien was knocked out in less than three minutes and in that time was knocked down three times. Counsel for the pugilists claimed that the law requirements for sparring exhibitions had been carried out, that the police were satisfied and allowed the meeting to be held. The contest, he claimed, did not differ from other sparring exhibitions that the police had witnessed, and that it was not a fight within the meaning of the statute. There was, he said, no ill feeling or animus on the part of the men, and this the statute makes a necessary element of the crime. Judge Ely continued the case until Friday for a decision, the men being admitted to bail in $1,000 each.

ENGINEERS SHOOT WELL.

Lead in the Contests at the Sea Girt Camp.

SEA GIRT CAMP GROUNDS, N. J., Sept. 3.—Rifles were cracking at sun up this morning, and only the fading lights this evening put an end to the ceaseless firing on the range, where the experts of the country were trying their skill with the rifles. There was a strong south wind blowing across the range through the greater portion of the day. It was a variable wind, and, while it did not cease for any time, it rose and fell at irregular intervals, and made the shooting very unsatisfactory. The shooting to-day was all at known distances of 200 and 500 yards. To-morrow there will be running firing.

The inter-State team match was finished to-day on the 200 and 500 yard ranges. The total scores were:

Engineering Corps, District of Columbia	507
Twelfth Regiment of New-York	[illegible]
First Alaska Cavalry	[illegible]
First Regiment, District of Columbia	[illegible]
Sixth Regiment, New-Jersey	[illegible]
Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army	[illegible]
Second Regiment, District of Columbia	[illegible]
Third Regiment, New-Jersey	[illegible]
Third Regiment, Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey	[illegible]

In the New-Jersey National Guard match on the same ranges the scores at the close of the day's shoot stood:

Second Regiment	[illegible]
Third Regiment	[illegible]
Fourth Regiment	[illegible]
Sixth Regiment	[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes
for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

The Simmonds School for girls,
1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Manhattan College.
NEW-YORK CITY.
Opens Sept. 3, 1895.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Special Instruction in Mathematics.
Day or evening. YALE, '85, 1,242 Broadway.

Columbia Grammar School,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

Packard's
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
NOW OPEN.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 WEST 82D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

Association Business Institute,
A DAY SCHOOL
for young men, conducted by The Committee of Management of the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Primary Department.
Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

MISS KETCHUM'S Classes for Young Boys,
331 Madison Avenue, Reopens Oct. 10, 1895. Miss Ketchum will be at the classrooms after Sept. 15 between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

Wiener Institute,
1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST. Boarding and Day School for boys. The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

City—Both Sexes.

Lenox Institute.
Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.
Thorough Preparations for Life, Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Primary Classes, Scholars from 6 to 20 years of age. Gentleman Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French also spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Scientific Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our graduates entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates of Public Schools finished. Occupy our own buildings, having superior sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications now received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

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Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.
NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Attention—The Franck College
of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

Miss Garrier's School for Boys & Girls
52 East 30th St. REOPENS OCT. 2.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

School for the New Education
founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners. M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Grand Conservatory of Music
of the University of the State of New-York. 22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted.
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President, 170 West 23d St.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

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Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
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An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

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Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.
Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and
The New-York Business College
PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
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Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn. 21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.
CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.
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AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
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"What do you think of this new lake-front park idea?"
"Excellent; don't you think so?"
"Yes; undoubtedly we ought to have more room in which to keep off the grass."

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Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

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TEACHERS WANTED.—Ladies—Several normal graduates for first-class public and private schools; vocal music for first-class school; elocution, physical culture, and vocal music; piano and organ. Gentlemen—Classics, French, and athletics; principal for school near city; penmanship, bookkeeping, &c.; mathematics, natural sciences, and drawing; gymnastics and athletics; gymnastics for entire charge of gymnasium. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

Excursions.

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YACHT RACES
The Old Dominion Steamship Company's new and superb steamship
YORKTOWN,
(3,000 TONS, 3,200 HORSE POWER,)
built of steel, furnished and equipped in the most approved manner, will accompany the yachts in the race for the
America's Cup, Sept. 7, 9, and 11,
(as at present appointed,) starting from Pier 26 North River, (foot of Beach St.,) New-York, at 9 A. M. sharp.
Sale of Tickets limited to 600 (being one-fifth of the number of passengers allowed under the inspector's rules.)
Tickets, $5 each, for sale at company's office on the pier.
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
PIER 26 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

For the Yacht Races.
THE STEAMER MOUNT HOPE
(of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Co.) will leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., (Fall River Line wharf,) and accompany the racers each day. The Mount Hope is a very fast and first-class ocean-going boat. She has three decks, the upper one an open promenade; comfortable saloons, and is peculiarly adapted to outside yacht race service.
FARE, $3.00. Special rates for parties of fifteen and over on application at Pier 18. Tickets now on sale at the wharf; also 3 Park Place; 113, 172, 261, 415, 852, 957, 1,225, and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Hoffman House, and Imperial Hotel. Sale positively limited to less than one-half allowed capacity of steamer. Fine orchestra and first-class refreshments.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
In place of Clivette, Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LOWELL,
The "Greyhound of the Sound," steel hull, twin screws, 3,000 tons,
THE FASTEST, MOST LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER OF HER SIZE AFLOAT,
reaching the lightship, point of starting, with favorable tide, in one hour, and following the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 40 N. R., foot of Desbrosses Street, daily, beginning Sept. 7, positively carrying but 800 passengers; allowed by law, 2,200.
Music provided. Meals and refreshments same price as charged on Norwich Line boats.
Tickets, $5 Each. Tickets and Staterooms on sale at Tyson & Co.'s news stands, leading hotels; Plant Lines, 261 Broadway; Thos. Cook & Sons, 262 and 1,225 Broadway; Astor House, Rullman's, 111 Broadway; McBride's news stand, Arcade, 71 Broadway; Norwich Line, Pier 40 N. R.; 353 Broadway; Marine Journal, 24 State St.
CAPT. S. SAMUELS, CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, of Marine Journal, } Managers.

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DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.
DEFENDER vs. VALKYRIE III.
The Palace Steamer Bay Queen will accompany the yachts Sept. 7th and following Race Days. Leave foot of 20th St., N. R., 8:30; Pier 6, foot of Rector, 9:30. Refreshments aboard. Tickets, $1, for sale at all the leading hotels.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge,
Terminus, 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn. Hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.. Round trip, 25 cents.
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Via Bay Ridge.
Daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 45 cents.

CONEY ISLAND,
Culver Route, Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave foot 34th St., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 32d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6 and 7 P. M., for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

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The magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Steamer
RICHARD PECK,
the "flyer of Long Island Sound," will accompany the yachts in the races for the America's Cup. Tickets, $3.00 each. Passengers limited to one-third capacity. Music by Ninth Regiment Band. First-class restaurant. Staterooms and tickets for sale at office of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, Pier 35 East River. Particulars as to dates and time of leaving will appear later.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The Mammoth and Speedy 3-Deck Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC AND GEN. SLOCUM.
FARE, $2.00.
First Race Day, SATURDAY, Sept. 7th.
These commodious steamers will accompany the yachts over the entire course on each race day, carrying only one-half their licensed capacity.
Leave West 22d St., 8:30 A. M. and 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M.; Brooklyn, Bridge Dock, 9:30 A. M.
Tickets on sale hotel news stands and at piers.

NIAGARA FALLS
VIA ERIE LINES,
STARTING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.
$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.
Trains leave 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 6:55 and 8:40 P. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:00 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on any train leaving Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Monday, September 9, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

Hotels.

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NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
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A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
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A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

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Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

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The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

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American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

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COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. Large rooms, excellent table. QUIET HOME-LIKE COMFORTS. RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

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A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. No present vacancies. Rentals by the year only.

GERLACH HOTEL, SELECT PATRONAGE. 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Proposals.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 27, 1895.
TO CONTRACTORS—Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for constructing new highways and their appurtenances, fences, &c., (Line No. 1 and Line No. 4,) in the town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York, will be received at this office until Friday, Sept. 13, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.
Blank forms of said approved contract and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals, and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.
By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners,
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

Help Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK NEEDED.—Call at 16 West 51st St., between 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, from 10 to 3, 12 East 66th St.

WANTED—Protestant laundress, German nurse; family coming home; references required. Barclay, Box 302 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A first-class chambermaid and waitress; must have references. 131 West 80th St.

WANTED—A first-class cook; must have good references. 131 West 88th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN WANTED—Married, without children. Apply at 606 Madison Av., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock only, or evening; very reliable references required.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

45th ST., 316 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite, or single; superior table; parlor dining room. References.

52d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

434 MADISON AV.—Rooms, with board; third-floor front rooms; separate or en suite; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; references.

Furnished Rooms.

42d ST., 59 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished, with closets; hot and cold water; gentlemen only.

PARTY OWNING HOUSE WOULD RENT handsomely furnished large and small rooms; appointments first-class. 150 West 45th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Just arrived; will be found willing and obliging; can furnish first-rate testimonials; wages moderate to obtain a situation. B. O'Neill, 29 Cannon St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; four years' reference; country preferred. 260 West 17th St., McHenry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and the other as waitress or parlormaid; first-class reference. 408 West 42d St., Delany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; good waitress; kind to children; city and country references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl, speaking German, as up-stairs girl. 213 East 26th St., third flat, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with children or do other work; first-class reference. 215 East 35th St., Hodges's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children. 302 East 75th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork in private family; no cards; city reference. Koehlers, 371 8th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—In private family; strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking; courses of dinners and entrées; good reference. B. N., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; one year and a half best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together; cook, laundress; chambermaid, waitress; best of city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

COOK and BAKER.—First-class; by respectable woman; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; city or country; best reference. K. T., 239 West 37th St., first floor, store.

COOK.—By respectable woman of long experience as cook in private family; or would do housework and sewing. 226 West 19th St.; ring lower bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city or country. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; don't object to assisting in laundry; city reference. 142 East 28th St., top floor.

COOK.—By Swedish cook, in first-class private family; no washing; best of references. 135 East 49th St., basement.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business; is willing to assist with washing; best reference. 312 East 31st St.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; assist with washing and ironing; private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK and BAKER.—Competent; English; soups and entrées; assist with washing; city or country; city references. 234 West 31st St., Room 10.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; in private family; good reference. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By experienced French cook, just arrived from France, in private family; best city reference. 109 East 24th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $45 to $50; best recommendations. 309 West 50th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—In a private family. 230 West 18th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK.—First-class; in a small private family; best city reference. M. H., 770 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in American family. Hanson, 309 East 29th St.

COOK.—By Swedish cook in private family; no washing. 135 East 39th St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, day's work; good laundress and housecleaner; understands polishing paint; best city reference. 319 East 37th St., one flight, front, Mrs. Rudden.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker wishes a few more customers; will take work home or go out days; best reference. Dressmaker, 158 West 53d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German-American girl in a flat; or as chambermaid and do waiting in a small family; good reference. M. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl for general housework, cook, washer, and ironer; first-class city references. 238 East 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By an Englishwoman to do general housework; good cook and laundress; references; city or country. 130 West 19th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do housework in a small family; city or country; references. 130 West 19th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her duties perfectly; hairdressing, dressmaking; good packer; accustomed to travel, &c.; first-class city references; English Protestant. K. K., 155 West 15th St.

MAID.—By middle-aged person as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; good seamstress; five years' references. L. W., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress and do chamberwork; the last of the week would go out by the day. M. C., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family, and assist with other work; Swiss girl; willing, obliging; best city references. Louise, 877 6th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person in a private family; with excellent city references. E. M., care of Mrs. Reed, 231 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; respectable girl; city or country; city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; seven years' reference. Address, two days, M. D., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day to wash and iron. 163 West 19th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Work by the day to wash and iron. 234 West 20th St., janitor's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; best city reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest city reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; best city reference. C. C., Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By Norwegian as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; best references. Klein, 240 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best city reference. 242 West 19th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—All kinds of laundry work done by hand; flannels, laces, shirts, cuffs, and collars a specialty; open-air drying; family washing done by the dozen; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—By young woman to go out by the day washing or ironing or housecleaning; best reference. Mrs. Burns, 345 East 33d St.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE WISHES A FEW PRIVATE CUSTOMERS at parlor or out. Miss Bryant, 105 East 26th St., parlor floor.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED OR REPAIRED at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; last employer can be seen. J. X., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; no objection to the country; first-class reference. L. H., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

Amusements.

DALY'S Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE. (The Queen's Necklace.)
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. To-day & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 21st Week Du Maurier's
Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St. Seat sale begins next Thursday.
Francis Wilson.
Presenting next Monday Sullivan and Burnaud's latest comic opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle & Balcony, 50c.
TO-NIGHT——POSITIVELY
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Noon to Midnight.
Geo. Lockhart's Original Comic Elephants.
Miss Billie Barlow; W. T. Carleton; 40 Others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Roof Garden: Last Week.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF REGULAR MUSIC HALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A MARVELOUS SUCCESS.
"THE SPORTING DUCHESS."
No Wed. Mat. Mat. Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

Hoyt's Theatre. 24th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD New Society Comedy, LOST—24 HOURS, and the curtain raiser, THE LITTLEST GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. De Koven & Smith's Opera. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **ROB ROY.**

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
The City of Pleasure.

GARRICK. E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND. To-night at 8:30. A MAN WITH A PAST.

Alfred E. Aarons' Gaiety Theatre, B'way & 29th St. 2:15—2 Performances Daily—8:15. ZELLA NICOLAUS and the WHITE CROOK.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA...3:30 and 7:10
RICE'S BURLESQUERS, "1492". 9 P. M.
PAIN'S FIREWORKS............8:15 P. M.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL..3:30 and 9:00
GREAT BICYCLE TRACK.....open all day

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
All Stars. Grandest Bill of the Season. EVERY EVENING, 8:15 TO 12.
Haines & Pettingill, Pattie Henry, Judge Brothers, Press Eldridge, Foreman and West, Sartori and Elise, John and Harry Dillon, Eulalie, La Porte Sisters, Lillian Green, Jessie Prince, Brooks, Denton & Ossman.
Gustave D'Aquin and Enlarged Orchestra. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; boxes, $6. In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

PALMER'S, TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
MISS DELLA FOX
IN HER GREAT POPULAR HIT,
FLEUR-DE-LIS,
New comic opera by Goodwin & Furst.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Mgr., Mr. T. H. FRENCH. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE BIG SUCCESS,
PRINCESS BONNIE.

LYCEUM THEATRE...4th Av. and 23d St.
LYCEUM THEATRE......TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
E. H. SOTHERN
E. H. SOTHERN
IN THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

Standard Theatre. ONLY this week.
The Original Cast. CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.
SEPT. 9—THE CAPITOL, by Augustus Thomas.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THRILBY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Entire orch., 75c. Or. Cir. & Bal., 50c, reserved.
THE PASSING SHOW.

14TH ST. THEATRE. NEAR 6TH AV.
Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO & Roof Garden. THE MERRY WORLD, To-night! Mat. Sat. Roof Garden to-night. Star varieties, 7 to 12.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY. Pittsburg vs. New-York, 2 games, one admission. First game 2 P. M., second immediately after first.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Wiser than She Knew.
From The Ram's Horn.
Tom is a thirteen-year-old boy and takes great delight in asking his little seven-year-old sister questions which he thinks she will not be able to answer, thus enabling him to air his own knowledge. One evening he came home from school with a fresh lot of questions and commenced:
"Louise, do you know what they call a place where they make stoves?"
The little one confessed her inability to answer, whereupon Tom informed her that it was called a foundry.
"Now," said Tom, "do you know what they call a place where they make whisky?"
Louise studied a little while and exclaimed: "Yes, I guess they call that a 'con-foundry!'"

A Small Boy's Thought.
From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.
Young Harold (thoughtfully)—Mamma, have you ever died?
Mamma—What a question! Of course not.
"Well, I don't know; I've thought that people died and changed into animals, and then they got changed into people again, and then they changed into Americans, and then they went to heaven."
This is transmigration, evolution, and Fourth of July embodied in one grand scheme of untutored philosophy.

The Most Attractive Feature.
From The White Plains Weekly.
The Literary One—Do you find much of interest in the magazine this month?
Miss Charming—Indeed, yes. The new advertisements are the most intensely interesting of any I have ever read.

Smoothing the Way.
From The Detroit Free Press.
"Shall I speak to your mother, Ethel, about our engagement?"
"Yes, George, dear, and don't be afraid of her. She isn't half so dreadful as she looks."

Cain Lacked the Excuse.
From The Chicago Tribune.
"I never could understand," sighed Adam, "why that oldest boy of mine turned out so badly. He hadn't any grandparents to spoil him."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, (Swedes;) both efficient servants in their respective duties; faithful and trustworthy; wife can take full charge of kitchen, husband the entire charge of dining room floor; long city reference. A. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young German; age, 23; competent in his business; second butler or valet in first-class private family; disengaged on Sept. 20; first-class city references and recommendation. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age, 32; first-class city references; thoroughly experienced; best salads; fine drink mixer; good table decorator; not afraid of work; city or country; perfectly temperate; moderate wages. Jullen, 884 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 37; good valet; strictly temperate and reliable; city or country; has excellent city references; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as single-handed butler in a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. H. B., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By a young English couple; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best city references. 220 East 82d St., O'Brien's bell.

BUTLER.—English; age, 26; height, 5 feet 9 inches; can take entire charge of dining-room floor; highly recommended. J. B., 50 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; excellent references; good worker; keeps silver like new; valets neatly; last employer will personally recommend. William, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; reference. Randolph, 235 West 61st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Japanese; good English; best references. H. M., Japanese Christian Institute, 54 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Several years' highest personal and written recommendations from prominent families; thoroughly experienced; temperate, obliging; industrious, faithful; stylish appearance; skillful, careful driver; prefers charge of gentleman's stable. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city or country; thoroughly experienced, perfectly competent, strictly temperate, generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; city or country. Coachman, 663 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful on gentleman's place; sober, steady, industrious; kind and good to horses; willing to oblige any time; three years in last place; well recommended. Joseph, Box 169 Times.

COACHMAN.—By married man; has the best of reference; capable of taking care of horses, harness, carriages; also understands the teaching of horseback riding. F. C., 127 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man in a private family; sober, honest, willing; city or country; just disengaged; five years' best city references from last place. A., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a single steady German; good city driver; best city references; city or country. B. G., Box 210 Times.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; city or country; reference. 206 East 20th St., two days.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent in his duties; can furnish excellent reference; last employer can be communicated with. Janitor, 525 Park Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; excellent references; city or country. L. J., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young colored man, just from the South as waiter in a first-class boarding house or porter in store. T. West, 281 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical trustworthy worker; good and cheap private work for landlords; best references. EDLER, 777 2d Av.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BELGIAN, OF GOOD family, to terminate his studies and desirous of learning the English language, wishes a situation in America or England in a manufacturing establishment or large industrial house; refinery preferred. Communicate with E. V., 90 Rue de la Victoire Bruxelles, Belgium.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.
ORIENTAL HOTEL,
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator suites with bath; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE.
This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,040 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
GARDINER & GEORGE, Props.,
Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
GLEN SUMMIT, PENN.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
2,000 feet above sea level, on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; 5 hours from New-York. Heated by steam; all modern improvements; fine driving and good roads. Send for pamphlet, etc.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Open until Sept. 25. For particulars address as above.

GLENWOOD HOTEL,
Catskill Mts. 15th season; 200; best table; music, dancing; largest piazza in the Catskills; 118 acres; fine walks; board, $8 per week upward. V. BRAMSON, Catskill, N. Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.— Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE,
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME. Windham, N. Y.

No Extra Charge
Leave your Advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient
American District Telegraph Office
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
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MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS

Its Sessions to Begin in the Federal Building To-day.

MANY VALUABLE PAPERS TO BE READ

Distinguished Physicians and Lawyers to Take Part in the Discussions—Some of the Topics to be Treated.

Many doctors and lawyers arrived in the city last night to attend the International Medico-Legal Congress, which will begin its sessions in the United States Court, in the Federal Building, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will preside and make an opening address, after which five-minute speeches will be made by the following speakers and others: Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Calvin E. Pratt, Recorder John W. Goff, and Postmaster Charles W. Dayton of this city; Dr. L. Forbes Winslow of London, Senator Charles L. Guy of New-York, Dr. George L. Porter of Bridge-



Clark Bell,
Ex-President of the New-York Medico-Legal Society.

port, Conn.; Dr. W. B. Outten of St. Louis, Granville P. Conn of New-Hampshire, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus of New-York, ex-President of the Medico-Legal Society; William L. O'Sullivan, Judge Abram H. Dailey of Brooklyn, ex-President of the Medico-Legal Society; Dr. Thomas G. Morton, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Board of Lunacy; Dr. C. B. Kibler, Dr. W. S. Harnden of Waverly, N. Y.; Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, President of the Medico-Legal Society; Albert Bach, Vice President of the Medico-Legal Society; Julius H. Seymour of New-York, Clark Bell, ex-President of the Medico-Legal Society.

The organization of the congress, the election of officers, and the address of the President-elect will complete the morning session. It is generally understood that Clark Bell will be chosen President of the congress.

The Branch of Psychology and Psychological Medicine will be opened in the afternoon under the charge of the officers of the Psychological Section of the Medico-Legal Society, who are as follows: Chairman—Prof. Elliott Coues of Washington, D. C.; Vice Chairmen—Clark Bell of New-York, Harold Browett of Shanghai, China; C. Van D. Chenoweth of Massachusetts, Dr. F. E. Daniel of Texas, Dr. Robert J. Nunn of Georgia, Dr. A. E. Osborne of California, Dr. James T. Searcy of Alabama, and Dr. Henry Hulst of Michigan.

This branch is subdivided into four departments. The first department is insanity and mental medicine, in charge of Dr. Forbes Winslow of London as Chairman, and the following Vice Chairmen: Drs. T. W. Burgess of Montreal, Canada; Alice Bennett of Norristown, Penn.; Daniel Clark of Toronto, Canada; Richard Dewey of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. F. Drewry of Petersburg, Va.; W. B. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Ind.; Clarke Gapen of Kankakee, Ill.; Prof. Charles H. Hughes of St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas G. Morton of Philadelphia, Penn.; E. C. Mann of New-York City, Frank P. Norbury of Jacksonville, Ill.; G. R. Trowbridge of Buffalo, N. Y., and D. R. Wallace of Waco, Texas.

Short addresses will be made, limited to five minutes, by Dr. Forbes Winslow, Clark Bell, Dr. W. B. Fletcher, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, Dr. E. C. Mann, Dr. D. R. Wallace of Texas, and others.

The following papers will then be read, Dr. Thomas G. Morton being in the chair:

By Dr. W. B. Fletcher of Indianapolis, "What Constitutes Unsoundness of Mind?" Discussion opened by Albert Bach.

By Dr. James R. Cocke of Boston, Mass., "Latent Hysteria as a Cause of Temporary Mental Disease."

By Prof. C. H. Hughes of St. Louis, Mo., "Paranoia."

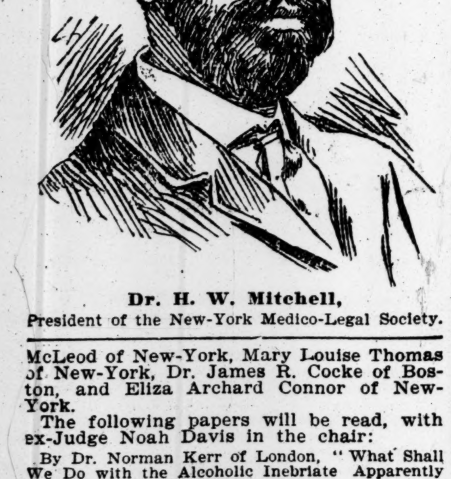
By Dr. William F. Drewry of Petersburg, Va., "Simulation of Insanity. A Medico-Legal Study."

By Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth of Richmond, England, "Legal Responsibility in Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons."

By Albert Bach, of New-York, "Necessity of Amendments of the Law of New-York Appertaining to Commitments of the Insane."

By Clark Bell of New-York City, "Mechanical Restraint of the Insane."

The Second Department will discuss inebriety, with Dr. T. B. Crothers in the chair. Five-minute addresses will be made by Dr. T. D. Crothers, Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. George Chaffee, Dr. I. N. Quimby, Dr. Lewis D. Mason, Prof. Isaac Lewis Peet, C. H. Blackburn of Cincinnati, Dr. S. B. W.



Dr. H. W. Mitchell,
President of the New-York Medico-Legal Society.

McLeod of New-York, Mary Louise Thomas of New-York, Dr. James R. Cocke of Boston, and Eliza Archard Connor of New-York.

The following papers will be read, with ex-Judge Noah Davis in the chair:

By Dr. Norman Kerr of London, "What Shall We Do with the Alcoholic Inebriate Apparently Insane?"

By Dr. Lewis D. Mason of Brooklyn, "Questions of Responsibility in Alcoholic Coma Found on the Street."

By Dr. Isaac N. Quimby of Jersey City, N. J., "Alcoholic Anaesthesia a Factor in Crime."

By Dr. E. C. Mann of New-York, "Inebriety and the Opium Habit in Their Relation to Testamentary Capacity."

By Dr. T. D. Crothers, "Legal Responsibility in Inebriety."

This will conclude the first day's session of the congress.

About fifty papers, many of them extremely valuable contributions to forensic medicine, have been prepared, and will be read and discussed during the congress. The members of the congress, most of whom are in the city for the purpose of attending the sessions, include the following:

Austin Abbott of New-York; Prof. Peter Townsend Austin; Dr. George S. Adams of Westborough, Mass.; Clark Bell of New-York, Albert Bach of New-York; Dr. T. S. W. Burgess of Montreal, Dr. H. M. Bannister of Chicago, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett of Chicago, Dr. Daniel R. Brower of Chicago, Gustave Boehm of New-York, Dr. Alice Bennett of Norristown, Penn.; C. H. Blackburn of Cincinnati, Judge Louis J. Conlon of New-York, Dr. M. Cavana of Oneida, N. Y.; Dr. G. P. Conn, of Concord, N. H.; Prof. Elliot Coues of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Daniel Clark of Toronto, Ontario; Dr. James R. Cocke of Boston, Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. George Chaffee of Brooklyn, Eliza Archard Conner of New-York, Dr. F. H. Caldwell of Sanford, Fla.; Dr. D. M. Currier of New-Hampshire, and Prof. Edwin Checkly of New-York.

Judge A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn, William F. Drewry of Petersburgh, Va.; Dr. F. B. Downs of Bridgeport, Conn.; A. J. Dittenhoefer of New-York, Dr. A. P. Dudley of New-York, Dr. Richard Dewey of Chicago, Moritz Ellinger of New-York, Prof. J. T. Eskridge of Colorado, Dr. B. F. Eads of Marshall, Texas; Judge L. A. Emery of Ellsworth, Me.; Havelock Ellis of London, England; Dr. W. B. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Fellows of Concord, N. H.; Dr. Simon Fitch of Halifax, N. S.; George Finck of New-York, Dr. George Goodfellow of Tucson, Ariz.; Dr. Clarke Gapen of Kankakee, Ill.; Prof. A. P. Grinnell of Burlington, Vt.; Dr. Paul Gibier of New-York.

Dr. William Lee Howard of Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. N. Hall of Denver, Col.; Dr. W. S. Harnden of Waverly, N. Y.; Dr. C. H. Hughs of St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J.; Judge W. D. Hardin of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Frank C. Hoyt of Clarinda, Iowa; Cornelia K. Hood of New-York, Dr. Wyatt Johnson of Montreal, William J. Kelly of New-York; Dr. George F. Keens of New-York, Dr. C. B. Kibler of Corry, Penn.; Clarence A. Leighton of Detroit, William P. Letchworth of Portageville, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Mitchell, S. B. W. McLeod, H. A. Mott, Jr., Dr. Bettini di Moise, and Dr. C. J. MacGuire of New-York; Dr. G. W. Morton of Waco, Texas; Dr. E. C. Mann of New-York, Dr. W. B. Morrow of Walton, N. Y.; Sophia McClelland of Westchester, N. Y.; Judge W. V. Montgomery of Lansing, Mich.

Dr. Richard J. Nunn of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Frank P. Norbury of Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. John E. Owens of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William B. Outten of St. Louis, Mo.; Judge A. L. Palmer of St. John, N. B.; Prof. A. M. Phelps of New-York; Dr. C. S. Parkhill of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Rastus S. Ransom of New-York; Dr. R. Harvey Reed of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. G. B. Shuttleworth of England; Prof. W. X. Sudduth of Chicago; Dr. G. M. Trowbridge, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mary Louise Thomas and M. Stanleyetta Titus of New-York; Dr. F. C. Valentine of New-York; Dr. Forbes Winslow of London; Dr. J. Stanton Wilcox of Saratoga, N. Y.; Dr. F. Weissman of New-York; Dr. Moses C. White of New-Haven, Conn.; Dr. W. A. Ward of Conneaut, Ohio; Dr. U. O. B. Wingate of Wilwaukee, and D. R. Wallace of Waco, Texas.

Ample arrangements have been made for the comfort of the visiting delegates, and various entertainments have been provided for them. They will be tendered a reception and banquet at the Press Club on Friday evening.

"THE MADNESS OF GENIUS."

Dr. L. Forbes Winslow's Striking Views on Insanity.

Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, the celebrated London alienist, who has come to this country for the purpose of attending the Medico-Legal Congress, chatted pleasantly with a reporter for The New-York Times last night on the relationship between insanity and genius.

Shortly before his departure for the United States Dr. Winslow wrote an article on "The Madness of Genius" for a London magazine, which created a great sensation, because of the startling allegations and theories advanced. When Dr. Winslow was seen at the Westminster Hotel last night and asked if he would give The New-York Times an interview on "The Madness of Genius," he very cheerfully complied.

"There is a great relationship," said Dr. Winslow, as he seated himself comfortably in a big easy chair in the smoking room, "between insanity and genius. It is a most difficult thing to define the line that separates the sane from the insane, the babbling, driveling idiot from the man of transcendent genius. Such a line of demakation is not easy to define; on the one side a highly wrought and gifted mind, and on the other an intellect distracted and tainted.

"Another difficult thing is to draw the distinction between the creations of genius and the wanderings of insanity. Excessive expansion of brain matter, great sensibility, acute sensitiveness, quickness of apprehension, and vividness of imagination are all indications of a state of brain bordering closely on the confines of disease. In the majority of studious men there often exists a predisposition to brain disease which may have actually existed. This is manifested in many ways.

"In Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron the malformation of the foot and leg and talipes, to which they were subject, indicated that a nervous attack occurred during intra-uterine life of a paralytic or spasmodic character. Such an occurrence has been proved beyond doubt to be liable to be accompanied by modifications of the mental characteristics, and in some instances by downright idiocy. This is specially so when the spasmodic attack has been severe and the deformity great.

"In others it is followed by eccentricity, impetuosity of temper, waywardness, or genius, even when there is only a small deformity, such as a slight strabismus or a twist of the foot.

"Byron was a child with a temper sullenly passionate. The irregular action of his nervous system and the peculiarity of his temper were inherited from his parents. His parental ancestors were remarkable for their eccentricities, irregular passions, and daring recklessness. His mother was liable to outbursts of ungovernable temper and feeling. With such a parentage and so constituted, it is not remarkable that Byron fell so early. His last moments, as depicted by Moore, must produce a feeling of melancholy. Madden described Byron's malady to be epilepsy, and he had doubtless many signs of cerebrospinal disorder, as indicated by his frequent twitchings and strong emotion. It is on record that he awoke every morning with a feeling of melancholy, despondency, and actual despair.

"The very infancy of genius is often marked by eccentric behavior. Michael Angelo was called the 'Divine Madman,' while Oliver Cromwell was designated 'an inspired idiot.' Turner, the great painter, was considered by many people in his day to be hardly responsible for his actions.

"As I said in an article which I wrote a little while ago, and which has created so great a sensation, genius is often a fatal gift, like beauty. Genius, as is so often seen, is seldom combined with common sense. The irritability of genius, which is so common, is the first link in that chain of psychical maladies so often terminating in hypochondriasis, when melancholy marks the martyr of thought and genius as its own.

"Many geniuses are developed in infancy, and frequently the so-called prodigy, who does not ultimately become a genius, will stop half way, becoming insane. Insanity is a half-way house, and the precocious youth, having well passed its confines, will, in all probability, develop into a genius; but, alas! many fail to pass this barrier, and consequently our institutions are full of brilliant intellects cut short in the precocity of their youth.

"The genius of Sir Walter Scott ended in a state of imbecility. He first became conscious of his condition by a partial loss of memory and want of recognition of even his own sonnets.

"Shakespeare died in the meridian of his splendor of a foolish excess, for it is in the records of the Medical Society of London that 'Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and, it seems, drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a feavor there contracted.' That is from the diary of Mr. Ward, who was an intimate friend of Shakespeare.

"The insanity of genius is a psychological problem, and comes before us with the most awful contrasts respecting life and death. Illusion is a pronounced characteristic of genius, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider that the workings of the imaginative mind are one protracted course of ideal creation.

"Torquato Tasso suffered from 'mania periodique,' and was a victim of the literary envy of the sovereign. He suffered from auricular delusions and phantasmagoria. He would converse eloquently with his imaginary familiar spirit, who, according to his statement, paid him various visits. It is a very dangerous thing to indulge to any extent in phantasy, as the impression becomes permanent, and what was imaginative may become real. Abnormal circulation of the brain is the supposed cause of these states of phantasmagoria which we read of as occurring in so many poetical geniuses.

"Rousseau, the great French poet, suffered from immoral insanity. William Cowper was confined in an asylum for eighteen months, suffering from religious melancholia. Thomas Chatterton suffered from monomania, which culminated in suicide. Frederick Schiller, the great Shakespeare of Germany, became a dipsomaniac. Jonathan Swift suffered from organic disease of the brain. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was a typical example of monomania, associated with an uncontrollable craving for opium. Robert Southey suffered from melancholy and threatened paralysis, and would frequently tap his forehead, exclaiming, 'Memory, Memory, where are thou gone?'

"Charles Lamb suffered from 'Folie circulaire,' but he came from an insane family. His sister plunged a carving knife into the bosom of her mother, and was the cause of his becoming mentally unhinged. Shelley, a contemporary of Byron, was a confirmed opium eater. His mind was completely absorbed in his studies, and one day he wandered into Leicester Square and unconsciously threw himself on the pavement, where he was discovered at an early hour next morning.

"If we turn to American poets, we find that Percival of Connecticut suffered from melancholia, following the eccentricity of genius, while Hoffman, a great American poet, suffered from 'mania errabunda.'

"It is not the geniuses of poetry, art, science, and literature who alone fall the victims of mental disorder. Those minds which are continually engaged on the collisions and jealousies of the political arena are often found to fall in the struggle. Pitt, Fox, and Canning died in the meridian of their fame, their lives cut short by the continued strain of overwhelming mental conditions.

"Lord Randolph Churchill is the latest example of a genius cut short in his prime, of whom great things were expected, and whose career I closely watched with a curious psychological interest, his condition being perfectly apparent to me for some time previous to his death. This is a typical illustration of the decadence of a master mind prostrated by disease which had its origin in abnormal and undue political excitement.

"If we glance at the comparative statistics of mortality in genius, we are enabled to form some idea of the final effect of different studies and pursuits. At the apex and lower end of the scale we have the natural philosopher and the poet. The aggregate duration of the lives of the former may be stated to be seventy-five, and of the latter fifty-seven.

"Nearly all imaginative writers are of an irritable nature. Many hard brain workers continue their labors long after they have received a warning, as indicated by acute headaches, but, notwithstanding the caution sent us, we persevere with our mental labor, heedless of what must be the inevitable result.

"I have had under my personal observation a well-known London comedian, who, on his own admission, felt inclined to cut his throat while waiting in the wings, but whose entrance on the stage was greeted with roars of laughter.

"Another person who came under my personal attention was Sir Edwin Landseer, the famous painter. He died from general paralysis.

"Musicians, though men of marked genius, are often eccentric, but our records do not give many instances of mental derangement among them.

"When we come to sum up the whole question of the genius of madness, I cannot do better than repeat what I have already written on the subject, and that is that when the history of the present century is written there will be many geniuses to be recorded who, having commenced with brilliant careers, were driven by mental disorder to do something strange, which has handed their memory down to posterity not only as the brilliant geniuses they were, but also as examples of mental decadence which, though dormant in them for some time, ultimately culminated in a positive outburst of insanity. The insanity of genius is one of the many awful proofs of immortality—that the unfettered spirit that moved the lips and pen to speak or write the syllables which still delight mankind is unchanged, unchangeable; but the phenomena which our senses perceive, both of intellect and madness, are the results of health or disease in that structure, by its emancipation from which the intellectual, yet tainted mind, becomes the pure, immortal soul."

SEPTEMBER GRAND JURY SWORN

Judge Fitzgerald Calls Particular Attention in His Charge to the Ireland Building Disaster.

The Grand Jury for September was sworn in yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions.

In his charge the Judge called the particular attention of the Grand Jury to the collapse of the Ireland Building, whereby fifteen workmen lost their lives. He said:

A short time ago the feelings of this community suffered a shock by learning of a catastrophe resulting in the loss of a number of human lives.

I refer to the building that fell while in the course of construction. You are the judges of the facts of the case. The law is defined clearly by the statutes. There are two ways in which crime may be committed—first, by doing any act that is prohibited by law; and, secondly, failing to do an act that is commanded by law.

It will be for you to say whether the persons charged with manslaughter in connection with the fall of this building are guilty of that offense. We have in this city a department specially provided by law for the supervision of, construction, repairs, and alterations of buildings. The officers of that department have certain defined duties laid down to them by the statute. If they fail to carry out these instructions they fail to discharge their duty, and if this is done from a corrupt motive a felony is committed. If it is done from carelessness or negligence a less crime is committed, and if death results owing to the failure of the official to perform his duty that official is responsible.

I direct your attention to it that you may realize the importance of making a thorough investigation of the matter and present your finding to the court without fear or favor.

A few years ago an important trial was held in this county before Recorder Smyth, in which a conviction was obtained, the crime being of the character I mentioned. There can be no question that the conviction has been the means of doing good and protecting life and property.

In concluding his charge, the Judge urged the Grand Jury to consider the cases of those persons who are in the Tombs on various charges first, so that the innocent might be discharged from imprisonment.

The September Grand Jury is headed by Daniel D. Wylie of 132 West Twenty-fourth Street as foreman. The other members are:

SCHUYLER QUACKENBUSH, banker, of 38 Broad Street.
WILLIAM MILNE GRINNELL, architect, of Audubon Park.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, insurance, of 83 Liberty Street.
JOHN H. PATRICK, President, of 200 West Houston Street.
JOHN A. BERRIAN, broker, of 23 Beaver Street.
CHARLES F. IMBRIE, cordage, of 18 Vesey Street.
WILLIAM TURNBULL, merchant, of 113 Duane Street.
HENRY THOMPSON, of 40 West Fifty-ninth Street.
ALFRED RAY, merchant, of 24 Thomas Street.
AUGUST CLARKSON, banker, of 45 William Street.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary, of 36 East Fortieth Street.
GEORGE A. FRINK, of 807 Madison Avenue.
DAVID W. GRANBERRY, fancy goods, of 330 Seventh Avenue.
JOSEPH H. BENNETT, restaurant keeper, of 256 West Forty-second Street.
JAMES SHINDLER, merchant, of 432 Canal Street.
HENRY EVANS, Vice President, of 46 Cedar Street.
SIGMUND H. STONEHILL, of 138 West Forty-eighth Street.
HARRY C. BLYE, agent, of 143 Liberty Street.
JAMES J. HIGGINSON, broker, of 7 Nassau Street.
ARCHIBALD K. McKAY, real estate, of 6 Wall Street.
MORRIS TUSKA, Vice President, of 23 Bible House.
NATHAN FERNBACHER, restaurant keeper, of 311 East Twentieth Street.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will start the investigation into the Ireland Building disaster at once, and that the case will be made the chief order of business in the Grand Jury room.

The Commissioner of Jurors for the first time in years summoned a panel of 100 talesmen yesterday for each of the district courts. For many years past it has been the custom for the district Judges to select the jurors, and this practice has given rise to much abuse, which the new order of things is expected to rectify.

RUNAWAY HORSE ON THE NORTH SIDE

Injures a Man Seriously and Knocks Down Two Children.

A horse hitched to a wagon owned by Salzeman and Foutz of 3,434 Third Avenue was left standing in front of that store yesterday and was frightened by a passing trolley car. The horse ran away and at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue collided with an express wagon. E. Malcke, the driver of the express wagon, who lives at 1,168 Vanderbilt Avenue, was making some repairs on the running gear underneath his wagon. He attempted to get out between the wheels, but was struck by the shafts of the vehicle drawn by the fleeing horse. He was cut about the head and injured about the body. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where the physicians fear that he received internal injuries also. After the collision the horse tore down the avenue, and between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets knocked down Frank Benuske, a four-year-old boy who was playing on the sidewalk. Between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets the runaway knocked over Hannah Held, a child of four years. Neither of the children was seriously injured. The horse was stopped at One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

Sold Another's Stock.

William S. Alley of Larchmont, N. Y., a stock broker, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged George H. Luhden, aged twenty-nine, of 282 Bleecker Street, his former bookkeeper, with realizing $257.80 on 100 hundred shares of the Peoria Eastern Railroad Company.

Mr. Alley swore he gave the shares to Luhden on May 15 to mail to H. Austin Brewster of Rochester, N. Y., their owner. Instead, Luhden, Mr. Alley avers, sold them to C. L. Rathbone & Co., getting a check which he indorsed himself. Luhden was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

HONESTY AT THE POLLS

Mr. Roosevelt Tells of the Aim in His Department.

COMPETENT MEN FOR ELECTION WORK

President of the Police Board Declares that Politics Must Not Be a Factor in the Force—High Grade of Rules.

The James G. Blaine Club of the Tenth Senatorial District met last night at its rooms, 44 Henry Street, to hear Police Commissioner Roosevelt speak on "Civil Service Reform and its Effect on the Republican Party."

The rooms were crowded. There was a plentiful display of bunting. Joseph Levenson, the Chairman, introduced Mr. Roosevelt as a Republican who was faithful to his party. He said that there was some strife in the party at present, but he hoped that all would be settled by election day so that they might all vote unitedly against Tammany Hall. He asked what became of Republican votes that were cast in that district in 1893, and a voice in the crowd responded that "they were stolen," amid much laughter.

Commissioner Roosevelt, who, on coming forward, received a cordial greeting, said:

"I have had a very laborious Summer, and I desired some rest, but I wished to have the pleasure of addressing you, the Republicans of this district, who last Fall made so brave a fight for the Republican Party, and for decent government. For this you are entitled to the respect of every honest man.

"I am speaking to men who know what it is to run up against a 'stacked' election; men, many of whom have in their own families four Republican votes, which have been cast in this district; but only one of these four votes, and sometimes none, has been counted. We know that these votes have been stolen.

"We may be right or wrong, but when we vote we want each vote counted the way it is cast. We do not want our vote given away, but given as we see fit.

"The Police Board is now giving its attention to the best means of securing honest election officers. We were a good deal amused when we said we wanted honest officers at seeing in some of the newspapers that we had made another attack on Tammany Hall.

"We think that a poll clerk should know that two and two make four, and not minus one. We think a person should be able to read so well that he will not declare that the votes were unanimously cast one way, when, as a matter of fact, they were cast the other. We also think it right that no person shall be appointed an election officer who has been convicted of crime. We want men appointed near whom we can sit without keeping our hands in our pockets lest they should be picked or our watches stolen. We want your club to help us in finding men who will act honestly and squarely."

The speaker then referred to the importance of having impartial police officers at the polls, and said:

"I feel, as a Republican, that I do the best for my part in doing what I can to secure honest elections. That man serves his party best who does his utmost to insure honesty in civic affairs. We want no swindling in our own behalf; we want simply a square deal. A man who cheats in your interest will cheat yourself when he gets a chance. Woe to the scoundrel who cheats! We don't think he will be a Republican, but we will 'cinch' him all the same."

The speaker then spoke of the qualifications which the board looks for in policemen. He said that they did not care as to race or creed. They had some wooden-heads now, but they wanted no more of them. He referred to the excise question, saying that he did not care a rap for the attacks made on him, but sometimes honest men are misled by such statements. He said of this kind was the story in a morning paper that a woman on a Sunday had gone in quest of ice for her sick child. She tried to obtain it in saloons, but they were all closed, and on her return home the child was dead.

This story and others like it were, Mr. Roosevelt said, made out of whole cloth. He had received an anonymous postal card lately with this ice story on it from a man. Writers who are so lost to every sense of decency as to print such things merited the severest punishment. The cause must be weak that has recourse to lying and dare not speak the truth.

Commissioner Roosevelt, in conclusion, said:

"The American people may be misled for a time, but they will not surrender their principles at the demand of the demagogue and lying agitator. We make the square issue of public honesty, and dare our foes to meet us in the open. I am doing my best to take the police force out of politics and to manage it in accordance with the Decalogue and Golden Rule. Be assured that the principles of public honesty and public decency will win in the end."

The meeting then gave the Commissioner a ringing vote of thanks and three cheers.

MR. SCHIEREN STILL UNWILLING

Fifteenth Ward Republicans Ask Him to Try Again for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn.

Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, to the number of 250, yesterday petitioned Mayor Charles A. Schieren to place himself again in the field as a candidate for Mayor.

The petition was carried into Mayor Schieren's office by Stephen W. Barrows, who is one of the leading Republicans in the Fifteenth Ward. The petition recited the many things accomplished during the Mayor's administration and urged that his re-election would be necessary in order to carry to completion a number of reforms now under way.

The Mayor was pleased when he read the document.

"It is certainly flattering to me," he said, "to get such a petition from the business men of the Fifteenth Ward, but I feel in precisely the same frame of mind I was in a short time ago when I said I would not accept a renomination. My physician says my nervous system is out of order, and I have given more time and attention to the affairs of this office than I ever gave to my private business.

"If I do not go back to my business I will suffer materially. I can't afford to take the office again."

"Suppose the people of your party in all the wards asked for your renomination?" the Mayor was asked.

"I can't see so far into the future," he replied. "I do not know what I should do in such a case, but I have not changed my mind on the subject from what I said some time ago."

THE NEW GRAND OPERA COMPANY

Mr. Abbey Says It Will Be the Strongest Ever Organized Anywhere.

Henry E. Abbey was in excellent spirits when a reporter for The New-York Times encountered him yesterday. His opera company had been completed, and he was arranging for the issue of the prospectus of the coming season, which will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 18. "I have not decided yet," he said, whether we will open with 'Romeo and Juliet' or 'Faust,' but it will be with one or the other."

"Our company was completed yesterday," continued Mr. Abbey, "when Mr. Grau cabled me that he had made an engagement with Maurel. It is a great engagement, and will make our company more complete than any other organization of the kind every brought together. The company will be much stronger than it was last year, and I have never heard of a company that combined in its organization so many really great singers. Sembrich has resigned, and will not come, but we have Melba and Calvé, Jean and Edouard De Reszke, and Maurel, and a great number of other famous singers. We shall be able to present any opera in existence with this company, and I am looking forward with confidence to a most brilliant operatic season."

Boy Killed by a Baseball.

George Paulson, fourteen years old, the son of Dr. F. W. Paulson of 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was hit on the right temple by a baseball Monday which knocked him senseless. He recovered, but later had hemorrhages and died. No arrests were made. The names of the ball players are not known.

MORE EXCISE FINES PAID OVER

It Is Thought that $10,000 Will Be Collected from Violators in the Special Sessions Court.

Fifteen more excise violators pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday and were fined $25 each.

It is expected that $10,000 will be realized before all the saloon keepers arrested for excise violation before September have paid their fines.

On conviction for selling after Sept. 1 the penalty will be $300 and three months' imprisonment.

William J. Jordan of 435 Fifth Street, Morris Conlin of 23 Rivington Street, and Charles Greenberg of 1 Forsyth Street were held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday on charges of violating the excise law.

Policemen Gill, Schindler, and Stransky of the Fifth Street Station on Sunday last saw people leaving Jordan's saloon with suspicious looking baskets. They got into the place, found six men there, and a keg of beer on tap.

Jordan is a member of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and also a Grand Army man, and he pleaded for his release, but he was held.

The other defendants denied the charge, but were also held.

SEVEN MEN PAY $30 EACH.

Judge Fitzgerald Fixes the Amount in Court of General Sessions.

Seven excise cases that were laid over from last week in Recorder Goff's part of General Sessions came up yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald. They all pleaded guilty, and the Judge imposed a fine of $30.

The light fine was an agreeable surprise to the accused saloon keepers. Last week Recorder Goff had been imposing fines of $50 and $75 for similar offences.

The men are Frederick McMahon, 220 East Fifty-sixth Street; Patrick Fay, 160 Amsterdam Avenue; George Stegmuller, 443 West Thirty-eighth Street; John McGillick, 500 Second Avenue; Philip Hinckledey, 553 Hudson Street; Peter Gerrity, 1,577 Second Avenue, and John Sullivan, 436 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Louis Shapiro of 103 Orchard Street, one of the undisposed excise cases before Recorder Goff last week, appeared before the Recorder in Part III. and pleaded guilty. He was fined $50. He did not appear last week, as he did not have the money to pay his fine.

The Recorder yesterday reduced the sentence of August Suchmiller from thirty to ten days in the City Prison. Suchmiller, who kept a restaurant at 706 Columbus Avenue, was convicted before Recorder Goff last week of excise violation.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

One Man Accuses a Saloon Keeper of Bad Faith.

A meeting of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association was held yesterday at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. About sixty members were present, including President Hirsch, ex-President Morris Tekulsky, Secretary Mallon, Herman Sulzer, ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. Blessing, and Assemblyman Thomas J. Barry.

After the meeting, Mr. Hirsch said that no action had been taken in regard to excise enforcement, and that the meeting was largely taken up with the matter of sending delegates to the convention of the State Association, at Troy, Sept. 9-11.

A letter from the editor of The Wine and Spirits Gazette, protesting against the paper's being no longer considered the official organ of the association, was laid on the table.

Mr. Hirsch said that reports from all the local organizations showed that the members' places of business were closed last Sunday, and that it was the intention of the association to live up to its recently adopted resolution to close on Sundays. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday at 3 P. M.

In spite of Mr. Hirsch's statement, a member of the association before the meeting accused one advocate of the resolution of keeping open last Sunday, and said that another who had spoken in favor of it was arrested last Sunday for violation of the excise law.

After the close of the meeting, the remark was frequently made by the liquor dealers, as they left Terrace Garden, that they were tired of going up to Albany to ask favors of "hayseed" legislators, and that in future no Assemblyman could be elected unless they knew just where he stood in regard to the liquor interest.

Tammany Excise Men Removed.

Five Excise Inspectors and one clerk, each of whom has been getting $1,200 a year, were dismissed by the Excise Board yesterday.

"To be frank," said Commissioner Murray, "they were Tammany men and we wanted their places."

The men removed are: Inspectors John Arbuth, James Delaney, Thomas F. Laney, Patrick Logan, Matthew Murphy, and Application Clerk Thomas McManus.

Complaint Against Tekulsky's Brother.

Complaint has been made to the Excise Board for the revocation of the license of John S. Tekulsky, a brother of Morris Tekulsky, who has a saloon at 428 West Seventeenth Street, on the ground that he is violating the law by having an entrance to his saloon from 429 West Sixteenth Street. The case will be heard Sept. 9.

ILL, DESPONDENT, AND A SUICIDE

Thomas Hannigan Ended His Life, Having Taken Carbolic Acid.

Thomas Hannigan, sixty years old, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid at his home, 7 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, while laboring under temporary dementia, occasioned by a protracted illness, during which he had been subjected to several painful operations.

Mr. Hannigan lived with his wife and grown-up son and daughter in apartments that are handsomely furnished. He had been ill for five years, during which he had done no business. During the last few months he was very despondent, having learned that he would never be well again, and during the past few days he gave signs that his mind was affected. He took breakfast with his family between 7 and 8 o'clock, and seemed to be in a very pleasant frame of mind. He then went to the front of the house for a few minutes, and on returning said to the members of his family: "Good-bye, all. I have taken poison."

Mrs. Hannigan hastened to his assistance, using what remedies she could think of, and the son and daughter ran in different directions for medical aid. They soon returned with Drs. Richard of 77 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Jarecky of 1,895 Lexington Avenue. The physicians saw at once that Mr. Hannigan had taken a large quantity of carbolic acid, and that he was past all help. A few minutes later he died.

Miss Vanderbilt Not Engaged.

Every now and then the story is printed in some newspaper that Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, the only daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is engaged to be married to Moses Taylor.

An evening paper reprinted the story yesterday under elaborately displayed heads.

A reporter for The New-York Times was informed from an authoritative source yesterday that there is no truth in the report.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Cornelius Vanderbilt denies the report of the engagement of his daughter to Moses Taylor, pronouncing it absurd.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WASHINGTON'S DESK—1783.

Duplicate of this is to be seen on our ground floor. It is made of mahogany, extremely large, more like a table—having false drawers with handles all around. These must have annoyed one of his character, although from the records he used it many years.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

A Rare Chance
For Housefurnishing.

We now offer, at great reductions, all odd lots of Lace Curtains, Portieres, lengths of Tapestry, Damasks, Brocatelles and Drapery Stuffs.

Among the Curtains are choice lots of Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Brussels and Irish Points; also, Brussels and Irish Point Sash Curtains.

Of Tapestries, there are rich fabrics for re-upholstering furniture; lengths for single pair Portieres and for hangings. Many of our most successful stuffs are represented in this sale.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, $22.00 per pair; formerly $37.50.

Brussels Lace Curtains, $15.00 per pair; formerly $22.50.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $5.00 to $10.00 per pair; formerly $8.00 to $16.00.

Tapestries $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard; reduced from $1.75, $2.50 and $3.25 respectively.

Sale commences this morning.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SCORED SUCCESS ABROAD

Heinrich Zoellner's Opera Received with Enthusiasm.

PRODUCED AT LEIPSIC HOF OPER

The Musical Director of the Liederkranz Its Composer and Author—"At Sedan" Is Good for a Run.

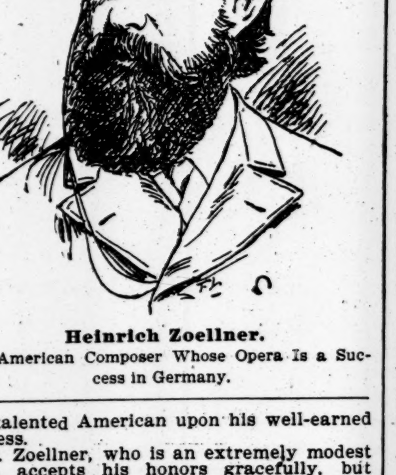
From cable dispatches received in New-York it is learned that another American has distinguished himself in Europe in the musical world, and that his work has been successfully produced before critical Leipsic audiences.

A number of musical compositions by Americans have within the last few years been accepted by German audiences, but none of these has met with more favor than the work in question, which was produced last Saturday night and repeated on Monday, the result being published here for the first time.

The musical director of the New-York Liederkranz, Heinrich Zoellner, left for Germany early in the Summer to spend the heated term abroad. He took with him his latest work, an opera, which he had finished shortly before his departure. The title of the opera is "At Sedan." Mr. Zoellner is the author of both the music and the libretto.

"At Sedan" had its first presentation last Saturday at the Hof Oper in Leipsic, and from reports sent to local friends by musicians who were present at the performance the opera scored an unqualified success. After the first act, Mr. Zoellner was called before the curtain several times, and at the finish the audience, not being satisfied with calling him before the curtain repeatedly, demanded a speech, something seldom accorded a composer by the staid Leipsic public.

The critics were unanimous in their verdict the next morning and all of the newspapers of Leipsic and Berlin spoke of the opera in the highest terms of praise. The New-Yorkers who have cabled this information add that from all sections of Germany come congratulatory messages to



Heinrich Zoellner.
The American Composer Whose Opera Is a Success in Germany.

the talented American upon his well-earned success.

Mr. Zoellner, who is an extremely modest man, accepts his honors gracefully, but has not informed any of his local friends of the outcome.

A similar demonstration to that of the first night was tendered Mr. Zoellner at the second presentation of his opera Monday night, and indications are that "At Sedan" is not only good for a run in Leipsic, but that it will soon be heard in all of the prominent opera houses of the Fatherland. Arrangements have already been concluded for its presentation at Dresden, where the coming season will be opened with it.

Very few of Mr. Zoellner's friends here know anything about this, his latest work. But one or two of his most intimate friends have heard excerpts from the work, and these, who are thorough musicians, pronounce what they have heard of it as masterly, both in style and orchestration.

The opera is in two acts, and deals with the night before the battle of Sedan, and with the capitulation of the fort by Napoleon III. An interesting love story is interwoven in the plot, and the scenic effects are reported to have electrified the audiences. The most charming musical excerpt heard here is that of a scene at night before the battle. A soldier, sleeping on a rough couch, dreams of his sweetheart in the old German home, and sings her favorite Volkslied in his slumbers. The music of this scene is pronounced as a masterly descriptive tone picture, the Volkslied being charmingly interwoven in the orchestration.

The battle music is also credited with being highly effective. The vocal numbers for the male and female principals are said to be melodious and well adapted for the respective voices. The treatment throughout recalls Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and occasionally the Wagner style is prominent.

Mr. Zoellner carried with him miniature paintings of the scenes, which were closely followed, the result being such an agreeable surprise to the audiences as to evoke spontaneous applause. The scenery is pronounced by the German press as the best seen at any recent operatic production. The book is said to be a literary work of a high order.

Rid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a Cold by using DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old established curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary affections.—Adv.



Without any hurrahing or beating of drums, some eight months ago we quietly announced we would henceforth sell children's clothes, shoes, hats, furnishings, without profit. The very simplicity of our advertisement should have shown that it had been carefully thought out, that we had good reasons and we thoroughly meant what we said.

We wanted the small boy's trade and we appealed to the parent's pocket. We believed in the force of habit; and the taking children in hand when young would make for us future customers.

ROGERS PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

CARPETS.

Our New Fall Styles Arriving Daily, Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets (in exclusive designs,) the best wearing Carpets made. Also Moquettes and Axminsters, finest collection ever shown.

All at Lowest Prices in the City.

Lace Curtains.

Balance of stock from our late purchases, Brussels, Irish Points, Tambours, and Nottinghams,

At About 1-2 Value.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed from San Francisco that the steamship Coptic arrived at that port Saturday, Aug. 31, with mails from China and Japan, of the following dates: Hong Kong, Aug. 8; Shanghai, Aug. 10; Yokohama, Aug. 18; due to arrive in New-York the morning of Thursday, Sept. 5. Mails for China and Japan will close at the general Post Office, this city, 6:30 P. M. on the following dates: Sept. 6, via San Francisco; Sept. 8, via Tacoma; Sept. 9, via Vancouver. (specially addressed only.)

—Pasquale Vitale, fifty years old, of 306 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who shot his wife, Teresa, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue last Friday, inflicting a wound from which she died in the Harlem Hospital Monday, was committed by Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday without bail for examination to-day.

—Policeman Butler, of the West Thirty-Seventh Street Station, found the body of a two weeks' old child near 463 West Twenty-ninth Street early last night. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner's office requested to investigate.

—The Coroner's office was notified yesterday of the death of John McLaughlin, two years old, of 156 East Ninety-seventh Street. He was accidentally burned about the body at his home last Monday and died in a few minutes.

—Fireman John Mahon, forty years old, of Engine Company No. 38, who lives at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Audubon Avenue, was thrown from a truck yesterday and received a compound fracture of the left leg.

—The new Hotel St. Andrew, at the Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, which was erected to accommodate families, contains the most modern appliances for safety, comfort, and convenience.

—The Coroner was yesterday notified of the death Monday of Raymond Uhlselder, six months old, of 62 Stanton Street, from injuries received by being scalded with hot coffee.

—The passengers of the Ward Line ship Saratoga, who were detained at Hoffman Island for observation, were released yesterday.

—The manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill, Catskill Mountains, has decided to close the hotel for the season to-day.

Yonkers.

—Stephen Underhill and Jacob Davis represent Yonkers on the Grand Jury in the County Court and Court of Sessions at White Plains this week, and Stephen T. Bell, John Bellows, Frederick Bode, William Kent, Patrick Smith, David H. Taxter, John W. Williams, Frank Watson, and Frank S. Washburn are on the Petit Jury.

—Patrolman Welsh, early yesterday morning, found James Cuddy near Joseph Canapi's saloon, bleeding from scalp wounds, and assisted him to St. Joseph's Hospital. Cuddy said that he had been beaten by a gang of men, unknown to him, while passing the saloon which is at Herriot and New-School Streets.

—While John Fredericks, twenty-four years old, of 222 Palisade Avenue, was riding on the guard rail of a trolley car on the Mount Vernon line, Monday evening, his legs were struck by a car going in the opposite direction, and one of them was broken and the other badly bruised. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

—The Yonkers Mayor and Aldermen are the lions of the day owing to their victory over the Mount Vernon Mayor and Aldermen, in the baseball game Labor Day, which Mayor Strong umpired. Their arms and hands are tired with shaking and responding to congratulations.

—The members of the Herriot Gun Club occupying several stages, went to City Island for a day's outing Labor Day. A clambake was the principal feature of the day's doings.

—It has been decided to continue the Saturday open nights at the Young Men's Christian Association during the Fall and Winter. A series of practical talks will be added to the musical attractions.

—Reuben Simmonds has been appointed a keeper on the Croton Aqueduct in the Yonkers district, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Court and Court of Sessions began its September Term in the Court House, White Plains, yesterday, County Judge I. N. Mills presiding. After he had charged the Grand Jury, that body retired to its newly fitted-up rooms to dispose of the large number of cases awaiting its action.

—The Tarrytown Public School will reopen for the Fall term this morning, with the same corps of teachers as last year, except that Miss Emma W. Murray, a Vassar graduate, takes the place of Miss L. M. Bennett, who resigned.

Marsale, Shot on Sunday, Is Dead.

Salvatore Marsale, an Italian laborer of 268 Elizabeth Street, who was shot in the abdomen Sunday night by Lebrutto Colegro, an Italian tailor, of 191 Elizabeth Street, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. The murderer, who is forty years old, is in the Tombs. He is married. Marsale leaves a wife. The prisoner will be rearraigned in the Tombs this morning.

Cowperthwait's Carpets.

First in the field with choicest assortment. Prices very low.

104 West 14th St.

Wednesday
September 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ALBANY ASKS A JUSTICE

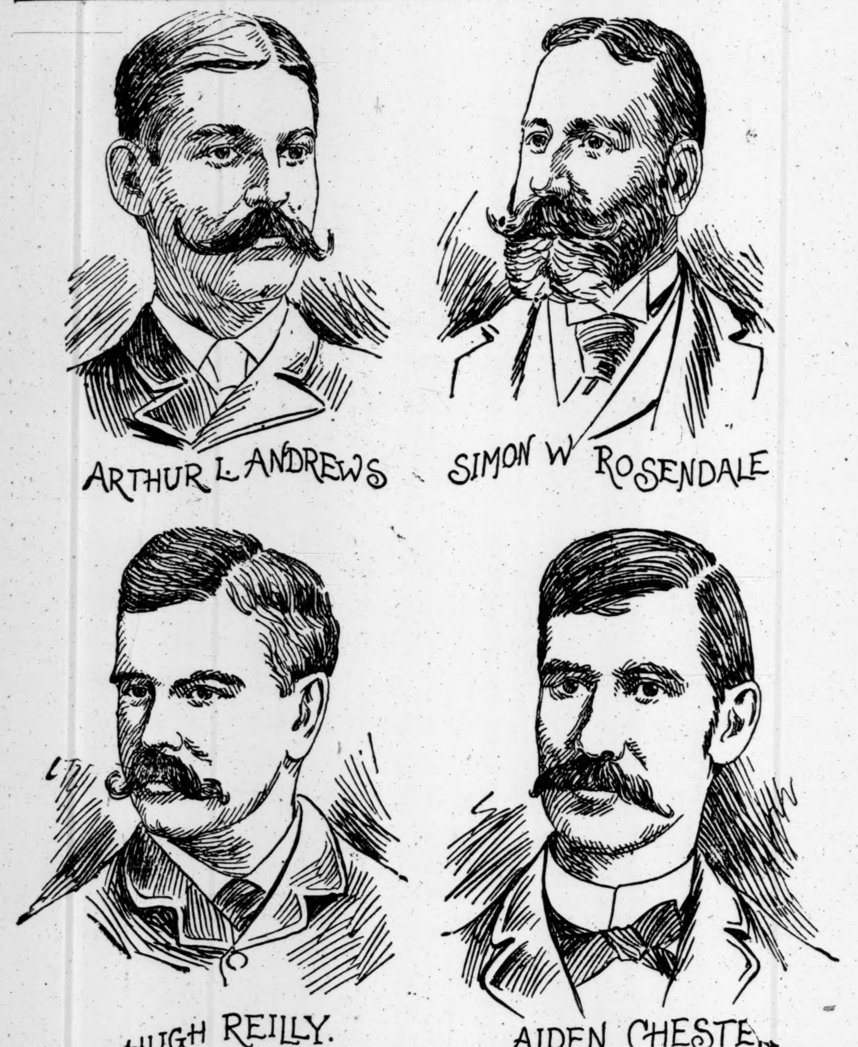
Many Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE CAPITAL CLAIMS THE EXTRA MAN

A Recent Thinning Out of Aspirants of Both Parties—None of the Judges Anxious for Appellate Honors.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—If the plans which have been formed by the lawyers in this section do not fail, the nominations for Supreme Court Justice in the Third Judicial District will come to Albany.

Several reasons are advanced why the additional Justice provided for by the Constitution should be a resident of Albany. The principal one is that the city is the centre of a large populaton, and her only representative on the bench, Justice D. Cady Herrick, has been assigned to the General Term. This leaves the city and county without a Justice who can sit in Circuit or Special Term or hold Chambers. Of course, the General Term is abolished by the new Constitution with the termination of this year, but provision is made for an Appellate



JUDICIARY CANDIDATES IN THIRD DISTRICT.

Arthur L. Andrews and Alden Chester Mentioned Prominently by Republicans—Ex-Attorney General Rosendale the Choice of Albany Democrats—Mr. Reilly, Democrat, is Said to be on a "Still Hunt."

Division of the Supreme Court. There are four parts of this division, one in each department. Albany and Syracuse had a contest last Winter to secure the division for the third department, and Albany was successful. Thus the clerk's office of the Appellate Division of the department will be established in Albany, and it will be essential to have a Justice in the city who can hear cases in the first instance.

This statement recalls the two schemes which were put on foot by Syracuse and Buffalo to secure the Appellate Divisions for their respective departments. Each failed, the selections being Rochester and Albany.

It is altogether likely that one of the Justices for the Appellate bench will be taken from Albany. This is urged as one of the reasons why Albany should have the extra Justice, because her population is such as to demand two Justices out of the six. There are but four cities in the district—Albany, Troy, Hudson, and Kingston. Each one of these has a Justice now. Sullivan and Greene Counties have no representatives, but Ulster, lying between them, Albany lawyers consider, is convenient enough for the small amount of business that is done in them.

Another claim is that the greatest amount of the legal business in the district is done in Albany. Then, too, it is the capital city, and not a little business is created by reason of that fact.

In strange variance with the Justices of the other districts in the State, those of the Third do not want to go on the Appellate bench. Not one of the present Justices cares to be crowned with the honor. Judge Mayham alone is willing to take such an assignment. His term will expire next year, and, because of his age, having been born in 1826, he will retire from active service. The patronage of the circuit and special term may, perhaps, be responsible for the disinclination of the Justices to remain unelevated.

The Justices of the Third District early in July waited on the Governor in a body and requested to be left off the Appellate Division bench. The Justices informed Gov. Morton that Judge Mayham would prefer to remain a Circuit Justice, but had consented to the use of his name for Appellate Justice. They would, therefore, request that he be the only one named from the Third District on the Third Department bench. This, they stated, would permit the naming of two Justices each from the Fourth and Sixth Districts as associates with Justice Mayham. The Governor promised to consider the request made.

There are those who believe that Justice Herrick will be named as the successor to the late Justice Jackson in the United States Supreme Court. If this should ensue, Albany would be left without a single representative, if a man from another county should be elected this Fall, unless the Governor saw fit to name an Albanian to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Herrick's retirement. This would continue only until the next general election.

The Third District is composed of the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and Schoharie, and is bounded on the east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Counties of Dutchess and Orange, on the west by Otsego and Delaware, and on the north by Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Washington.

The Justices now holding office are Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie, whose term will expire with 1896; Alton B. Parker of Ulster, with 1900; Samuel Edwards of Ulster, with 1901; Edgar L. Fursman of Rensselaer, with 1903, and D. Cady Herrick of Albany, with 1905. Every one of the above Justices was elected on the Democratic ticket. One of the Justices said that this fact was due not so much to the fact that the men were nominated by the Democrats, as to the greater care taken in making superior nominations.

The district politically is the most evenly divided of any outside the First and Second Departments; that is, north and west of Westchester.

	—1892.—		—1894.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Albany	18,994	18,398	18,312	19,173
Rensselaer	14,897	13,666	13,382	15,214
Columbia	5,868	5,384	4,987	5,662
Ulster	9,808	9,450	8,284	9,945
Schoharie	4,531	3,236	3,865	3,406
Sullivan	3,567	3,664	2,948	3,671
Greene	3,771	3,914	3,731	3,953
Total	61,418	57,712	55,509	61,024

The vote of 1892 was for the Presidential Electors; that of 1894 for Governor.

The field of candidates has been gone over carefully by both parties, and the number has been thinned out materially within the last two weeks. Ex-Justice Edwin Countryman was urged at first by many of the better class of lawyers for the Democratic nomination but as Mr. Countryman has never been considered a strict party man, his candidacy did not develop much strength. The party workers were particularly harsh when Mr. Countryman's name was mentioned, and pointed to his action in the Constitutional Convention when the soldiers and sailors' matter was pending, when he stated that he was an independent voter, casting his ballot for either Republican or Democrat, as he saw fit.

George M. Beebe of Monticello and Hugh Reilly of Albany, both State Commissioners of Claims at $5,000 a year salary, were spoken of at first, but have dropped out of the race for the nomination this year. Mr. Reilly continues to make a "still hunt," however, the belief being that he desires to fix matters so that he will be in line as a successor to Justice Mayham. Mr. Beebe, it is said, never had any serious intentions of standing for the nomination, his name being used by his friends.

Hugh Reilly was born in Albany, March 14, 1853, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1870, and from Columbia College in 1874. He was a law student in the office of the late Lyman Tremain, and devoted much of his early career as a lawyer to criminal practice. He was associate counsel in the prosecution of the canal frauds before the joint legislative committee of 1875, and was appointed District Attorney by Gov. Hill in 1886. Since Jan. 12, 1892, Mr. Reilly has been a State Commissioner of Claims at a salary of $5,000.

This leaves the field, from a Democratic standpoint, to Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, and Charles J. Patterson of Troy. Albany County is conceded to Mr. Rosendale, as the result of a conference of the leaders last week, and Mr. Patterson will probably disappear as a candidate before the convention assembles.

Simon W. Rosendale was born in Albany in June, 1841, coming of a German family. His parents settled in this country in 1837, and made Albany their home. Mr. Rosendale's education was obtained in the public schools, the Albany Academy, and at the academy at Barre, Vt. In 1862 he entered the law office of Courtney & Cassidy, and was admitted to the bar. The following year he was made Assistant District Attorney. In 1891 he was elected Attorney General, but was defeated for the same office in 1893, when Judge Maynard carried the entire ticket into the depths. But Mr. Rosendale was the highest man on the ticket, however, leading by nearly 5,000 votes.

On the Republican side the names of Alden Chester and Arthur L. Andrews, both of Albany, are the only ones mentioned with any degree of certainty. Because of his long devotion to his party, Mr. Chester, it is said, is looked upon with favor by the Republican leaders. He will probably be the nominee. John T. McDonough, who ran for Supreme Court Judge several years ago, is also spoken of in some circles. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Arthur L. Andrews is a member of the firm of Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, and is rated one of the ablest of the younger lawyers of Albany. He is forty years old, and has practiced for fifteen years. Much of his time has been given to ferreting out election frauds. Mr. Andrews has always given much attention to athletic sports.

Alden Chester is a native of Westford, Otsego County, where he was born in 1848. He was graduated from Columbia Law School, and in 1871, under Theodore W. Dwight and Francis Lieber, began the study of law. For many years he has practiced law in Albany. He filled the office of Assistant United States District Attorney under Martin I. Townsend, and is a member of the present State Commission to prepare a charter for cities of the second class.

There is another element at work on the Republican side. Emory A. Chase of Catskill, Greene County, has been a long and faithful worker in the Republican ranks. Mr. Chase is favored by Gov. Morton, though it is not known that the Governor has made any effort to have him nominated.

District Attorney Eugene Burlingame of Albany is precluded under the Constitution from taking any other office until the one which he now holds has expired. He is very anxious to sit as a Supreme Court Justice, and is "paving the way" for it next year. He also has his eyes on Justice Mayham's shoes. This being the case, he is urging the candidacy of Mr. Chase, in the hope of taking the nomination from Albany this Fall, so that it can consistently come here next year, and be captured by him. But Mr. Burlingame does not carry big enough guns, it is thought, and as Mr. Chester is State Committeeman Barnes's choice, he will doubtless be the man selected. Mr. Barnes has been stopping at Bar Harbor for the past three weeks, and has not lost any opportunities to post Gov. Morton about matters and things, and the way he would like to have affairs shape themselves in Albany. Mr. Morton thinks well of Mr. Barnes, and will act as the latter wants him to so long as it does not conflict with his pronounced policy.

Business Training for Women.

The classes of the commercial department at the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, will open Monday, Sept. 16. This department, which is under the superintendence of Miss Margaret E. Dunbar, has developed in the last two years so as to include complete day and evening courses in all essential commercial branches, such as stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, and kindred subjects; instruction is also given in English, French, German, literature, correspondence, and reporting.

The aim has been to furnish thorough training for young women who desire to fit themselves for a business career, and this fact, together with the very moderate charge for tuition, has made the department the only one of its kind in Brooklyn.

Application for admission to the various classes should be made in person at the association building, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue.

Colored Men Call on the Mayor.

Mayor Strong was called upon yesterday afternoon by a delegation of colored Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly District, headed by W. F. Shafer, a white man who aspires to be the leader of the district, but who has not been officially recognized as such. They told the Mayor that they thought that they had not been recognized in the distribution of offices, and that they felt the slight. The Mayor said that he was very sorry, and that if they would "call again" he would see what he could do for them. One of the delegation afterward said that it was always "call again" when a colored voter wanted an office. The members of the delegation were Joseph Stoothoff, Thomas Tucker, J. S. Butler, R. D. Gallowan, T. Sears, and George Borden.

Banque du Peuple to Resume.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—Jacques Grenier, President of the Banque du Peuple, which suspended July 15, announces that the bank will resume business Oct. 1. A regulation of the bank's capital is spoken of.

HARD FIGHT FOR RAINES

Dissatisfied Republicans May Cause His Defeat for Senator.

DEMOCRATS ARE UNITED AND HOPEFUL

Much Dissatisfaction Over the Heavy Tax Rate and the Bad Record of the Republican Legislature.

CANANDAIGUA, Sept. 3.—Senator Raines was one of the men to whom some members of the New-York Committee of Seventy made a half promise last Winter that they would invade his district this Autumn if he were a canidate for re-election.

There are no signs yet that they are keeping this promise, although if they do so they will be able to make it a non-partisan affair on their part. There are Republicans who would join them in any move to defeat the Senator. This, in part, is due to the bitterness of the recent struggle which Raines had to secure the nomination, and in part due to the causes which made it necessary to engage in that struggle. That is to say, there are some who are feeling so sore because Hamlin was beaten by Raines, that they are more strongly inclined not to support him now than they were before the fight.

There has been a rumor that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst would come to this district and take part in the campaign against the Senator. No one has produced any authority for such a statement here, and it is likely it is due to inference from something Dr. Parkhurst may have said some months ago. If by chance he should come up here to make a speech against Raines or on any other subject, he may be assured of a large audience, for the things he has said in the way of criticism or denunciation of the Senator from this district have been widely read.

Senator Raines promptly, on securing the nomination, went to New-York City to see Mr. Platt. It would have suited even some of his friends at home if he had delayed his visit a little longer, for they do not like to think he has found it advisable to begin to go for orders so early in the campaign. The Senator knows as well as any one that there is to be such a fight made against his election as is seldom seen, and, although this is a Republican district, he must not be asleep night or day if he expects to win.

Maybe it has flashed across his memory that even in the Republican county of Ontario there is such a thing as defeat for him, for in 1883 he was beaten as candidate for the Assembly by Frank Rice, the Hill leader, who was afterward Secretary of State. Mr. Rice had about 400 more votes than did Mr. Raines.

This promises to be the fight of his life, according to some of the politicians, and they are wondering if Mr. Raines has any regrets that he did not take the nomination for Secretary of State two years ago, when Mr. Platt went hunting for a candidate, and finally gave it to Gen. Palmer.

The Democrats of this district have not yet called their Senatorial Convention. They will not hold it until after the Democratic State Convention. One reason given for waiting is that their action may be dependent somewhat on the choice of candidates at Syracuse.

Judge J. Henry Metcalf was spoken of as a possible candidate some time ago. Recently he has been brought out as a candidate for State Controller. If he should get that nomination, of course the Democrats of the district will have to name some one else. Judge Metcalf is about forty years old, and his title comes from holding one term on the county bench. He has always been a Democrat, and has kept out of factional quarrels.

A possible candidate, who has strong backing by the party leaders, is Rollin M. Beecher, a well-known Democrat of this city, who stands high as a citizen. His son is Postmaster. He is popular with all elements in his party.

There are few counties in the State where the Democrats are better united than in Ontario. There is no need to talk of harmony here, because it exists. There is but one organization, and there is no thought of anything like contesting delegations at the State Convention. At the recent County Convention it looked as if there was to be a bit of a contest. Two delegations came from Geneva—their differences being nothing in the nature of the Hill-Cleveland differences, but purely a personal matter. They frequently had differences in Geneva, it is said, and it is not an unusual thing for a good sharp contest for seats in the County Convention.

They were on hand this year, as usual, with two sets of delegates, and preparations were made for a struggle. But it did not take place.

State Committeeman John Flannagan lives here, and he does not like to see these troubles. He interested himself in a movemen for harmony, and soon after dinner, when all were feeling comfortable and contented, about half an hour before the convention was to meet, he got all the delegates together for a conference, and in fifteen minutes they had settled their troubles, each side had gotten what it considered a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and no claim was made for seats by any contestants when the convention was called to order.

Committman Flannagan is for harmony in all the turbulent centres of the party, and he told a correspondent for The New-York Times he thought the Democrats were fairly sure of victory in the State this year if this could be brought about. Mr. Flannagan represents the Twenty-eighth Congressional District in the State Committee. That comprises the Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates.

"We are in good condition in this part of the State," he said. "In this county we are solid for the Democratic ticket. We thought we should have contests enough over the general delegations to make it interesting, but the difficulty was satisfactorily settled.

"We are in good shape to make a hard fight for the Senatorship in this district. It is not yet possible to say who will be our candidate, but Judge Metcalfe and Mr. Beecher have been spoken of as possible candidates. Judge Metcalfe will receive strong support as a candidate for State Controller.

"This district comprises the counties of Wayne and Ontario, and there is every evidence that there is to be perfect harmony of action in the Senatorial nomination. Both counties know it is important to make as strong a fight as possible.

"A strong candidate will also be nominated for the Assembly in this district. Two men have been talked of. They are P. N. Nicholas of Geneva and Daniel M. Hulse, the President of Canandaigua village and Deputy Postmaster."

"What is the prospect of the Democrats carrying the State this year?"

"If the Democrats of New-York and Brooklyn will get together, the chances are good. They ought to do so in some way. We need the votes of all Democrats this year."

"What is the most feasible way for them to settle their differences?"

"Both factions should be given representation in the State Convention. It would be best if they could agree among themselves before the convention meets. If they cannot do so, and send contesting delegates to the convention, both factions should be recognized. Both should be allowed some voice in the deliberations of the party."

"What would be a fair division for Tammany and the State Democrats in New-York?"

"I would be in favor of giving each organization one-half if it were necessary in order to secure united action.

"The conditions are favorable to the Democrats in this State this year. Republicans have given us plenty of material for the campaign. The people in the country districts feel the heavy tax rate. The scandals of the Legislature, and the rows within the party will give us some of the votes they had last year if we nominate good men. I know men who were Republicans in this county last year who will stay at home or vote the Democratic ticket this year. They have found out during the last twelve months that the country has not gone to the dogs, under Grover Cleveland's Administration, and, they have grown sick and tired of the way the Republicans behaved at Albany."

This county is in the Seventh Judicial District, which includes, besides it, Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Steuben, Monroe, and Cayuga. The latter is the home of Judge Teller, who has been spoken of in The New-York Times as having the backing of his county for the vacant position on the Court of Appeals bench. If he were to be the candidate he would receive strong support here. There is, however, some talk to the effect that if Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston wants the place, Judge Teller's supporters will not make a strong fight against him.

"If Parker wants the place, I believe Judge Teller will not go into a fight to secure it," said one Democrat in this county. "Judge Teller is well known, and has the respect of members of the bar in this county."

Some additional interest in this Justiceship for the highest court of the State is felt here, because Judge William H, Adams of the Supreme Court of the Seventh District, who has his home here, and is a Republican, is a candidate for the place.

GREAT SHOW OF CUT FLOWERS

Beautiful Specimens at the Newly Opened Market—Many Greeks in the Business.

The second day of the new flower market, held in the Jefferson Building, 119 and 121 West Twenty-third Street, by the New-York Cut Flower Company, was quite as successful as the first. By noon the day's stock of flowers was disposed of, and only a delicate fragrance pervading the whole second floor, which the company occupies, gave evidence of the large stock of flowers which the crowd present in the forenoon had taken away. The greatest number of purchasers of flowers at this season of the year are the Greeks, who have monopolized the business of peddling flowers on the streets.

The new company has regularly graded the flowers passing through its hands into first, second, and third grades. The first are the choice long-stemmed flowers; the second are flowers equally choice, but with shorter stems, which make them available for little more than basket or floral pieces, while the third grade includes the inferior flowers and those left over from previous sales.

"At this season of the year," said Paul M. Pierson, the Secretary of the company, "the Greeks take about half the flowers sold, though that is not equivalent to saying that half of the business comes from them. They have monopolized the street flower trade, and some of them are progressing enough to go into business in stores in the upper part of the city.

"The Greeks are a race of merchants, and these flower peddlers are shrewd buyers. They club together frequently, and one man will buy for several others 1,000 to 3,000 flowers. They can buy cheaper in that way, and make their own divisions later.

"There are always, even with the best growers, many flowers, which do not reach the average standard. These flowers go into the third grade. The best growers may have from 10 to 20 per cent. of their stock not up to the mark, and an inferior grower will put half of his flowers in the third grade.

"The street peddlers are in the height of their prosperity during the hot weather, when the wealthier class of people are out of town, and only a few of the flowers—those you might call hot-blooded, if they were people—do as well as they will when the weather moderates. By the middle of October, the regular flower dealers' business, which begins to pick up the first of the month, is good, and the peddlers' business is rapidly declining. By December the flower business is in its prime. The prices are up, there is a great demand for flowers, and we do more business in a day than we do now in a week. The Greeks by that time have little or nothing to do, except occasionally on mild days when their wares will not freeze on the streets, and when flowers are cheaper from a surplus on the market, and when blossoms have come out with the warm weather prematurely and are consequently of an inferior quality."

The cut-flower market has been opened by the organization of flower growers who have revolted against the commission men, whose handling of their wares has not been altogether satisfactory to them.

"The market must be a success," the officers of the company say, "for we have with us most of the best flower growers, and, if people want good flowers, they will be obliged to come to us."

The floor used for the market is divided, one-third being reserved at the Twenty-fourth Street end of the building for unpacking the flowers. In this part of the floor are also the large ice boxes, in which is placed surplus or left-over stock. The larger part of the floor is filled with long tables, where the flowers are displayed. The President of the company is E. Aemus, and the Secretary Paul M. Pierson.

A FRISKY BIG MAN GETS A LESSON

Wildermouth Threw over a Fence Styles, Who Had Thrown His Hat.

James Wildermouth, a boilermaker of 510 West Thirty-sixth Street, is not very large, and does not look strong. His appearance is deceptive.

William Styles, a steward, on board the Atlantic Transport Liner Manitoba, together with two fellow stewards, was walking through West Twenty-third Street shortly after 10 o'clock Monday night. Just east of Eighth Avenue he met Wildermouth. For a joke, Styles grabbed Wildermouth's hat, and threw it over an iron fence into the front yard of one of a row of houses.

"Go and get that hat!" said Wildermouth.

"Get it yourself; it's your hat," laughed Styles, who is considerably larger than the man he was annoying.

Wildermouth made a rush for Styles, seized him, and threw him over the fence.

"Now, get that hat you took from me," he said, with a laugh.

Styles's shoulder was dislocated. He insisted that Wildermouth should be arrested.

The latter was before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. Styles was also in court. He was anxious not to make a complaint, as he had thought the matter over, and realized that it was his own fault that he had been so roughly handled. Wildermouth was discharged.

WANT MONEY TO BUILD A CHURCH

Colored Baptists in Harlem Ask for Subscriptions of One Dollar.

The colored Baptists in Harlem are trying to raise enough money to erect a church building. As they are not rich enough to do it alone, they ask all those who favor their enterprise to aid them. They have divided themselves in classes according to their ability to give, and have figured that they will be able to raise $9,462.50. But this sum will not be enough to more than begin operations, and so they appeal to others for aid.

They ask only $1 from each giver. By making this modest request they hope their reasonableness will be rewarded by a great number of donors. Their special association for the purpose of raising money is called the People's Building Union, of which A. T. Bell is President. The Twelfth Ward Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, is their depository and place for receiving subscriptions.

Burglar Sterling Becomes Religious.

Edward G. Sterling was turned over to a Newport detective by Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He is wanted for robbing the house of W. Livingston Andrews, the artist. Sterling secured a three-hundred-and-ten-dollar gold watch and a seventy-five-dollar pair of spectacles.

Sterling was arrested at the Astor House Aug. 15. He appeared in court yesterday with a Bible in his hand.

She Stole, but Was Forgiven.

Bertha Ress stole $150 worth of property from the wife of Carl Messerschmidt, the wine merchant of 102 East Fourteenth Street. In Essex Market Police Court yesterday Mrs. Messerschmidt declined to prosecute the girl, who, she said, had been employed by her for three years, and treated as one of the family.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail to-day (Wednesday) for Southampton on the steamship St. Louis are Charles Belmont Davis, United States Consul at Florence, Italy; Major John M. Carson and wife, and Judge E. E. Farman.

On the Teutonic, for Liverpool, are George P. Eustis and wife, H. C. Fahnstock and wife, and Miss Alger.

WILCOX MAY BE DEFEATED

Not All Republicans Will Support the Cayuga "Boss" for Senator.

DEMOCRATS WILL NAME JUDGE DAY

Wilcox Has Not Ruled over County Conventions with Much Success Lately—Teller for Court of Appeals.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Democrats in the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, which comprises the Counties of Cayuga and Seneca, are feeling very well satisfied as they look ahead to the approaching campaign. They are going to make a hard fight, and think they have a possibility of electing a Democrat in this district. The convention will be held Sept. 5, and it is the universal opinion that Judge S. Edwin Day of Moravia will be the nominee.

The conditions, both among Republicans and Democrats, are such as to give great encouragement to the latter party. It is in this district that Assemblyman Benjamin M. Wilcox lives and it is here that he is the big Republican "boss." He proposes to go to the Senate himself if possible, and he has secured the delegates who will place him in nomination.

Mr. Wilcox is sometimes rated a "Wilcox" Republican, sometimes an "anti-Platt" Republican, and sometimes a "Platt" Republican. In the Assembly last year he went against the orders of Mr. Platt in some particulars and gave a little display of independence which is responsible for his classification at times as an anti-Platt man.

The delegates to the State Convention whom Mr. Wilcox nominated are said to be not very strongly in favor of Mr. Platt, and some of them are put down as flatly opposed to the Tioga chieftain.

Mr. Wilcox has not had undisputed sway. His man for the Assembly in the First Assembly District was Elias Q. Dutton of the town of Cato. Mr. Wilcox attempted to personally manage the campaign so that Mr. Dutton would receive the nomination. He did not get it. W. C. Sheldon, who made the fight against the Wilcox candidate, combined forces with ex-Assemblyman B. Priddy and defeated Dutton.

The Second District Supervisor, W. P. Robinson, was a prominent candidate before the convention and expected Wilcox to help him. Mr. Wilcox attempted to nominate Mr. Robinson, but he was beaten by E. B. Rounds of the town of Niles.

Still another convention which Mr. Wilcox tried to conduct so as to land one of his men was the convention for county officers. Mr. Wilcox was for George S. Wood of the town of Scipio for Sheriff. James Byer of the town of Sterling succeeded in getting the nomination, and he made the open declaration afterward that he was opposed to Mr. Wilcox. Notwithstanding all these troubles Mr. Wilcox maintains his ambition for the Senatorial nomination and it is conceded that he will get it.

Judge Day of Moravia, whom the Democrats propose to nominate, is strong in those particular localities where Wilcox is weak. He is a man about fifty years old. On two occasions he has been elected a County Judge in a Republican county. His administration of the office was such as to command for him the support of Democrats of all factions and many Republicans. He was not mixed up in the Democratic factional fight here of two or three years ago, and he is a candidate on whom all elements of the Democratic Party will unite. He is a lawyer in active practice now, is married, and is fairly well-to-do in this world's goods.

The County of Seneca, which is allied with Cayuga in the Senatorial district, has no candidate of its own for that position, and the leaders of both elements in the Democratic Party in that county will give their support to Judge Day. Democrats in both counties know very well that they have a hard fight on their hands, for the district was fixed by the Republican Constitutional Convention with the intention of making it solidly Republican. Inasmuch as an element of the Platt Republicans will not support Wilcox, and as he has little to gain and something to lose by the way the Assembly and county nominations have been made, it is considered here that there is good fighting ground for the Democrats, notwithstanding the naturally strong Republican tendencies of the district.

This town is the home of John D. Teller, whose name is to be presented to the State Convention as a candidate for the vacant Judgeship in the Court of Appeals. The Assembly District Conventions have instructed the State delegates to present his name. It is believed by Democrats here that unless a candidate should be selected from Erie County many counties in the western part of the State will be favorable to Judge Teller. They think this section of the State is entitled to the place, and they are going to make an effort to give Judge Teller the nomination. He will receive the support undoubtedly of a number of counties.

Judge Teller was born in Washington County and lived there for many years. His family ties and his early acquaintances are in that section of the State, and this is thought by Democrats here to be an element of strength. Judge Teller came to this city in 1872, and in 1876 was elected a Police Justice in what had before that been Republican territory. His plurality was only 1, and the Common Council decided to order a special election, declaring the vote a tie. Mr. Teller insisted upon his rights, refused to take part in the special election, and at that time his opponent was declared elected. A contest was made in the courts, and after fifteen months' delay the case was decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court in favor of Mr. Teller, and he took possession of the office.

Mr. Teller's friends induced him to accept the Democratic nomination for Surrogate of Cayuga County in 1883. The contest over the County Judge's and Surrogate's offices in 1883 is a memorable one in this county. After a hot political battle, Judge Teller was elected by over 600 majority, although the Republicans had 1,200 majority on their State ticket.

The Democratic Judicial Convention at Rochester in 1887 selected Judge Teller as its candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He was defeated by Justice Adams, (who is now said to be a candidate for the Court of Appeals bench,) although in this county and in Rochester Judge Teller at that time ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1889 Judge Teller was nominated for State Senator against Thomas Hunter.

For the last few years Judge Teller has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and he has a wide acquaintance in this and adjoining counties. He has been active in politics, but has kept clear of factional troubles, and in 1891, when the Hill and Cleveland elements, after a bitter struggle, compromised their differences and came together, he was chosen as a compromise Chairman of the County Committee, receiving the support of both factions and bringing about unity of action.

During the year that he held the position he settled the factional troubles, and so conducted the campaign that the party managers were convinced that his selection had been a wise one.

There will be but one delegation to the State Convention from this county. The Hill and Cleveland elements do not exist as separate organizations. The forces which are potential in the party are all in favor of united action, and with that they believe there is a good show for Democratic success throughout the State. The Cayuga Bulletin is supporting Judge Teller and Judge Day for the respective offices for which they have been named informally, and anticipates success for both of them.

Such men as J. C. Stout, the Hill leader, who is the Warden of the Auburn Prison; Postmaster Storck, who is a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and Henry D. Brewster, one of the Hill leaders and a State Assessor, say that the principal thing needed for Democratic success in this State is a union of the warring factions in Kings County and New-York. They are anxious to see some form of harmony established so that all may unite in the support of the ticket.

Killed While Gathering Coal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—While George Smith, eleven years old, of 141 Ninth Street, was gathering coal on the Erie Railroad tracks this morning he crawled under a train to get at a little heap of coal. Just then the train started and the child was killed.

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TWO FIRES IN SAME HOUSE

Fire Marshal Asked to Investigate a Case on the East Side—Bed Saturated with Alcohol.

The Fire Marshal has been notified of two suspicious fires that occurred in the apartments on the east side of the first floor of the tenement house 343 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street on Monday night.

The premises in question, consisting of four rooms, are occupied by Reuben Rosenthal and his wife, very old people, and their two grown-up sons. The alarm for the first fire was sent out at 10:16 o'clock in the evening. The firemen discovered fire burning briskly in each of two inner bedrooms that are fifteen feet apart, being separated by a light shaft and closets.

The flames were quickly extinguished and then it was discovered that a bed in the rear bedroom had been saturated with alcohol. Mr. Rosenthal and his wife were on the premises, but the sons were not to be seen. The woman said that she had been using alcohol in bathing her husband's head while he lay in bed.

When the flames had been thoroughly extinguished the half-burned bedding and furniture were piled in a corner of the front bedroom.

Another alarm of fire was sent out from the same premises at 12:40 A. M. yesterday, where the goods piled in the corner of the bedroom were found to be burning briskly.

The firemen soon extinguished the flames. The origin of both fires is mysterious. The bed saturated with alcohol first aroused the suspicions of the firemen, and the second fire confirmed them in the belief that both were the result of incendiarism, especially as it was certain that no smouldering embers had been left after the first fire.

When the second fire had been extinguished, Acting Chief of Battalion Falvey learned that the furniture of the Rosenthals was insured for $300.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS INCREASING

War Expenditures Are Larger, but Those for the Navy Smaller.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The official comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year to date and for the month of August was issued from the Treasury today. It shows the receipts for the two months of the current fiscal year to have been $58,022,394, against $75,226,945 for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. Expenditures for the like period were $71,136,248, against $68,305,219 for the last fiscal year.

Resources from which the revenue for the current fiscal year were derived are stated: Customs, $29,716,031.49; internal revenue, $25,070,510.21; miscellaneous, $3,235,852.89.

Expenditures for the like period were made on the following accounts: Civil and miscellaneous, $17,806,183.60; war, $11,930,034.22; navy, $4,721,922.65; Indians, $2,463,485.02; pensions, $25,057,776.90; interest, $9,156,816.39.

The receipts show a gain in customs as compared with the two months of the last fiscal year of more than $9,000,000, due almost wholly to the duty collected on imported sugar. In internal revenue a decrease of $27,000,000 is noted, caused by the heavy withdrawals of spirits from bond during July and August, 1894, to escape the increased tax put on by the new tariff bill.

In expenditures, an increase of $2,000,000 on the war account is shown, as compared with the two months of the last fiscal year, $1,500,000 on the Indian account, nearly $1,000,000 on the pension account, and $1,250,000 on the interest account, due to the several new bond issues, aggregating $162,400,000. A saving of nearly $1,000,000 is shown this year over last in the navy account, and nearly $2,000,000 in the civil and miscellaneous account.

For the month of August, just passed, the receipts were $28,952,696, and the expenditures $32,588,184, leaving the deficit for the month $3,635,488.

The Treasury deficit for the fiscal year, or the excess of expenditures over receipts, is stated at $13,113,854. Last year, for a like period, the receipts had exceeded the expenditures $6,921,726.

Circulation and Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The National bank circulation outstanding Aug. 31 was $212,249,173, an increase during August of $967,265. The circulation based on bonds was $187,970,343, an increase during the month of $1,412,910.

Coinage was executed at United States mints during the month of August to the extent of 5,757,440 pieces, of the value of $4,517,600, as follows: Gold, 429,440 pieces, of the value of $3,672,200; silver, 2,612,000 pieces, of the value of $748,000; minor coin, 2,716,000 pieces, of the value of $97,400. No standard silver dollars were coined during the month.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

HARMONY BY CONTRACT—Unique position of the Democratic factions in Oswego County.

LONDON IN PERPLEXITIES—Hurried Cabinet meeting to consider foreign affairs.

QUAY ENFORCED HARMONY—He had full control, but was generous toward his foes.

FELT IN FOUR STATES—An earthquake causes fright, but no damage.

GEN. ELY S. PARKER DEAD—A full blooded Iroquois Indian with a remarkable history.

SHIP CANAL TO THE LAKES—What business men think of a waterway from Liverpool to Duluth.

OUGHT TO RECOGNIZE ALL—State Committeeman Brown's views on factions and the convention.

FLOWER HAS CONFIDENCE—The Democrats will carry the convention in November.

ADVANCED WOMAN UPHELD—Mrs. Ballington Booth commends her, but denounces the New Woman.

A BIG INSURANCE SWINDLE—Dr. George W. Fraker, who planned it, captured.

JOHN ENDICOTT, PURITAN—Founder of the name and fame of the Massachusetts family.

FINEST ON THE HUDSON—The "Old Langdon Place" recently acquired by F. W. Vanderbilt.

IN SEPTEMBER HEAVENS—Clustering constellations that shine with renewed lustre.

ITS WHEELS RUN BY OIL—An automatic delivery wagon in New-York streets.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Manure or Fertilizers, by Henry Stewart; Farm Experiences, Forcing Fruit in the Winter, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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"NO QUARTER," SAYS QUAY

He Proposes to Crush His Opposition Completely.

THE PLAN OF HIS CAMPAIGN

No Reconciliation Possible with Martin, Magee, Hastings, and Their Followers—The Senator's Ambitions.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 3.—The preliminaries of the campaign Senator Quay proposes to wage against his opposition were mapped out at a conference between the Senator and other anti-combine leaders before leaving this city after the recent State Convention. The conference was held at Senator Quay's headquarters. Among the conferrees were ex-Magistrate Durham and Senators Penrose and Thomas of Philadelphia, Judge Miller of Mercer, ex-Collector of the Port Cooper and Congressman Robinson of Delaware, and Senator Andrews of Crawford, Chairman of the Quaker City "Lexow" Committee.

Senator Quay, in the very first moment of the meeting, hastened to impress upon his lieutenants the fact that whatever appearances of friendliness he had shown to Gov. Hastings in the convention, it meant no reconciliation, no burying of the hatchet, so far as his relation with the beaten combine was concerned. Further on in his talk the "old man" showed plainly that he would remain relentless in his efforts to crush "Dave" Martin and Magee. He considered them political enemies who would have no regard nor mercy for him if once they had him in their power. Senator Quay also impressed upon his friends the futility of already considering the combine beaten. Such a belief, he declared, would be a mistake and might lead to bad results.

As to the rural counties, in which the combine was successful, the Senator has little apprehension. In hardly any of them could Martin and Magee, though backed again by the potent influence of Gov. Hastings, win again. For instance, it is reported that throughout Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, the largest two in the anthracite region, there is a widespread change of sentiment, and there will be no trouble in the future to effect there a controlling Quay organization. In York County, the once followers of the combine are tumbling over one another to swear allegiance to the Beaver Senator. The same thing is happening in Clearfield, Northampton, and other combine counties.

It is to be noted, as was so often predicted in the course of the recent great contest, that in the wave of popular condemnation of the combine Gov. Hastings is the most unfortunate. By some he is ridiculed for permitting himself to be the dupe and tool of a blatant but unstable combination of political bosses and corruptionists, alleged to be worse than anything on the Quay side. By others he is condemned as one who entered voluntarily and eagerly into what Quay termed the "campaign of assassination." As a matter of fact, all through the contest there was none more sanguine than the Governor himself; he had great confidence in himself, and was convinced the combine would win, not through the strength of Martin and Magee, but by reason of his personal influence. It is not difficult to imagine, then, the Governor's disappointment and his feeling of humiliation.

The combine leaders have not laid down their battleaxes. One of the most prominent Quay officials in the State said yesterday:

"Do you recall what Senator Quay said in an interview some time ago? It was this: 'So far as the municipal rings of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which recently have seized the State Government, are concerned, there will not and can not be any adjustment. The warfare they have wantonly and maliciously instituted will go forward until I am eliminated from Pennsylvania politics or they have become nightmares of the past.'

"When Magee and Martin read those words in the flush of their belief in victory, they exclaimed: 'Well, we'll eliminate him, then.' But 'things are different now,' and the elimination business is going the other way. Both these leaders see their political power being undermined, and they are getting ready for the battle in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In Philadelphia the first move to strengthen their lines has been made in the candidacy of William L. Elkins, the traction magnate, for the Congressional nomination to succeed Robert Adams, Jr. Elkins will be backed by Peter A. B. Widener, another traction magnate, and by the power of the great corporation, the Philadelphia Traction Company. These men will spend thousands to help Elkins fight Adams, and they will spend thousands more to keep the combine in power in Philadelphia.

"In Pittsburg Magee and his lieutenants will have a battle royal on their hands, and they are preparing for it. It is a fact that, knowing this war is to go on, Gov. Hastings has not yet deserted and may not desert the combine. The humiliation of defeat has made him stubborn, and I question much whether the politic advances of Quay or the pattings on the back by the combine organs will mollify him to that extent that he will desert the combine."

It is nonsense to believe that Senator Quay has any Presidential aspirations. But he wants to be Governor, and he has been wanting to fill that office for a good while. It is recalled by some of his intimate friends that he had the same ambition after his election as State Treasurer in 1886, and for some time seriously listened to the urgings of his admirers to become a candidate for Governor. Now, having placed himself on a platform of honest State and Municipal Governments, he hopes to receive the support of the united rank and file of his party as well as that of many of the independent Republicans who fought him so mercilessly in the Delamater campaign. By the time the next Gubernatorial nomination will have come around, Senator Quay's term in the Senate, which expires in 1899, will have been nearly completed, and he will then be nearly sixty-eight years old. He may be too weak physically to be a candidate for Governor, but his friends are not considering that point.

If Senator Quay should decide not to be a candidate for Governor himself he probably would favor the nomination of Senator Penrose. Quay has great faith in his young protégé and thinks he has a brilliant future. The Governor's chair is not now so much thought of by Senator Quay as is the next delegation from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention. That he will control it there is no doubt. He already counts on having forty-nine of the sixty-four delegates in his favor, and his manipulation of the delegation will again become historical in National politics. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that he will want and receive the place of Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and it is this latter probability that already has smitten the Harrison Presidential boom with a nipping and blighting frost.

Mayor Strong Wants Pure Milk.

Mayor Strong has taken a deep interest in the crusade against sellers of adulterated milk. He has told the Health Commissioners that he will do all in his power to see that they get the extra inspectors that are necessary. He has advised that the work of securing samples of adulterated milk go on, and that indictments follow. He said yesterday that he first became interested in the work of securing pure milk for the poor children while President of St. John's Guild.

ALL NEW-YORKS RALLY

Played a Fine Up-Hill Game Against the 'Varsity Cricketers.

VISITORS NOW NEED 57 RUNS TO WIN

Their Hard Hitting Netted Them 323 Runs in the First Innings—Long Lead Overcome by New-Yorks.

A large crowd traveled to Staten Island yesterday to see the Oxford and Cambridge cricketers in the match against All New-York. Monday night the Englishmen were well ahead, but their advantage did not detract public interest in the game. Their lead was greatly increased by the morning's play, the New-Yorks being 211 runs behind when they went in to bat.

Rather a forlorn hope, it looked, but M. R. Cobb and R. T. Rokby practically saved the game. For their brilliant work they will each receive a bat, as a token of the Staten Island Cricket Club's appreciation.

The poor fielding noticed Monday was not so conspicuous, although several expensive misses were made on the New-York side. The 'Varsity men, too, were not without fault in this respect, although their brilliant fielding at times atoned for the one or two muffs.

Recorder Goff sat in front of the grandstand with his soft hat on his knees, and watched the play with interest.

The Englishmen will go in to bat this morning at 11:30 o'clock. They have only 57 runs to make to surpass the New-Yorks's total, and there is little doubt that they will do it. Last night they were given a dinner by the Staten Island Club and had a gay time.

The university men continued their innigs this morning by sending R. A. Studd to join Norman Druce, the not-out man, at the wickets. Howard MacNutt commenced the New-York attack, and bowled a maiden, while Cobb followed his example, when he took the over from the other end, nearly beating Druce with his third ball. The pair seemed to get settled quickly, however, and drove MacNutt and Cobb to the boundaries. When 220 was telegraphed, MacNutt gave way to Kelly at the west end. The new bowler was easily treated for his first over, and Cobb continued at the east end, when Druce brought up 230. He was batting in his usual confident style, and the crowd felt that the Surrey authorities had made no mistake when they selected him for his county. Studd, too, was playing in good style, hitting out, but getting beaten now and again. When he had made 31 he put a ball from Kelly into the slips, and Cobb made a jump at it, just reaching and holding it with one hand.

Druce was then joined by Milligan, with the score at 248, and five wickets down. The great hitter later drove a ball from Kelly toward MacNutt, who had with good judgment just moved his position in the field, and the Captain caught out the Surrey man. Druce had compiled 121 in faultless and brilliant style, giving one chance and playing all kinds of bowling with complete confidence. As he returned to the clubhouse, the enthusiasts on the porch testified their appreciation of his exhibition by vigorous applause, which the young Cantab acknowledged by removing his soft-brimmed hat, with its little, light-blue ribbon.

Milligan was joined by Mortimer, but the partnership was of short duration, Milligan skying a ball from Cobb to Patterson, away out in the long field, who held it safely.

C. D. Robinson, who disposed of so many New-Yorkers on Monday, came in to Mortimer. The latter lifted a ball from Cobb, and was caught by Rokeby. Another catch disposed of W. W. Lowe, the next batsman, Capt. MacNutt being again the successful fielder, while Kelly trundled the ball down.

The improvement noticeable in the home fielding inspired their supporters with fresh confidence. Five men had fallen victims to their catching powers, while nine wickets were down for 264.

C. D. Robinson was joined by H. A. Arkwright, the Oxford crack. The pair hit out terrifically, Robinson scoring two sixes in succession, driving both bowlers out of the grounds. The telegraph soon notched 290 runs, and Mort gave Arkwright a life, while MacNutt missed Robinson on a very hard chance. When the total was 306 Lohmann gave Robinson an easy life, and, taking advantage of it, that batsman hit Pool, who had placed Cobb, for 10 in one over.

After a good attempt to catch Arkwright, Kelly clean bowled Robinson for 47, which had been compiled by some of the hardest hitting ever witnessed in this country. J. C. Hartley took Robinson's place, but with only 2 runs added to the total the Oxford bowler fell another victim to Kelly, and the United English Universities were all out for 323, being 211 runs in the lead of New-York. H. A. Arkwright, the not-out batsman, had compiled 9 by careful play.

F. F. Kelly, the New-York bowler, had by far the best analysis, taking six wickets for 69 runs, an excellent performance against such batting talent. The good form in which the New-Yorkers started to field was spoiled by the catches subsequently missed, and they lost some 50 or 60 runs by their carelessness.

Without any delay New-York went to the bat. Byers and Patterson again first defended the home wickets, while Wilson and Hartley opened the attack. When 12 was telgraphed, compiled by careful play on the part of both men, Milligan relieved Hartley, and the new bowler was cut down for 4 by Patterson. Luncheon was then had.

Resuming play, Hartley took Wilson's end and Milligan continued. From one of Milligan's fast balls Byers put up a catch to Lowe, at cover point, and was out for a careful 10, with the score still at 22.

Tyers walked out to Patterson, but the pair were not long together. From a corking ball from Milligan, Patterson sent a catch to Hill, in the slips, and was out for 10. Cob, the New-Jersey Club crack, joined Tyers and drove Hartley and Milligan for 4 and 3. Tyers was soon sent back, tipping a ball of Milligan's to Robinson, and being out for "duck." Lohmann took the professional's place, with three wickets down for 37. He sent Hartley to the boundary for 4 and then again for the same figure. Cobb pulled Milligan for 4 and Lohmann skied a ball of Hartley's to Druce, who nearly reached it.

Lohmann shortly afterward stepped out to Hartley and drove him to the fence for 4, and later hit him clean out of the grounds for 6. It was the first 6 scored by any New-Yorker and was greeted with loud applause. A few minutes later he tried to repeat the performance, but was caught by Hill for a useful and rapid 24. With four wickets down the total stood at 69.

R. T. Rokeby was the next to face the bowling. Cobb continued to play beautifully and seemed to be thoroughly set. When they brought 85 up, Lowe went on instead of Milligan, but despite the change both men hit finely.

Arkwright relieved Hartley, but fours continued to come from both batters. The prettiest batting of the day was then seen, the New-Yorkers driving and cutting in regular 'Varsity style. With the score up to 120 and Rokeby's individual total at 30, he sent a skier to Milligan, and, contrary to all expectation, the latter missed it, the first chance lost by the 'Varsity men.

The unfortunate fielder took the ball from Lowe and Rokeby ungratefully put him away for two fours running, while Cobb sent Arkwright to the leg boundary. When 148 was telegraphed, Rokeby was again missed, this time Robinson, off Milligan, at the wickets, and a few minutes later he drove that bowler to the boundary, and made his 50, while Cobb treated Arkwright in a similar manner, and also completed his half century, with the score at 160.

Both men having safely obtained the much coveted half century, Hartley again relieved Milligan. When the score stood at 183 Arkwright sent Rokeby back to his clubhouse, after he had scored 66, a brilliant if not faultless innings. His partnership with Cobb had brought the score from 69 to 183, and it was a great stand for New-York.

With Rokeby out, Mart joined the New-Jersey man, and by consistent play they notched the 200 mark. When 206 was reached Arkwright gave way to Milligan, who obtained Mart's wicket by a catch by Hill.

The Manhattan man played steadily, but not confidently, for his score of 12.

One run behind the 'Varsity total and six wickets down, Kelly was sent to the wickets. He at once proceeded to score three fours. The next over, in endeavoring to make a close run, Cobb was easily run out, and his great innings was unluckily at an end. His score of 73 was equal to anything seen on the ground, patiently and consistently compiled, without a chance, and in perfect style.

Capt. MacNutt took his place, and Kelly hit Milligan again for 4, while MacNutt treated Hartley for two boundaries. When the total had reached 246 Milligan knocked Kelly's off stump out of the ground, and eight wickets were down, last man 23.

J. L. Pool joined his Captain, who, without adding a run, lost his wicket to the new bowler, Hill, and was out for a brief innings of 12.

Calder took the partnership up with Pool and obtained hearty applause by hitting Milligan to leg for 8. Pool was soon dismissed, after making a single, by sending a catch to Milligan off Hill's bowling.

Rose, the twelfth man, joined Calder, who was playing well. They brought the score up to 266, and Arkwright relieved Milligan, Rose hitting Milligan for 4. The new bowler soon disposed of Rose, catching and bowling him for 5, Calder, the not out man, having 9 to his credit. The final total stood at 267 at 5:25 o'clock, and play was stopped for the day.

This morning the game will be resumed, and the university cricketers can be seen at the wicket in their endeavor to make the necessary 57 runs. The score:

NEW-YORK.

C. Byers, st. Robinson, b. Hartley	32	c. Lowe, b. Milligan	10
A. E. Patterson, c. Wilson, b. Lowe	17	c. Hill, b. Milligan	10
Tyers, b. Arkwright	7	c. Robinson, b. Milligan	0
M. R. Cobb, c. Milligan, b. Hartley	16	Run out	73
Lohmann, c. Robinson, b. Arkwright	8	c. Hill, b. Hartley	24
R. T. Rokeby, c. Hill, b. Hartley	1	b. Arkwright	66
J. Mart, st. Robinson, b. Hartley	8	c. Hill, b. Milligan	12
F. F. Kelly, c. Robinson, b. Milligan	1	b. Milligan	23
H. MacNutt, b. Milligan	2	l. b. w. b. Hill	12
J. L. Pool, c. Robinson, b. Hartley	3	c. Milligan, b. Hill	1
F. C. Calder, c. Arkwright, b. Hartley	0	Not Out	9
J. Rose, not out	4	c. and b. Arkwright	5
Byes	8	Byes	12
Leg byes	9	Leg byes	6
No ball	1	Wides	1
		No balls	3
Total	112	Total	267

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
F. W. Milligan	75	5	21	2
H. A. Arkwright	40	0	18	2
J. C. Hartley	106	5	31	6
C. E. M. Wilson	15	0	10	0
W. W. Lowe	30	0	14	1

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
C. E. M. Wilson	20	2	5	0
J. C. Hartley	155	3	100	1
F. W. Milligan	150	10	67	5
W. W. Lowe	30	0	30	0
H. A. Arkwright	75	4	37	2
V. T. Hill	30	1	6	2

Milligan bowled 1 wide, Hartley bowled 1, and Arkwright 2. No balls.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

	Runs.
F. Mitchell, c. Calder, b. Kelly	0
V. T. Hill, b. Cobb	0
C. E. M. Wilson, run out	4
N. F. Druce, c. MacNutt, b. Kelly	121
F. A. Phillips, b. MacNutt	88
R. A. Studd, c. Cobb, b. Kelly	31
F. W. Milligan, c. Patterson, b. Cobb	6
W. Mortimer, c. Rokeby, b. Cobb	3
C. D. Robinson, b. Kelly	47
W. W. Lowe, c. MacNutt, b. Kelly	5
H. A. Arkwright, not out	9
J. C. Hartley, b. Kelly	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	4
No ball	1
Total	323

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
M. R. Cobb	160	12	99	3
F. F. Kelly	155	13	69	6
H. MacNutt	60	3	43	1
J. L. Pool	90	4	62	0
Lohmann	15	0	4	0
J. Mart	20	0	23	0
F. C. Calder	10	0	12	0

Calder bowled 1 no ball.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

New-York, 52, 63, 77, 87, 90, 94, 103, 103, 108, 108, 112.

Cambridge and Oxford, 0, 0, 11, 198, 221, 255, 257, 259, 264, 321, 323.

SECOND INNINGS.

New-York, 22, 25, 37, 69, 183, 210, 224, 246, 246, 253, 267.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSION APPOINTMENTS

Efficiency and Economy Aimed at in the Arrangements for Schools.

The American Missionary Association of Congregational Churches has revised its list of appointments of teachers in its mission work among the Southern mountain whites, in the interest of efficiency and economy.

Mrs. E. B. Dorsett, of Oberlin, Ohio, has been appointed primary and kindergarten teacher in Saluda Seminary, Saluda, N. C. The school and church at Whittier, N. C., constitute an important field. The church has become self-supporting in the payment of its pastor's salary, and is erecting a school building without calling upon the treasury of the association.

A reduction in the teaching force has been made necessary in Green Academy, Bending Oaks, Ala. The Rev. John C. Campbell, a graduate of Andover Seminary, in the class of '95, has been appointed principal of the Joppa Normal and Industrial Collegiate Institute, Joppa, Ala., a new school which the association has been able to adopt through a gift of $500 from a pastor in Connecticut. From 200 to 400 pupils are expected at the opening of the Fall session. The Rev. Henry N. Webb, another Andover graduate of the class of '95, has been made principal of the Normal Institute at Grand View, Tenn. The Rev. Benjamin Dodge, of Pleasant Hill, Tenn., has been appointed to collect funds for the association, and probably will come into New-England for that purpose. Miss Mary B. Spencer, of North Brookfield, Mass., has been appointed a teacher in the Harrow School, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

The teaching force in the Orange Park School, Fla., includes Miss Carrie E. Bishop, of New Haven, Conn.; Miss Mary E. Sands, of Saco, Me., and Otis S. Dickinson, of Granville, Mass. The Orange Park School is affected by the new Florida law, which took effect Sept. 1, and fines, or fines and imprisons, teachers of "white persons and negroes" in the same school or room.

BELLICOSE BLIND BEGGARS

A Quartet of Sightless Men and Their Turbulent Outbreaks.

A quartet of peddlers, three of whom are blind and the fourth nearly so, live in a room at 323 East Thirty-first Street. Their names are John Phillips, Edward Green, Jeremiah Quinn, and John Nester. Quinn is the more fortunate one, as he is not entirely blind.

He and Phillips got into an altercation yesterday, during which he struck the latter on the head with a large plate, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The wounded blind man was found bleeding in the hallway, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Quinn was arrested, and taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. His story has a sequel, as Phillips was once before taken to Bellevue Hospital so badly injured that his life was despaired of for a while. Policeman Roth had to stand trial for clubbing him on that occasion.

The four men occupied a room at 430 Third Avenue in May last. One day they were drinking mixed ale, when Phillips's little son complained of having been assaulted by a tenant in the house named Windolphe. The four men groped their way down stairs to get satisfaction. The door of Windolphe's room was opened by a man named Offan. Quinn was able to see Offan make a clutch at the throat of Phillips, and he felled him with a stick he carried. The blind peddlers then retired to their room.

The policeman followed them, and told Phillips that he was under arrest. Witnesses said at the time that the policeman at once began to club Phillips without any provocation. As a result of the clubbing the blind man was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. When he got out, he made charges against Patrolman Roth before the Police Board. Roth declared that the four sightless men were fighting together when he entered the room, and, when he tried to separate them, they all attacked him, and he had to use his club in self-defense.

DANCING PROFESSORS IN SESSION

A Number of New Dances Offered to the Meeting for Adoption.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The American Society of Professors of Dancing began its eighteenth annual meeting at Congress Hall to-day, and an address was made by the President, M. G. Gilbert of Portland, Me. There were dancing masters present from eight different States. The following officers were elected: President—Melvin G. Gilbert of Portland, Me.; Vice President—David H. Bowen of Newburg; Secretary—Walter L. Curtis of Amsterdam; Treasurer—Joseph T. Martin of Brooklyn; Director—Jacob Mahler of St. Louis, Mo.

Many new dances were offered for adoption, and among them the following: "Superba," by T. A. Holland, Springfield, Mass.; "The Fashion" and "The Dance of Homage," by Adolph Newburger of New-York City; "Two Minuet, Two Step," by Oskar Dewey of Brooklyn; "New Cotillion Figures," by Walter L. Curtis of Amsterdam and Allen Decar Muller of Washington; "Ballroom Annunciator," by Clifford G. Sweet of Chicago.

Jacob Mahler of St. Louis, Mo., explained his methods of instruction.

DORIAN'S EASY VICTORY

He Won the Flight Stakes at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday.

ALL THE OTHER FAVORITES BEATEN

Mr. Belmont Wants Long Races to Test the Merits of Racers—Leonawell Regains His Old Form.

There was the usual falling off in the attendance at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday that always follows a holiday's racing. There was more than a suggestion of Autumn in the air when the breezes blew in stiff from the ocean. The racing was fair, without any sensational features. Favorites were beaten in all of the races except the Flight Stakes, which was won by Dorian in the cleverest possible fashion.

That Mr. Belmont was not at all satisfied with the showing Henry of Navarre made in the Twin City Handicap on Monday is certain, for he is pushing the project of a series of races between his horse, Clifford, and Domino, and such other horses as may care to compete. Mr. Belmont, like all men who have a healthy interest in racing outside of the betting ring, believes that there should be more races at a distance, in order to test the real merits of the horses, and to prevent the breeding of a lot of sprinting machines, which are chiefly useful for the purposes of a betting ring. So he wishes for a series of three races at distances like a mile, a mile and a quarter, and a mile and a half. Or, he would consent to three races at a mile and a quarter, or three at a mile and a half, if the other owners wish for such races and are content to take part in them with their horses. He will, under no circumstances, consent to a series of races in which any at a shorter distance than a mile are to be run, nor will he consent to such a series with more than one race at a mile. That is a shorter distance than he believes to be a test for an animal that has passed three years of age. "As well ask for a series of races for two-year-olds at a half mile in the Fall," he very sensibly and tersely said, when the project of having a series of sprinting races was suggested. It looks very probable that the series of matches, about which there has been so much talk, will now be arranged.

Reiff, who had ridden for John J. McCafferty for some time, and then was set down because of a disagreement with his employer, was in the saddle again yesterday, riding for Duke & Wishard. That was because McCafferty has decided to retire from racing for a time and take a much-needed rest. He has sold some of his horses to Duke & Wishard, his former partners, and will dispose of the rest at private sale. Reiff has been released to ride for the new firm, and that was how he came to be seen in the saddle yesterday.

On Sunday all the horsemen are going to be at the Sheepshead Bay track for a big clambake given by Frank T. Clarke and James Villepigue. It will be as good as any ever given by them at the track, and that is equivalent to saying that it will be as good as any ever served. Lander's Band is to furnish music, and the tickets to the bake have been fixed at $2 each, for ladies and gentlemen alike. "Bab's" sauce will be served with the bake, prepared under the supervision of Charles Babcock, who has the mysterious receipt. The bake will be uncovered at 3:30.

On Saturday afternoon the managers of the track have arranged to have bulletins of the first of the international yacht races displayed about the grounds of the track for the benefit of those interested.

Interest in the Flight Stakes, which was to have been the feature of the day's sport, was greatly marred by the withdrawal of Domino, Rey del Carreres, Sir Walter, and Gotham. That left the stake, the third race, at seven furlongs, a practical walk-over for Dorian. He was a hot favorite in the speculation, and ridden by Griffin, won as he pleased from Helen Nichols, who alone was able to keep within striking distance of Dorian. But she was so far outclassed that she had no chance to win, the bookmakers laying 30 to 1 against her, while Dorian was a 1 to 3 favorite, which shows about the relative value of the racers in fact as well as in the estimation of the layers of the odds. Matt Byrnes again proved a disappointment, as he was a poor third, and showed none of the speed he should have inherited from his sire and dam, the very best of English racing blood.

"Jimmie" McLaughlin had a good thing in the first race, which was a five furlong scramble. It was his gelding Sky Blue. The tip was so general that even sensible bettors who usually dodge such scrambles as this "got aboard," and put up their promises to pay, impelled thereto by the mad scramble. After the race they wished they had shown more sense and less speed to get the best of a good thing. Sky Blue cut no figure in the race. He was away back in the ruck at the finish, keeping company with the tail-enders. The Santa Anita Stable had a bottled up good thing in the race in Falling Water, who came from the ruck with a flash, and won very cleverly from Byron McClelland's Prince Lief, another good thing, which was second choice in the betting. Marsian, Marquise, (who made all the running to within a few yards of the finish,) Benamela, and Yankee Doodle all finished in a compact bunch just back of the leading pair.

A selling race for three-year-olds at a mile, which followed, brought out a field of seven starters, and resulted in some lively speculation, Sun Up and Liza being heavily backed by the followers of McCafferty's fortunes and believers in Pierre Lorillard's luck. A very heavy commission from Mr. Lorillard and the clubhouse contingent made Liza the second choice, while the professionals, headed by Riley Grannan and McCafferty's friends, kept Sun Up a constant favorite.

But John Campbell had a surprise in store for all of them in Manchester, a horse that has run well in his trials, but miserably in his races. Ridden by McClain, a very promising sort of a "kid," he upset the good thing by beating Sun Up on the post, with odds of 20 to 1 against him. They were the only two in it in the last quarter of a mile. Liza couldn't run fast enough to keep warm in the ocean breeze which blew across the track, and Lady Diamond of the Santa Anita Stable complacently watched the race from the rear. Gutta Percha made the running for seven furlongs, but could not last out the route, and finished in third place.

Betting on the fourth race, a handicap at a mile and an eighth, was confined practically to Pepper and Saragossa, who were about equal favorites. But, like some other favorites, they failed to run up to expectations, and Sugar Trust Donner's horse, Redskin, beat both the favorites home by a length under a drive. Saragossa proved the better of the pair of favorites, for, despite the fact that he made the running all the way, in company with Hanwell, he was able to stall off Pepper's attempted rush at the finish, and beat him home by three lengths. The rest of the lot were beaten off and never played any part in the contest for the money.

Before the fifth race people thought that Leonawell had lost all his form, and that he could not race, or had forgotten how. After it was all over they changed their minds, for Leonawell won the affair, which was a dash of six furlongs, in a big romp, beating Waltzer, who was a hot favorite for the event, by three lengths. Leonawell was so neglected in the speculation that the layers of odds offered 15 to 1, and even 20 to 1, against him, in order to "take in a little supper and theatre money," as they put it. But they appealed to speculators in vain. And after the race and Leonawell's victory, these same layers of odds hugged themselves for very joy, and ate at Delmonico's and occupied boxes at the theatre on the money that they got from people who had pinned their faith to, and bet their dollars on, David Gideon's unreliable selling plater.

The usual run over the turf wound up the uneventful day's sport. It was a dash of a mile this time, and eight horses, none of whose performances have been of the stellar sort this season, made up the field. Harrington so plainly outclassed all the rest that he was made a hot favorite, with Doggett second choice. Harrington won easily, leading from start to finish. Old Chesapeake showed a flash of his old-time speed, running second, and with a good boy up, he might have won.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each, of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Falling Water, Santa Anita Stable's b. g., by Emperor of Norfolk-Janova, 102 pounds, $1,700 ....(Chorn)

2—Prince Lief, B. McClelland's ch. c., 102, $1,400 ....(Perkins)

3—Marsian, J. A. Bennett's ch. g., 97, $1,200.. ....(McClain)

4—Marquise, 95.	11—Balmaghie, 98.
5—Benamela, 109.	12—Brisk, 104.
6—Yankee Doodle, 101.	13—Mussulman, 109.
7—Onaretta, 95.	14—Castleton, 105.
8—Ostler Joe, 99½.	15—Fascination III., 95.
9—Sky Blue, 103.	16—Pennbrook, 105.
10—Rodney, 95.	

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Falling Water	2—1	4—1..Sky Blue	7—5
5—1..Prince Lief	8—5	60—1..Rodney	20—1
6—1..Marsian	2—1	30—1..Balmaghie	10—1
20—1..Marquise	8—1	8—1..Brisk	3—1
15—1..Benamela	6—1	8—1..Mussulman	3—1
8—1..Yankee Doodle	2—1	10—1..Castleton	4—1
6—1..Onaretta	2—1	20—1..Fascination III	6—1
30—1..Ostler Joe	10—1	8—1..Pennbrook	3—1

Won by a half length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $550 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Manchester, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. c., Sir Modred-Parthenia, 97 pounds, $500...(McClain)

2—Sun Up, Duke & Wishard's ch. c., 115, $1,400 ....(Reiff)

3—Gutta Percha, Hamilton Stable's b. f., 104, $1,000 ....(Martin)

4—Second Attempt, 103.	6—Sufficient, 96.
5—Liza, 104.	7—Lady Diamond, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
20—1 Manchester	8—1	5—2..Liza	4—5
8—5..Sun Up	3—5	8—1..Sufficient	3—1
10—1..Gutta Percha	3—1	10—1..Lady Diamond	3—1
6—1..Second Attempt	8—5		

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, of $125 each for starters; $75 entrance, with $2,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:27 2-5.

1—Dorian, Blemton Stable's b. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Glendora, 110 pounds....(Griffin)

2—Helen Nichols, Duke & Wishard's ch. m., 5, 117....(Reiff)

3—Matt Byrnes, Marcus Daly's br. h., 5, 100.. ....(Perkins)

4—Aurelian, 4, 100.	6—Bellicoso, 3, 105.
5—Kinglet, 5, 103.	

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—3..Dorian	Out	8—1..Aurelian	1—1
30—1..Helen Nichols	4—1	15—1..Kinglet	4—1
15—1..Matt Byrnes	3—1	12—1..Bellicoso	3—1

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Redskin, Ramapo Stable's ch. h., 6 years, by Runnymede or Pontiac-Girofle, 107½ pounds....(Sims)

2—Saragossa, J. E. Seagram's b. h., 5, 116....(Taral)

3—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., 3, 110.....(Chorn)

4—Belmar, 3, 95.	6—Hanwell, 3, 95.
5—Bombazette, 3, 100.	Paladin, 3, 92.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Redskin	8—5	5—1..Bombazette	8—5
11—5..Saragossa	4—5	20—1..Hanwell	7—1
2—1..Pepper	3—5	10—1..Paladin	3—1
50—1..Belmar	20—1		

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile, on main track. Time—1:14 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Leonawell, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 6 years, by Leonatus-Nettie Howell, 116 pounds, $1,500 ....(Sims)

2—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 106, $1,300.. ....(Griffin)

3—Buckrene, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 4, 116, $1,500 ....(McCafferty)

4—Irish Reel, 3, 97.	7—Kisbern, 3, 97.
5—Jack of Spades, 4, 112.	8—Ina, 3, 101.
6—Fusileer, 4, 109.	

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
12—1..Leonawell	4—1	10—1..Jack Sp's	3—1
1—1..Waltzer	2—5	30—1..Fusileer	10—1
6—1..Buckrene	2—1	100—1..Kisbern	40—1
7—2..Irish Reel	7—10	30—1..Ina	10—1

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf. Time—1:42 4-5.

1—Harrington, W. Donohue's ch. g., 4 years, by Miser-Gertrude, 117 pounds....(Hamilton)

2—Chesapeake, J. E. McDonald's ch. g., a., 117 ....(Midgely)

3—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6, 117.. ....(Taral)

4—Semper Lex, 5, 120.	7—Sprite, 4, 117.
5—Doggett, 3, 123.	8—Annie Bishop, 5, 117.
6—Richards, 3, 118.	

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Harrington	2—5	5—2..Doggett	4—5
10—1..Chesapeake	4—1	10—1..Richards	4—1
7—1..Adelbert	2—1	15—1..Sprite	6—1
8—1..Semper Lex	3—1	8—1..Annie Bishop	3—1

Won by a length; five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maidens three years old and upward, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Darien	106	Belvini	103
Bowling Green	106	Humming Bird	103
Relief	106	Navahoe	103
Terrett	106	Gala	103
Highflyer	106	King Michael	103
Burnese	103		

SECOND RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $75 each, $30 forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second, and $150 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ramiro	118	Bessie Browning	115
Frontier	118	Cassette	115
Kamsin	115	Hamilton II.	115
La Vienta	115	Peep o' Day	108
Gismonda	115		

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Orinda	109	Song and Dance	103
Connoisseur	107	Bombazette	99
Victorious	106	Primrose	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Flying Dutchman	126	Dolabra	109
Rey del Carreres	122	Primrose	102
Owlet	114	Blasco	99
Salvation	112	Sabilla	99

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Montezuma	106	Tutor	96
Argentina	103	Volley	93
The Winner	100	Article	93
Tom Cromwell	96		

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth, on the turf.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Long Beach	108	Orinda	101
Arapahoe	101		

PRINCE PURDY IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Won the First Race Handily at Belmont Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Fall meeting of the Belmont Park Association began this afternoon, and, as is usual on first days, the racing was only fairly good. The track was very dusty, and for that reason about a second slow. The weather was pleasant, and a small crowd of people was on hand to witness the sport.

Prince Purdy had things all to himself in the 2:30 trot, going away in the lead in each heat, and winning each in a big jog. The only other event of the day was the 2:10 pace, in which there were five starters, and such a struggle was there between three of these that it was almost dark when a decision was reached. Paul led away and won the first heat in good style by a length from Vitello in 2:10. He went off in front in the second heat, but, on the far turn, just after passing the half-mile pole, he made a bad break and dropped back last, Vitello taking the heat rather handily from Weed Wilkes in 2:11¼. Paul made his losing break in the home stretch in the third heat, and Vitello again finished first, pacing the mile in 2:13.

The fourth heat furnished the hottest contest of the race. Sterling was on edge for a fight, and went away on even terms with Vitello, Weed Wilkes, and Paul. The four raced along pretty nearly together until the three-quarter pole was reached. Here Sterling showed in front, and was leading by a length when they turned into the home stretch. When about 200 yards from the wire, Paul made another of his costly breaks, and Sterling, Weed Wilkes, and Vitello fought it out the rest of the way, the former winning by a length and a half in 2:10½. In the fifth and sixth heats Paul acted well, and placed both to his credit, though in the last one Sterling almost beat him right at the wire.

The big pacing special between John R. Gentry, 2:03¾; Joe Patchen, 2:04, and Robert J., 2:01½, comes off to-morrow afternoon, and it ought to be the best of the series, as the track here is a good one and all three horses are in shape for a bruising race.

The Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock, dam by Sam Purdy, (Clayton)	1	1	1
Burlingame, b. s., (Dickerson)	2	2	3
Tom Medium, blk. s., (Woerner)	5	3	2
Skillful, b. m., (Settle)	3	4	4
Charity, b. m., (Weeks)	6	5	5
Anna Mace, gr. m., (McCarthy)	4	6	6
Silver Bells, b. m., (Clark)	dis		

Time—2:18¼; 2:17; 2:18¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet, dam Lucy, breeding unknown, (McCarthy)	1	5	5	4	1	1
Vitello, br. s., by Legal Tender, Jr., (Upton)	2	1	1	3	4	3
Sterling, ch. s., by Haroldson, (Noble)	4	3	3	1	2	2
Weed Wilkes, blk. s., (Rea)	3	2	2	2	3	ro
Kitty B., blk. m., (Dickerson)	5	4	4	5	dis	

Time—2:10; 2:11¼; 2:13; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:15¼.

MR. ADAMS WOULD NOT SIGN

Work of the State Board of Equalization Yesterday.

TABLE OF VALUES MADE AND ADOPTED

State Engineer Adams Objects to the Addition Made to Oneida County's Valuation in Vain.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—State Engineer Adams pleaded the baby act to-day, and wouldn't play. He failed to attend the meeting of the State Board of Equalization this forenoon, but got around to the afternoon session, at which the table of equalized values, based on the total assessed valuation of real and personal property in New-York State in 1894 was adopted.

All the other officers present signed the table as adopted, but Mr. Adams refused, and left the room a little out of sorts. He made the declaration that the county of every other member of the Board of Equalization had a deduction in valuation, while Oneida County's valuation had $4,152,873 added to it. Mr. Adams spoke without his reckoning, for the counties of Speaker Hamilton Fish, (Putnam,) who presided, and of State Assessor Mason, (New-York,) both had large additions to their total valuation as returned by the local assessors. Assessor Wood informed Mr. Adams that the average assessed valuation of the State was 65.7, and Oneida, falling below that average, had an amount added to it to bring the figures up to the proper amount. Controller Roberts called Mr. Adams's attention to the fact that while the total equalized valuation of the property in the State shows an increase of $90,000,000 this year over last, Oneida's equalized value was less than it was a year ago.

The only change made in the table as submitted by the State Assessors was in the figures of Orange County. There was a delegation from Orange County present, and its members argued that the county was assessed higher than any other county but Westchester. The delegation was headed by the State Committeeman, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., but he took no part in the argument. In secret session $3,000,000 was deducted from the valuation of Orange and the amount spread over the other counties.

State Engineer Adams asked why it was that this change was made. One of the members of the board winked significantly, and said that it was because Oneida County was stealing the New-York milk trade from Orange. Mr. Adams said that Orange County was sending just as much milk into New-York as heretofore. "Yes," added Assessor Wood, "but because of the sharp competition from up the State she is getting ruinous prices for it."

"I can't afford to sign that table, which I consider unjust to the residents of Oneida," said Mr. Adams, and he walked out.

The following table shows the additions or deductions made for each county to the total equalized values of 1894, and also the total equalized value of real and personal property in each county for the year 1895:

	Deductions.	Additions.	Totals.
Albany	$10,421,439	......	$85,795,052
Allegany	804,631	......	13,868,039
Broome	3,006,563	......	29,583,734
Cataraugus	2,582,690	......	20,040,174
Cayuga	1,273,346	......	30,918,263
Chautauqua	870,157	......	27,961,124
Chemung	712,934	......	21,650,681
Chenango	1,483,949	......	15,129,116
Clinton	22,418	......	6,689,965
Columbia	......	$1,296,684	25,885,665
Cortland	......	1,054,194	9,666,105
Delaware	......	1,154,529	14,621,747
Dutchess	3,060,615	......	44,666,633
Erie	15,629,598	......	256,177,466
Essex	605,842	......	10,185,860
Franklin	495,588	......	8,608,182
Fulton	......	807,087	10,988,344
Genesee	......	3,510,664	22,482,469
Greene	1,043,622	......	12,280,873
Hamilton	547,710	......	1,349,866
Herkimer	......	2,154,197	29,025,390
Jefferson	7,273,943	......	27,286,202
Kings	20,487,870	......	525,195,720
Lewis	......	637,986	7,845,618
Livingston	1,392,523	......	24,635,975
Madison	335,367	......	19,251,816
Monroe	8,144,620	......	132,278,296
Montgomery	1,412,716	......	24,515,175
New-York	......	70,458,738	1,975,928,987
Niagara	4,167,643	......	32,202,374
Oneida	......	4,152,873	51,854,292
Onondaga	9,776,162	......	76,446,606
Ontario	4,381,559	......	29,051,902
Orange	......	3,607,505	41,716,051
Orleans	2,452,779	......	14,791,135
Oswego	1,776,340	......	23,716,377
Otsego	......	1,909,595	20,513,642
Putnam	553,316	......	6,738,342
Queens	......	16,699,625	72,168,015
Rensselaer	16,791,482	......	61,021,147
Richmond	......	6,351,311	26,674,367
Rockland	......	1,508,695	13,454,123
St. Lawrence	7,047,123	......	28,311,805
Saratoga	......	2,235,209	28,127,987
Schenectady	679,101	......	14,655,227
Schoharie	2,554,746	......	10,061,082
Schuyler	1,016,296	......	5,649,979
Seneca	2,538,093	......	14,480,705
Steuben	5,263,513	......	26,822,517
Suffolk	......	1,113,442	21,545,015
Sullivan	362,304	......	5,260,301
Tioga	1,540,855	......	11,838,319
Tompkins	......	1,933,137	12,978,858
Ulster	1,851,891	......	25,639,832
Warren	1,243,591	......	6,955,603
Washington	......	178,689	18,074,923
Wayne	1,423,516	......	20,157,461
Westchester	......	26,104,586	123,292,225
Wyoming	......	152,671	14,799,820
Yates	......	115,424	10,994,235

The total amount deducted from or added to assessed values of real estate in the various counties this year was $147,028,451, as compared with $145,867,956 in 1894. The total equalized valuation of real and personal property this year was $4,292,082,167, against $4,199,602,058 in 1894.

THE UTAH COMMISSION REPORT

Political History of the Territory About to Become a State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In view of the early admission of the Territory of Utah to Statehood, the last annual report of the Utah Commission, filed with the Secretary of the Interior to-day, becomes an interesting document, especially because of its review of the political history of the Territory. This commission was organized fourteen years ago to supervise the execution of all Territorial laws respecting the electoral franchise. Referring to the registration of voters the board says it was conducted in a manner satisfactory to the electors and to the commission. The total registered vote for Territorial purposes was 48,834, and the total for electors qualified to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was 45,624.

The commission goes into an elaborate discussion of the enabling act, legislation affecting the Territory, &c., and concludes with a very interesting political review of Utah. The earlier political divisions were known as "People's" and "Liberal" organizations. A Democratic ticket was first nominated in 1892, and active work on the part of that organization followed the Presidential election of 1884. The division of the people on the lines of the two great parties followed in 1890, the People's Party dissolving in June, 1891. The Liberals maintained their organization.

From the Summer of 1892 the political contest in Utah assumed the gravity of a National fight, and candidates were placed in the field for Congress by the three organizations, the result showing a total of 34,000 votes, of which the Liberals received 7,000, the Republicans 12,000, and the Democrats 15,000. The election for members of the Territorial Legislature in 1893 brought out an aggregate vote of over 33,000, the Democrats receiving 16,000, the Republicans 14,000, and the Liberals a little over 3,000. In a total membership of thirty-six in the Assembly, the Republicans elected five members of the Council and ten of the House, the Democrats five in the Council and eight in the House, and the Liberals two in the Council and six in the House. In December, 1893, the Liberal Party formally disbanded. A majority of them being Republican, the complexion of the Legislature was so determined.

The election of members of the Constitutional Convention called out a total vote of over 41,000, of which the Democrats received over 19,000, the Republicans over 21,000, and the Populists 500. Of the 107 delegates seated, 59 were Republicans, and 48 Democrats, and upon the organization of that body party lines were strictly drawn.

Two Murderers to be Hanged.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Joseph Aragio and Annelio Sepina, Italians, murderers of Antonio Priesco at Franklin Park, April 25, 1894, were sentenced, by Judge Rice, this morning, to be hanged Oct. 18. Priesco was an Italian Tammany Hall leader, and purchased a farm near the scene of his murder.

BERNARD RATKOWSKY IN TROUBLE

The Fur Dealer Accused of Grand Larceny and the Fraudulent Concealment of Goods.

Bernard Ratkowsky, manufacturer of fur garments at 56 East Broadway, who failed on Aug. 26, was held for further examination in $3,000 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, and in $2,500 on a charge of fraudulent concealment of property.

The first complaint was made by Mark Phillips of Phillips & Dembitzer, dealers in furs at 118 and 120 Greene Street, who made affidavit that Ratkowsky got from his firm on Aug. 15 370 Persian lamb skins, worth $1,646.50, to make into capes. Mr. Phillips swears that Ratkowsky knew he was insolvent at the time, and should not have made the purchase.

The second complaint was made by Philip Herzig of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a member of the fur firm of Herzig Brothers. He swore that Ratkowsky turned over his property to his father, in order to defraud his creditors to the amount of $40,000.

Blumenthal & Hirsch, representing many of Ratkowsky's creditors, yesterday obtained attachments against him in favor of the following creditors: Appel & Co., $5,900; Herzig Brothers, $4,300; E. Lehman, $4,047; Phillips & Dembitzer, $3,900; Sol Cohen, $3,400; Klingenstein Brothers, $1,887; Henry Bennet, $1,800; Jacob G. Ascher, $1,500.

In the attachment suits an affidavit was presented by Morris J. Hirsch, one of the attorneys for the creditors, in which he said that claims for $30,000 have been placed in the hands of his firm for collection, representing goods sold to Ratkowsky during June and July, and some as late as Aug. 21. Under an attachment obtained on Aug. 26 the Sheriff levied upon Ratkowsky's place of business, but there was very little property found, and the fragments of goods and machinery on hand were claimed by Ratkowsky's father, Aaron.

Bernard Caminsky called at Mr. Hirsch's residence on Sept. 2 and stated that he had information concerning the whereabout of a large quantity of merchandise concealed by Ratkowsky, and was ready to impart his information provided he could make some money out of it. The information was to the effect that Ratkowsky had stored at the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, twenty-six cases of merchandise in the name of Abraham I. Weinstein. Weinstein stated to Mr. Hirsch that on Aug. 22 he received by mail a warehouse receipt of the Manhattan Storage Company for twenty-six cases of goods, and on the same day he was asked by Abraham Ratkowsky, a brother of Bernard Ratkowsky, if he had the receipt for the goods. Abraham told him that by direction of the defendant the goods had been stored in Weinstein's name.

Weinstein said that he sent the receipt to Bernard Ratkowsky's attorney and then went to the storage warehouse and notified the company that he had lost the receipt and that the signature on the books was not in his handwriting. He left his own signature there, and also directed that the goods should not be delivered except on his written order. Weinstein further stated that he had no interest in the goods and did not own any part of them.

Weinstein declined to make an affidavit of these facts, Mr. Hirsch said, unless he was secured for $10,000.

Philip Herzig of Herzig Brothers, creditors of Ratkowsky, stated in an affidavit that Weinstein told him substantially the same story concerning the concealment of the goods, and in addition stated that Aaron Ratkowsky, father of the defendant, had called upon Weinstein on Sept. 2 and said that the latter would receive a bill of sale of the goods, so that in case of trouble he could remove them.

Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday visited the Manhattan Storage Company's warehouse and levied on the twenty-six cases of goods, which are valued at from $15,000 to $20,000.

TICKET COUNTERFEITERS IN JAIL

One of Them Was Fishing in a Louisiana Swamp—Widespread Conspiracy Claimed.

Clarence Barnett, who was arrested Saturday, charged with having issued counterfeit tickets on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and who was brought before United States Commissioner Alexander, on the charge that he had deposited these bogus tickets in the mail, furnished $1,500 bail yesterday. Mrs. Sarah Strouse, who said she had an equity worth $20,000 in two houses on Eighty-fourth and Eighty-second Streets, was accepted as surety.

At the same time that Barnett was arrested here his brother, E. Barnett of New-Orleans, to whom it is alleged the prisoner had sent the bogus tickets, was arrested at 734 Canal Street, New-Orleans, where he was in the ticket scalping business. The latter's partner, Wenear, was also arrested in a swamp fifty miles from New-Orleans, where he had gone on a fishing excursion. Barnett was arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning, and when it was found that his partner was absent, a special train was engaged by detectives of the Drummond Agency, and Wenear was arrested at midnight in his camp.

When Barnett was arrested in New-Orleans he had just opened a dozen letters in his morning mail, and some of these contained tickets sent by the Barnett here. Others were from W. M. Barnett of San Antonio and another brother of the defendant here, and also from J. Levinson of San Antonio, asking that Barnett send the rebate on some of the tickets that they had disposed of for part of the distances marked on them. Steps were at once taken for the apprehension of these two scalpers. Mr. Drummond stated yesterday that he had received word from San Antonio of the arrest of Barnett and Levison.

Drummond says that he has been working on the case for four months, and that it will show a far-reaching conspiracy.

Frederick House has been retained as counsel for Barnett here, and was present with him in the Commissioner's office today.

SNEAK THIEVES QUICKLY CAUGHT

Being Watched by a Policeman When the Victim Reported His Loss.

A policeman standing at the corner of First Avenue and East Seventy-fourth Street Monday evening saw two well-known criminals enter a pawnshop at Seventy-seventh Street and First Avenue, and decided to keep a watch on the men. They were John, alias "Crab," Hughes of 414 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Cloris Callahan, alias Malone, of East Eighty-sixth Street, both of whom have passed years in confinement.

While the policeman was wondering what sort of mischief the fellows had been at, he saw a man come tearing down the side street, evidently greatly excited and in search of some one.

The man apparently did not see Hughes and Callahan, but they saw him, and ran in opposite directions. The policeman ran after Hughes and arrested him.

"Where is your pal?" he asked. Hughes said he was in a certain liquor store.

The policeman took Hughes to the saloon in question, but nothing was seen of Callahan. On reaching the saloon, Hughes pulled out a lot of pawn tickets and threw them away. The policeman was only able to recover a few of the tickets. The policeman took his prisoner out and turned him over to a brother officer. He then went in search of Callahan, whom he found in a near-by saloon.

On reaching the station house the policeman found Charles Willingloff of 1,553 Avenue A, who was lodging a complaint against an unknown sneak thief, who had entered his residence and stolen a clock. The policeman took Callahan to the pawnshop, where he was identified as the man who had pawned a clock there a little while before. Willingloff also identified the clock as his property.

Magistrate Kudlich, in Yorkville Court, yesterday morning committed the defendants for trial.

Frightened to Death by a Pet Dog.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 3.—Charles S. Bottomley of this city lost his three-year-old daughter Elsie yesterday by a peculiar accident. The little girl was teasing her father's bird dog eight days' ago, and the animal became angry and sprang at her. It evidently did not intend to injure the child, but simply seized her by the dress at the back of the neck and shook her vigorously. The little girl's cries of alarm brought her mother to the scene, and when the child was released it was found that she was apparently uninjured.

But the little girl had been badly frightened when her pet turned on her, and the shock brought on an attack of nervous prostration. This was followed by convulsions, and, after lingering for eight days in a precarious condition, the child died. Her physician says there is no doubt that her death was due to the fright she received.

PRIZES FOR FINE HORSES

Track and Field Events at the Richmond County Fair.

DOG AND POULTRY SHOWS ARE GOOD

Children's Day and a Light Attendance—Bicyclists to Compete To-day in Speed and Costumes.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 3.—The attendance at the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show this morning was light, and the opportunity was taken by the managers and exhibitors to clear up after the crowd of Monday for the reception of belated exhibits and the rearrangement of the displays. Everything was in order by noon, and during the afternoon more than a thousand persons were present.

It was designated as children's day by the management. The programme of attractions was a light one, and there was plenty of time for the visitors to look through the eight tents which are now filled with attractive exhibits. The most interesting of these for the ladies are on the tables of the Smith Infirmary and the Staten Island Hospital, where are shown hospital appliances, bandages of every description, and a large variety of needlework made by ladies interested in these charities, the articles being for sale.

Other exhibits which attract attention are those made by the boys of the Mount Loretto Mission Home and by the old salts of Sailor's Snug Harbor.

The dog and poultry shows have a large number of exhibits. None of the awards have yet been made.

The track and field events opened at 3:30 o'clock, with the judging of ponies in harness. The blue ribbon was awarded to Homer Trecartin's bay mare Topsy; the red to John H. Kahrs's black mare Cinders, and the yellow to the imported black mare Fanny, owned by Cornelius and Charles Hart, Jr. The judges were Henry T. Boody and Morton W. Smith.

In the class for trotting horses in harness, six of the nine entries appeared in the competition, and the first prize was won by John Irving's thoroughbred chestnut mare Edith Wilkes, by Wilkes Sport, Jr. The second place was awarded to Robert Brown's chestnut gelding Connell, and third to Charles Hormann's strawberry roan gelding.

Only two out of the four entries in the tandem class appeared upon the field. In the judging the horses only were considered and the blue ribbon was won by Henry T. Boody's gray wheeler and chestnut leader. The other competitor was Guy Irving's team, gray wheeler and bay leader.

Four competitors took the track in the class for saddle horses, and first award was won by Henry T. Boody's chestnut mare Beatrice; second by Miss Violet M. Ward's bay mare Pussywillow. The judges withheld the yellow ribbon.

The events closed with a special half-mile pony trotting race. It was won by George Sherridan, Jr.'s bay mare Maggie, with Sir Roderick Cameron's hackney Sugar second.

To-morrow will be wheelmen's day and an excellent programme of bicycle races has been arranged and will be under League of American Wheelmen rules and sanction. There will be six events, including half-mile scratch, two-mile handicap, and one-mile scratch, open only to Staten Island amateurs; one-mile and three-mile handicaps open to all, and a two-mile handicap for Class B men, in which Ray Macdonald, the popular member of the Columbia team, whose home is on Staten Island, will be the scratch man. There are from thirteen to sixteen entries for each event, and some excellent racing is promised.

The racing will begin at 3:30 o'clock, and at the close of the contests there will be a parade of cyclists of both sexes for gold medals, which will be awarded to the gentleman and lady who appear in the parade in the most appropriate and best costumes.

At the close of the bicycle races four classes of deliverymen's turnouts will be judged. The music will again be furnished by the boys' band of seventy pieces from the mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New-York.

LOST HIS SAVINGS IN THE STREET

A Disastrous Labor Day for a Janitor Living in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—After a lifetime of saving, John Roberts, a janitor of 268 Chestnut Street, lost yesterday his entire savings. Infirm from rheumatism and practically incapacitated for work, he was about to return to England yesterday with his wife to end their lives in the land of their birth. The trunks had been packed and the final preparations made for starting. With his fortune of $3,000 wrapped in a newspaper, he went to engage an expressman, and the package dropped from his vest while on his way. He reported the loss to the police, fearing that the news would kill his wife.

"No one was near me; I was not robbed," said the distracted man. "I lost the money on the street. Hundreds of people were out to see the parade, and I am afraid my money has gone forever. I might as well shoot myself."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Forecast for Wednesday: EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in Northern New-England. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. DISTRICT of COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slight changes in temperature, slight winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in east portion, south winds. KENTUCKY, fair, followed by local thunder storms during the evening or night, southerly winds. ILLINIOS, local showers, followed by clearing weather, southerly, shifting to westerly winds, not so warm during the day. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except possibly local showers in extreme southern portion, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair in northern, local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, variable winds. GEORGIA, showers on the coast, generally fair in the interior, southeasterly winds, warmer in northwestern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair weather, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair in northern and central portions, local showers in southern portion, southeasterly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. NEW-MEXICO, fair, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, winds shifting to northwesterly, and cooler Wednesday evening. ARKANSAS, fair, continued warm, southerly to westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair during the day, with warm southwesterly winds, followed by threatening weather at night. OHIO, fair, followed by local thunderstorms in western portion, southerly winds, cooler Wednesday night. INDIANA, light local thunder storms, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to westerly, cooler Wednesday night. LOWER MICHIGAN, light local thunderstorms in northwestern portion, probably fair in southeastern portion, southwesterly winds, cooler Wednesday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, southerly shifting to westerly winds, cooler in western portion. WISCONSIN, local showers, followed by fair, winds, shifting to westerly, cooler. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in eastern portion, winds shifting to westerly, cooler. KANSAS, generally fair, winds shifting to northwesterly, and cooler. NEBRASKA, fair, northwesterly winds, cooler in eastern portion. IOWA, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, westerly winds, cooler during the day. MINNESOTA, showers, followed by fair in eastern portion, fair in western portion, northwesterly winds, cooler. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northwesterly winds, cooler in eastern portions. COLORADO, fair, northwesterly winds, cooler in southern portion. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded by showers in northeastern portion, westerly winds, warmer in western portion.

Signals are displayed at Duluth, on Lake Michigan, and on Lake Huron, except at Port Huron. The barometer is lowest near Lake Superior; it has fallen in the Central Valleys and risen at Rocky Mountain stations. The pressure has remained about stationary on the Atlantic coast. It is warmer in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and cooler in the Northwest. Local showers are reported in southern portions of the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Montana. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twelve hours: Jupiter, 2.68; Tampa, 1.16. The weather continues clear from the Ohio Valley eastward to New-England and in the Southwest.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and a Fair Speculation.

INCREASED VISIBLE AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Depressed—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

The grain transactions were not as active as expected after a holiday, and the tendency was downward, as influenced by the Western news and the increase in sight. Provisions were also lower and offered freely, with few buyers. Cotton was active and exceptionally higher on poor crop news and following outside markets. Coffee declined with Europe and on good crop weather reports.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	64¾@	65
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator....	24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed....	40¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring....	$3.25	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter....	3.25	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands....	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess....	10.50	@11.00
Lard, Western steam....	..	@ 6.25
Beef, family....	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy....	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated....	4 1-16@	4⅜
Coffee, Rio, No. 7....	16 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new...	7½@	8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry....	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness....	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake....	12.25	@ ..
Lead	3.47½@	3.50

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm, and advanced ⅛@½c on better cables, good foreign buying, firmer West, a decrease of 1,280,000 bushels on passage, and covering by local shorts; declined 1⅝@1⅞c on free realizing, increased supply, and weaker West, closing weak at 1¼@1⅜c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was dull and weak at 1¼c decline; sales, 40,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 65¾c, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4c over September, free on board, afloat.....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1½c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 66⅛c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68⅝c; No. 1 Manitoba, 68⅛c....Clearances hence, 57,103 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 59,878 bushels; receipts, 285,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 321,064 bushels; in the interior, 1,638,245 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse increased for the week 82,226 bushels, or 3,496,941 bushels, (1,105,256 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 16,000 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 351,000 bushels, or to 35,440,000 bushels, against 66,949,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with prices 1⅛@2c lower and a weak close, through an increase of 560,000 bushels on passage, increased receipts, weaker West, and free local realizing. Spot was in better export demand at lower prices; sales, 189,000 bushels, including to shippers, 152,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 42⅛@43⅝c, or 1⅞@2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do, at 38¼c, free on board, afloat, January shipment, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 42c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 43½c, delivered....Receipts, 582,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 624,946 bushels; in the interior, 443,445 bushels....Clearances hence, 140,421 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 151,668 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 624 bushels, or to 141,285 bushels, (52,960 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 125,000 bushels, or to 5,412,000 bushels, against 3,151,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were active, and closed weak at ⅝@¾c decline, following corn and the West, with free local liquidation.... Spot were more active, and held at ½c advance for white, with mixed unchanged.... Sales, 186,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c for new and 29c for old for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24½@25c for 11,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 80,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25@27c for 30,000 bushels; track, mixed, 24@26c; track, white, 25@34c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 235,100 bushels; exports, 20,223 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 140,844 bushels, or to 745,622 bushels, (66,534 bushels No. 2 white, and 357,615 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 308,000 bushels, or to 3,411,000 bushels, against 7,204,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	675,000	64⅝@66 7-16	64⅝
October	....	..@..	65
December	1,715,000	66⅞@68⅜	66⅞
May	235,000	71⅛@72½	71⅛
Total....	2,625,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	175,000	40¼@41½	40¼
October	450,000	39⅞@41½	39⅞
November	25,000	39 @40¾	39
May	225,000	36 @36⅞	36
Total....	875,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	200,000	23¼@23¾	23¼
October	125,000	23 @23½	23
May	100,000	25¾@26	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	24¾@25	24¾
Total....	435,000		

FLOUR—Buyers held off as a rule, owing to the break in wheat, and the principal business was in city mills, the sales of which amounted for three days to 22,975 bbls, including 10,500 bbls patents, 8,225 bbls clears, 3,250 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; other sales were 450 bbls old Spring bakers', at $3.10; 2,550 bbls Spring patents, at $3.40@$3.65; 300 bbls Winter clear, at $3.15@$3.25, and 300 bbls Winter patents, at $3.50@$3.60....Arrivals, 25,660 bbls and 23,820 sacks; exports, 1,635 bbls and 5,526 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,936 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.40@ 2.50
No. 2	2.55@ 2.60
No. 1	2.75@ 2.80
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.50@ ..
Patents	3.50@ 3.65
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	..@ 3.40
City supers	..@ 3.10
City fine	..@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	2.20@ ..	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@ ..	..@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—More active and easier; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Light inquiry at easy prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.70; Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white, do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.05; grits, $1.05; chops, 75@77½c; coarse meal, 84c; fine do, 95c@$1.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3@$3.70; cut, $3.40@$4.10; ground, $3.30, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and steadier. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a good demand for clover for local use. Exporters continued out of the market; high grades were quoted in a jobbing way at $9.25@$9.75 per 100 lb, and fair grades at $8.50@$9. For timothy seed there was a good demand for local use. The quality of the new crop is mostly of low grades, and prices have a wide range; fair grades at $4.50@$4.75 and high grades at $5@$5.75 per 100 lb. "Crimson" clover quoted at $3.75@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no relief to the dull condition of business that has been noted for some time, and such parcels as arrive here under instructions from the mills to close them out find steadily a lower level of values. Buying orders were scarce and for most part for small lots. The decline in lard added depression to the situation, since it means prolonged indifference on the part of the usual compound lard, with consumption largely diverted to pure lard at its low rates. The import interest remained slack. Sale of 75 bbls good off-grade yellow, on dock, at 25¾c, which was the market rate. For prime yellow, 26¾c was a nominal price. It must be understood that many lots are held upon a wholly nominal basis, above quoted figures. PALM had a small demand, with prices easy; Lagos at 5@5⅛c; prime red at 4¾@4⅞c. LINSEED had a moderate inquiry; American at 45c; boiled at 48c, and Calcutta at 50c. COCOANUT OIL was in light demand; Cochin quoted at 5@5½c, and Ceylon at 5c. NEATSFOOT OIL was moderately wanted, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was slow and weak with lard; 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Oil close, 124¾, the only quotation here to-day. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—From the strength of Saturday the market turned about yesterday to depression. Whatever the expectations of the general trade concerning the stocks at Chicago, the official statement of which has not as yet been made public, the fact remained that the deliveries on contracts yesterday were larger than had been looked for and exerted weakness. It had been supposed that the packers would not be willing to let the property go quite so freely if there was much in anticipation from any supposed falling off in the supplies for the month. The decline for the day was 42½c to 50c for early deliveries of pork, 12½ points on lard, and 15 points on bacon. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 19,000 head. Deliveries on contracts at Chicago were 15,000 bbls pork, 5,000 tcs lard, and 1,500,000 lb short ribs. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,643 bbls pork, 8,834,533 lb lard, and 11,059,522 lb bacon. Same time last year, 3,483 bbls pork, 11,658,604 lb lard, and 13,386,850 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 6,001 bbls pork, 8,316,644 lb lard, and 15,351,422 lb meats. Same time last year, 5,283 lb pork, 8,464,540 lb lard, and 11,905,665 lb meats. Liverpool's stock of lard, 56,000 tcs, against 62,000 tcs last month.

LARD—Was momentarily firmer at the West early and 5 points higher on October, but soon weakened under the deliveries early in the day of 5,000 tcs there on contracts, and sold down 12½c to 17½c on September and October, and 10 points on January, closing steadier. September was at 5.87½@5.95c, closing at 5.82c; October at 5.82½@6.05c, closing at 5.87c, and January at 5.87½@6c, closing at 5.90c. Here there was a decline and dullness, with sales of 250 tcs, cash, early at 6.35c, and at the close rumored 250 tcs at 6.25c, closing at 6.25c. City steam was dull and nominally 6c. Sale of 150 tcs iron-bound pks, on private terms. Options, no sales. September closed at 6.25c. Refined was inactive; Continent quoted at 6.75c, and South American at 7c. Compound lard was slow, with 4⅝@5c quoted, as to quality. Stocks of lard in New-York, 15,568 tcs prime, 329 tcs off grade, and 2,243 tcs stearine—total, 18,140 tcs, against 18,470 tcs Aug. 15.

PORK—The deliveries on contracts at the West early in the day were about 15,000 bbls, and it was supposed that more came out later. The market, chiefly through that feature, went off steadily until at one time of the day the decline was fully 50c per bbl on September and 45c on October, with January 30c off. There was only a feeble reaction at the close. September was at $8.42½@$8.92½, closing at $4.85; October at $8.60@$9.02, closing at $8.62, and January at $9.62½@$10.02, closing at $9.62½. Here there was a weak and dull market, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Stocks at New-York, 11,608 bbls pork, against 10,188 bbls last month, and 5,942 bbls last year. Quotations here: For mess, $10.50@$11; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—The West went off fully 17½ points on September, 15 points on October, and 15 points on January, and was only a little disturbed at the close from the inside figures, with packers selling. The short ribs were at 5.62½@5.90c for September, closing at 5.65c; 5.85@6c for October, closing at 5.85c; 5.02½@5.25c for January, closing at 5.02½c.

CUTMEATS—The market was very slow and rather easier on account of the weakness at the West; city pickled shoulders, 5⅝c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c bid; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7⅝c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was under steady demand and at firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and weak at $14.50 at the West and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered lower. Receipts at the West, 34,357 head. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; fairly active; best average steady; others lower; $3.85@$4.60; left over, 1,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady to strong; $4.20@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,319 head; steady; $3.70@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,699 head; opened strong; closed easier; $3.75@$4 50. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.20@$4.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 839 head; $3.90@$4.40. Quotations here were at 5⅞c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6@6⅛c for 160 lb, 6⅛@6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The offerings as yet for the week are small, and the market is rather neglected. The tone is barely steady, although the reports from the West are of a trifle firmer feeling on the fat product. City, in hogsheads, is nominally 4¼c as awaiting material offerings or demand. For country, packages free, 4¼@4½c quoted as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleastearine, trading was slack; the last sale was at 6⅛c, and this would be the best trading price, although to 6¼c was asked, while 6c was the best open bid. For lard stearine the market was inactive and nominal at 7.50c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and generally weak through lower cables and an increased crop estimate, with fine growing weather reported from Brazil. The close was steady at 10@20 points decline, with a fairly active trade. Havre was quiet at 1½f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ½@1 pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8 at 14⅝c, and 500 mats interior Padang at 27½c....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 14.30c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—September, 2,750 bags at 14.65c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.70c, 1,500 bags at 14.65c; November, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; December, 3,750 bags at 14.60c, 1,250 bags at 14.55c, 1,000 bags at 14.50c, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; March, 250 bags at 14.25c; total, 14,500 bags.

Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 16,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.30@14.40	12.30@12.40
February	14.25@14.30	12.25@12.35
March	14.20@14.25	12.15@12.25
April	14.00@14.10	12.10@12.20
May	13.85@13.95	12.05@12.15
September	14.60@14.65	13.85@13.95
October	14.65@14.70	13.20@13.90
November	14.45@14.50	12.75@12.85
December	14.45@14.50	12.55@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1....		231,505
Receipts—Rio, 149,937; Santos, 89,366; Victoria, 22,749; Bahia, 3,700; Ceara, Nil. in August....		450,179
Total....		681,684
Warehouse deliveries (238,106 in August)..		462,325
Total stock in New-York Sept. 1, 1895..		219,359
Baltimore stock July 1, 1895..	30,429	
Receipts (7,000 in August)....	79,253	
		109,682
Deliveries (30,676 in August)....		55,854
Baltimore stock, Sept. 1, 1895....		53,828
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1895.	51,953	
Receipts (Nil. in August)....	4,405	
		56,358
Deliveries (16,658 in August)....		33,017
New-Orleans stock Sept. 1, 1895....		23,341
Total stock in United States Sept. 1, 1895....		296.528
Afloat from Rio per steam Sept. 1..	96,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail Sept. 1...	7,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Sept. 1....	136,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17....	9,000	
		248,000
Total....		544,528
Same time 1894....		478,760

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean........16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies..	28 @31	Mocha	23 @23½
Java, Malang..	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r..	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed..	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello.	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed..	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucaramanga ..	18½@20½
Tovar	17¼@18	Do, washed..	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y.	18 @18⅞	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd.	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n.	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e.	19½@20	Do, white...	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica..	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador.	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21⅛
Do, washed..	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

CONTRACTS—While the business for the day did not reach the exceptional total made upon one day of last week, yet it was carried on with quite as much excitement and feverishness. The opening market was at a substantial advance, and the upward tendency thereafter had few setbacks. Near options were sold early at 12@19 points rise and the late months at 20@23 points. The close of the position showed a gain of 23@26 points for the day. The reports from Texas were exerting most influence. They were substantially that the crop was being injured by warm weather, as following the recent rains; that there was shedding of bolls, accompanied by rust. New-Orleans was bounding upward, gaining early 15@17 points. That point was also a buyer upon the New-York market freely. There were an increasing number of outside orders to buy, and from varied sources. Liverpool had opened at 3 points decline, but its later dispatches, which showed an advance of 5½@7½ points, were affected by the excited and active trading here at the opening. ....Spot was quiet at 1-6c advance. Sales, 77 bales, to spinners.

Middling Gulf....	8½
Middling uplands....	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling....	⅛c on
Good middling....	5-16c on
Strict low middling....	8-16c off
Low middling....	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary....	13-16c off
Good ordinary....	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged....	Even
Strict middling stained....	7-32c off
Middling stained....	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained....	29-32c off
Low middling stained....	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.97@7.99	7.96	7.87	1,500
October	8.04@8.05	8.05	7.94	51,900
November	8.10@8.11	8.11	8.02	12,200
December	8.17@8.18	8.18	8.08	40,200
January	8.24@8.25	8.25	8.14	134,500
February	8.30@8.31	8.31	8.22	4,300
March	8.35@8.36	8.88	8.25	25,000
April	8.41@8.42	8.47	8.36	2,300
May	8.46@8.48	8.42	8.42	200
Total....				272,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	470	903	690	...	...	...
New-Orleans ...	617	737	1405	...	...	...
Mobile	28	99	46	...	...	...
Savannah	161	220	573	...	...	...
Charleston	14	71	53	...	...	...
Wilmington	...	...	1	...	...	...
Norfolk	...	6	1	...	...	...
New-York	...	2	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia ...	1	...	11	...	...	...
West Point....	...	...	50	...	...	...
Totals....	1291	2038	2830	...	...	...
This day last week	973	755	731	635	709	3034
This day last year	3168	9254	6777	6466	5360	7160

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A generally light trade, with prices held as before quoted.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g...	24@26
Puerto Rico....	26@31		

RICE—A sustained market, but not much doing beyond small parcels.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond...	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour....	2¼@2½
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice pol., 100	
Choice	5¼@5½	lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice bran,	
Head	6⅛@6¼	100 lb....	65@ 70

SUGAR—Raw showed additional firmness, with only a moderate inquiry. Sales, 700 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c.... Refined fairly active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test....	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test....	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test....	3 3-16@ 3¼

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4 13-16@5
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5
Crushed	4 13-16@5
Powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered....	4 7-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Fine granulated....	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated....	4 5-16@4½
Extra fine granulated....	4 5-16@4½
Confectioners' granulated....	4 7-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 7-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered....	4 11-16@4⅞
Mold A....	4 7-16@4⅝
Diamond A....	4 3-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A....	4 1-16@4¼
(1) Columbia A....	3 15-16@4⅛
(2) Windsor A....	3 15-16@4⅛
(3) Ridgewood A....	3 15-16@4⅛
(4) Phoenix A....	3⅞ @4 1-16
(5) Empire A....	3 13-16@4
No. 6....	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 7....	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 8....	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 9....	3 9-16@3¾
No. 10....	3½ @3 11-16
No. 11....	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 12	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 13....	.. @3¼
No. 14....	.. @3

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 560 bbls; peas, 550 bushels. Exports: Beans, 442 bbls; peas, 779 bbls. Imports: 1,613 bags. All kinds of domestic and foreign white beans have had very dull sale throughout the week, and prices have shown a steady downward course. Choice State marrow are closing weak at $1.85, with one or two holders willing to shade that price to secure custom. Pea have fallen to $1.75, and do not sell at that. Best marks of Candian medium are held generally at $1.70, but a buyer for a round lot could do better. Very few white kidney left, and practically no yellow eye. Black beans also scarce, but moving only in a jobbing way. The cut in red kidney last week resulted in sales of about 300 bbls for export at $1.50@$1.55; this encouraged a better feeling, and the market has recovered some since with a steady holding at the close, though the trade passing is light. New Italian medium are here to the extent of upward of 1,000 bags, and the best can be bought at $1.65. Old foreign beans dull and somewhat nominal. Very few green peas selling at the moment, and the offerings of new stock to arrive at a low figure tends to weaken the position. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.80@$1.85; do, pea, $1.75; do, medium, $1.67½@$1.70; do, white, kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.50@$1.62½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.60@$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.45@$1.55; green peas, bbl, $1; do, bags, 92½@95c; do, Scotch, 90@92½c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts and a little more interest, more particularly for fancy creamery, which is quite firm at 20c, while grades just under are steady. Low qualities are dull and irregular.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras....	19½@20
Creamery, Western, extras....	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts....	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds....	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds....	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras....	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts....	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds....	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts....	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds....	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds....	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts....	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds....	11 @12
Dairy, firsts....	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds....	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras....	11½@12½
Factory, tubs, extras....	11½@12
Factory, tubs, firsts....	10½@11
Factory, seconds	10 @10¼
Factory, fourths to thirds....	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—There were a few lots changed hands, but scarcely enough was done to test the position. Prices showed but slight changes.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy..	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy...	7½@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice.	7 @ 7⅝
State, full cream, large, fair to good..	6½@ 6¾
State, full cream, large, common....	6 @ 6¼
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy.	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small size, white....	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice.	7¾@ 8½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair..	6½@ 7½
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice....	5½@ 6½
State, part skims, fair to prime....	3½@ 5
State, part skims, common....	2¼@ 3
State, full skims....	1½@ 2

EGGS—A fair, steady, call for top grades, which show up very moderate in the receipts and bring full prices. Lower grades are irregular.

State, country marks, per doz....	16 @	16½
Pennsylvania, country marks....	15 @	16
Western, northerly sections, fancy.	15¼@	15½
Western, northerly sections, average, best	15 @	..
Western, central sections, good to prime	14½@	15
Western, southerly sections, prime.	14 @	14½
Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case.	$3.60	@$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case.	3.00	@ 3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case....	2.50	@ 2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case....	2.15	@ 2.40
Western, culls, ungraded	1.25	@ 2.25

FRUITS—FRESH—We have had a liberal supply of apples, chiefly of the medium and lower grades, for which demand is very light and values weak and irregular. Fancy, well-assorted fruit in shipping order is steady, especially the best red varieties, which are firm. Bartlett pears were plenty, dull, and favoring buyers up to close of last week, but are now selling better and show some advance. Later varieties are coming in some quantity, but rule very dull and weak. Peaches in fair demand and steady. Quotations fairly cover the wholesale business, but occasional selections of extra fancy large bring a premium. Western New-York grapes plentier and lower, and up-river receipts have favored the buyer as a rule, though fancy Delaware close a shade firmer. Plums scarce but not much wanted. Watermelons in moderate supply, but quiet; fancy large are scarce and firm, but medium and small still sell low. Muskmelons in light supply and fancy lots wanted. Cape Cod cranberries in small supply as yet, and mostly of lightish color, selling at about $2@$2.25 per crate, and $6@$6.50 per bbl. Fine dark would go somewhat higher. We quote: Apples—Red, round hoops, $1.25@$2; do, green, $1@$1.50; do, flat hoops, $75c@$1.50. Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, fancy, $2.25@$2.75; do, average prime, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, $1@$1.25; do, seckel, per bbl, $1@$2.50; do, other kinds, $1@$1.75. Peaches—Fancy, per basket, $1; do, average prime, 60@80c; do, inferior, 30@50c. Grapes—Delaware, State, per small basket, 10@13c; do, black kinds, 8@10c; do, up river Delaware, per case, 75c@$1.25; do, Niagara, 50c@$1; do, other white kinds, 50@75c; do, black, 60@85c. Plums, per 8-lb basket, 15@40c. Watermelons—Fancy, large, per 100, $16@$18; do, small to medium, $6@$14. Muskmelons, per bbl, 75c@$2. DRIED—Receipts for week, 1,957 pks; exports, 2,704 pks. A lot of 80 bxs new Michigan evaporated apples arrived to-day, but has not been sold as yet. Values exceedingly uncertain, as it is too early for much jobbing trade, and exporters are not much interested. Some ordinary Southern evaporated are selling at 5@5½c. Old evaporated working out very slowly and prices have shown further declines. There is still a limited demand for sun-dried apples, and values are somewhat nominal; 4c is top for fancy North Carolina sliced, choice selling at 3½c, and common at 3c; sun dried offering freely at 3¼@3½c. Peeled peaches do not find much favor as yet; 7c is asked for fancy Georgia, 6½c for choice, and some fair grades have sold at 6c. Raspberries lower and dull. Huckleberries have also declined; a sale of 30 bags reported at 7½c. Cherries slow. Blackberries nominal. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, 1894, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun dried, sliced, 3@4c; do, coarse cut, 3@3½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Peaches—Peeled, North Carolina, 7@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 9c; huckleberries, 7@7½c. Blackberries—New, 4c; do, old, 3c. Apricots—California, new, 9½@11c; do, old, 7½@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The supply of fowls has been too heavy and receivers have found it necessary to work the price down to 10c for best quality. Chickens are holding up very well. Turkeys firm, with peddling sales at 11c. Ducks and geese slow, unless well-grown and fat; most lots contain a good deal of small Spring stock. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 10c; do, Southern, 9½c; Spring chickens, 10½@12c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 87c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,440 pkgs. We have had a generally steady market for desirable qualities, with only slight fluctuations of prices. Fowls have sold steadily at 10@10½c, and close rather firm at that range, with a few extra marks of dry-picked bringing a slight premium. Scalded chickens have made little change, selling quite generally in range of 10@11c, but dry-picked chickens have been extremely irregular, and while a few fancy lots have been taken as high as 12c, very few of the arrivals have been of a quality to suit best trade, and the bulk of supply has had to be forced off for what it would bring. Spring ducks steady. Turkeys firm for prime quality. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 10@16c; Chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@12c; do, scalded, 9@11c; fowls, 10@12½c; old cocks, 6c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14@15c; do, Western, 8@10c; Eastern geese, 15@16c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Fresh killed birds of all kinds are in light supply, and prime qualities are inquired for. We quote: Woodcocks—Per pair, $1; Partridges—Western, fresh, $1; do, frozen, 60c@$1; Grouse—Fresh, 75c@$1.25; do, frozen, $1@$1.35. Quail—Frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25. English snipe and golden plover, $2@$2.25; grass plover, fresh, $1.50@$1.75; yellow-leg snipe, large, $2.50; do, small, 75c@$1; sand snipe, 30@40c. Venison—Per pound, 16@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady. We quote for new only: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb. 85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@80c; clover, mixed, 55@65c; clover, 50c. Rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts weaker for hand picked, with jobbing sales at 4¼@4½c per lb, and large lots not easily placed at the inside figure. Shelled held steady at 6¼c for No. 1 Spanish and 5@5¼c for Virginia; No. 2 quoted at 3½@4c for Spanish and 3c for Virginia. Beeswax quiet, with only occasional sales of extra quality above 28c. Ginseng in light supply and firm. We quote: Northern and Eastern—per lb, $2.90@$3.10; Western, $2.65@$2.80; Southern, $2.30@$2.60.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are unchanged and fairly active. A free supply of onions, and a quiet trade.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl....	$1.00@$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl....	50@ 75
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000....	75@ 1.25
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000..	60@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl....	50@ 1.25
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000....	5.00@ 8.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000....	3.00@ 5.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks....N..	30@ 35
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks....	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl....	50@ 60
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag....	60@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag..	40@ 50
Onions, Jersey, per bbl....	1.00@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl.	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl..	90@ 1.00
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per d. h. bbl..	..@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl....	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl....	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl....	1.00@ 1.25
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl....	50@ 60
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl....	75@ 1.00
Squash, marrow, per bbl....	40@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box....	15@ 25
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl....	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl..	90@$1.25
Jersey, Rose, in bulk, per bbl....	75@ 1.00
Northern New-York, in bulk, per d. h. bbl	90@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls...	1.62@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS — Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4@$4.50 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4@$4.50; up-river, hard, $3.75@$4.25; Jerseys, $3.87½@$4.25; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $18@$19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.60@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50.... Rockland common lime is worth 75c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85@90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1.... Laths are worth $1.75@$1.80 per 1,000.... Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—The market is without new features. Brewers are not interested, except in a small way, and the market generally is quiet and on an easy basis.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice....	6 @	7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime.	5 @	6
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common....	4 @	5
State N. Y., crop of 1893....	3 @	4
State N. Y., old olds....	2 @	3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice....	.. @	7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	5 @	6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common....	4 @	5
Pacific coast, crop of 1893....	4 @	5

HIDES—A light demand, with buyers looking for concessions on dry hides, but sellers inclined to hold steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected....	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected....	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected....	22 @25	19½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19½@..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	18 @..
Bogota, selected....	21 @24	16 @17½
Central America, selected....	20 @22	18 @..
Payta, selected....	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected....	17 @18	12 @..
Porto Cabello, selected....	21 @23	16½@..
Laguna, selected....	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	12 @..
Tampico, selected....	20 @21	16½@..
Tabasco, selected....	20 @21	14 @..
Dry—		
Truxillo, selected....	16 @17	.. @..
Vera Cruz, selected....	18 @19	15½@..
Zanzibar, selected....	10 @12	15 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected....	15 @17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected.	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected....	10 @13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected.	10 @13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run..	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run....	30 @33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run....	25 @28	10 @..
Payta, as they run....	28 @32	12 @..
Pernambuco, as they run....	20 @24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run....	23 @25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run....	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected....	24 @28	13 @14
Texas, selected....	24 @30	12 @13
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected...	40 @75	..@..
Texas ox and cow, selected...	50 @60	..@..

LEATHER—The tone is firm, with most grades receiving fair attention, particularly from the home trade.

HEMLOCK.

	Non-Acid. Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid. Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection..	..@23	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection.	..@23	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection..	..@23	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights.	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			18 @20

UNION.

Light backs....	36 @37	Light backs, cow	36 @37
Middle backs....	36 @37	Seconds	35 @..
Middle, heavy...	36 @37	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do....	34½@35		

OAK.

Second	35@36	Bellies	19@20
Dressed, backs....	36@38		

METALS—Tin quiet at 14.25c. Lake copper steady at 12.25c. Lead quiet at 3.47½@3.50c. Spelter quiet at 4.20c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—A steady market, with a light demand.

Southern, regular	27½
Southern, Old Dominion....	27¾
Machine-made barrels	28

RESIN—Demand moderate at very steady prices.

Good st'd,	$1.55 @ ..	I	$2.20 @ ..
C'm st'd.	1.47½@ ..	K	2.35 @ ..
E	1.65 @$1.70	M	2.60 @$2.65
F	1.80 @ 1.82½	N	2.75 @ 2.80
G	1.90 @ ..	W. G....	2.90 @ 2.95
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W....	3.15 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—Resin firm; strained, $1.12½; good strained, $1.17½. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.25; crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—Turpentine firm at 25⅝c; receipts, 27 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.05@$1.15; receipts, 142 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25⅛c; sales, 383 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in fair supply and rates quoted nominally unchanged. Engagements included: To London, 9 loads grain, at 2½d; to Hamburg, 2 loads grain at 40 pfennigs; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom, private terms; British steamer, ore, Macri and Smyrna districts to New-York and Baltimore, 14s, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Felixstowe, 17s, September, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Aberdeen, 17s, September, chartered abroad; British ship, deals and birch timber, Pictou, N. S., to the United Kingdom, private terms; Italian bark, lumber, Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, $6.50, or Rosario, $7.50; schooner, lumber, Appalachicola to Philadelphia, $5.50, New-York, $5.75; bark, ties, Brunswick to New-York and Perth Amboy, 15c; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Scituate, 80c; two schooners, coal, Hoboken to Eastport, 60c; schooner, coal, Weehawken to Biddeford, 60c; schooner, coal, South Amboy to York, 70c; schooner, sand, Philadelphia to Lynn, $1.25 net.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week include 131,875 pks flour, 5,491 pks cornmeal, 598,800 bushels wheat, 415,000 bushels oats, 64,800 bushels barley, 3,850 bushels peas, 1,219,325 bushels corn, 1,567 bales cotton, 1,430 bbls spirits turpentine, 16,620 bbls resin, 346 bbls tar, 5,422 bbls pork, 931 bbls beef, 11,680 pks cutmeats, 33,586 pks butter, 35,088 pks cheese, 5,147 tcs lard, 21,589 kegs lard, 2,217 bbls whisky, 3,185 hhds tobacco, 1,579 pks tobacco, 1,816 bales wool, 416 bbls beans, 2,013 bbls cottonseed oil, 3,693 bbls molasses, 1,246 bags peanuts, 42,174 pks eggs, and 743 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $5,499,543, and since Jan. 1, $228,201,800 against $249,692,241 same time last year. The week's exports included 509 bbls apples, 6 bbls pot ashes, 59,473 bbls wheat flour, 285 bbls rye flour, 3,034 bbls cornmeal, 274,205 bushels wheat, 139,148 bushels oats, 50 bushels barley, 3,112 bushels peas, 519,638 bushels corn, 381 bxs candles, 3,326 tons coal, 906 bales cotton, 5,951 bales hay, 1,101 bbls spirits turpentine, 5,191 bbls resin, 66 bbls tar, 110 bbls pitch, 1,049 gallons lard oil, 771 gallons linseed oil, 35,480 gallons cottonseed oil, 4,828,217 gallons petroleum, 3,799 bbls pork, 1,234 bbls beef, 342 tcs beef, 2,544,079 lb cutmeats, 259,240 lb butter, 1,069,162 lb cheese, 4,669,341 lb lard, 3,233 bbls rice, 247,240 lb tallow, 4,986 hhds tobacco, 1,053 pks tobacco, 51,525 lb manufactured tobacco.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—While the business in wheat to-day was not of a particularly important character still there was enough of it to make a decided impression of an unfavorable kind on prices. The Spring wheat movement absorbed interest at the present time. A tremendous yield has been harvested, but complaints as to the quality are numerous. The Orange Judd Farmer estimates the crop of both Winter and Spring at 450,000,000 bushels, against 405,000,000 bushels, the previous figures. The Prairie Farmer (Thoman) states that expectations are for 25,000,000 bushels more than estimated earlier. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth for three days, 2,161 cars, indicate that the movement of new wheat in that section is now fully under way. To-day's market began with some firmness, but afterward until the close, weakness prevailed, and prices suffered at the hands of both "longs" and "shorts." The usual weekly statistics, due yesterday, were announced to-day, and were about evenly divided in favor of strength and weakness. The shipments from exporting countries, exclusive of America, were light at 3,616,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage decreased 1,280,000 bushels, and the visible supply (American) increased 350,000 bushels. The English visible increased 701,000 bushels. Export clearances from the seaboard since the last report were 138,857 bushels, including wheat and flour. Withdrawals from store at Chicago amounted to 17,148 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 92 cars. Cables from England were firm, Liverpool quoting an advance of ½d. Paris closed higher, and Berlin lower.

WHEAT—December opened from 63¼c to 63½c, sold between 63⅝c and 61¾c, closed at 61¾@61⅞c—1⅛c under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and 1c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,650,396 bushels; shipments, 708,257 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 321,064 bushels; shipments, 59,968 bushels.

CORN—With the sole exception of a very short period of steadiness during the first half hour, which was influenced entirely by the firm tone of wheat existing at the moment, there was nothing but depression in corn. The fine weather, reassuring reports from Missouri and other corn-growing States, and the estimates by the private crop-reporting concerns all tended to convince the trade that the bear side was the logical one on which to work. Cables were firm and higher, and there were liberal inspections from store, (578,129 bushels,) but in the light of the abundant yield and poor cash demand these items counted but little. Argentine shipped 1,400,000 bushels last week, and the competition of that country with America in foreign markets was not calculated to help prices. The amount on ocean passage increased 560,000 bushels, and the visible supply 120,000 bushels. Export clearances at the seaboard were 151,668 bushels. December corn opened at 30c, sold between 30⅝c and 29½c, closing at the latter—1⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was ¾c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 633,259 bushels; shipments, 776,351 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 624,946 bushels.

OATS—No startling features were noted in oats. The selling was principally of the May and the other distant futures, while shippers were observed to be buying September. The purchases of the current option were said to be for shipment to the seaboard upon delivery. The Orange Judd Farmer reported some improvement in the crop, whilst The Prairie Farmer gave the condition as practically unchanged. Receipts were 201 cars, and 146,168 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 316,000 bushels. October oats closed ⅛@⅜c per bushel lower than Saturday. Cash oats were ¼@½c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was slow and dull. The feeling was weak, in sympathy with wheat. The visible supply and local stocks increased moderately. Receipts were 8 cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 40c. That grade, free on board, sold at 41c. September sold at 40c, and December at 42¼c. October was nominally 41c.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were fair and but little was wanted. The feeling was easy. A few maltsers were taking a little. No. 4, common to fair, sold from 30c to 36c, and No. 3 from 30c to 42c, depending on quality. There was no trade in the futures. September offered at 48c. Receipts were 54 cars.

PROVISIONS—The buying of provisions at the beginning of the session was scattered, but in the aggregate it was good. There was enough force in the demand to offset the ill effect of a weaker hog market. When grain became so notably weak, product sympathized, and the packers then lending the weight of their influence to the selling side, prices declined materially. At the close October pork was 42½c lower; October lard was 12½c lower, and October ribs 20c lower. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and easier. Receipts were fair and the shipments heavy. There was a fair cash demand, and considerable business was transacted at easier prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 170 cars; corn, 740 cars; oats, 525 cars; hogs, 19,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were steady at 1⅝c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept. ...	61 @61¼	61½@..	60 @..	60 @..
Dec. ...	63¼@63½	63⅝@..	61⅝@..	61¾@61⅞
May ...	67⅝@68	68 @..	66 @..	66 @..
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept. ...	35⅜@36	36 @..	34¼@..	34¼@..
Oct. ...	34⅞@..	35¼@..	33⅝@..	33¼@..
Dec. ...	30 @..	30⅜@..	29½@..	29½@..
May ...	30⅝@30¾	31 @31⅛	30⅛@..	30⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept. ...	18⅛@..	18⅞@..	18¼@..	18¼@..
Oct. ...	18⅝@..	18⅝@..	17⅞@..	18 @..
May ...	21⅛@..	21⅞@..	21 @..	21⅛@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$8.92½	$8.92½	$8.45	$8.45
Oct.	9.02½	9.10	8.60	8.62½
Jan.	10.02½	10.02½	9.62½	9.62½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	5.95	5.95	5.82½	5.82½
Oct.	6.05	6.05	5.85	5.87½
Jan.	6.00	6.00	5.87½	5.90
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	5.90	5.90	5.62½	5.65
Oct.	5.97½	6.00	5.65	5.70
Jan.	5.25	5.25	5.02½	5.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour very quiet, and without especial change; prices were steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 60@60½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 59@61½c; No. 2 red, 60@60¼c; No. 2 corn, 35@35⅛c; No. 2 oats, 18¼@18½c; No. 2 rye, 40c; No. 2 barley, 40@42c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $4.40, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@$5.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.65@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.19; granulated, $4.56; standard A, $4.44 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 42c; boiled, 44c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls....	23,208	16,600
Wheat, bushels....	79,150	39,496
Corn, bushels....	398,949	619,248
Oats, bushels....	579,988	454,239
Rye, bushels....	25,300	4,423
Barley, bushels....	52,850	4,616

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was irregular; extra creamery, 20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 14½@16½c. Eggs firm; fresh stock, 13c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Spring Wheat—Sales of cost, insurance, and freight No. 1 hard, old, were on private terms, and spot was weak at 1c under New-York December; spot sales foot up 18,000 bushels at 66@67*. Closing: No. 1 hard, old, spot, 65⅞c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64⅝c; do, new do, 63⅝c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 64½c; do, new, cost, insurance, and freight, 62⅞c; Winter wheat dull, closing lower; No. 2 red, 66c store and track; No. 3, extra red, 65c; 5,000 bushels No. 2 hard, Kansas, sold at 64c. Corn opened weak; closed dull; 1c lower; No. 2 yellow, 41½c; No. 3 yellow, 41c; No. 2 corn, 40½c; No. 3 corn, 40c, track; no offerings in store. Oats in fair demand but weak; No. 2 white sold at 26@26¼c; No. 3 white, 22¾@23c; No. 4 white, 21@22c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; No. 3 mixed, 20½@21c, on track; closing at inside prices. Rye nominal; No. 2, 48*c; No. 3, 46c, track. Flour quiet; steady; unchanged. Millfeed dull; unchanged. Canal freights higher; wheat 2¼c; corn, 2c; oats, 1⅜c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 98,000 bushels; corn, 341,000 bushels; oats, 50,200 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 96,000 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 49,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 313,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Wheat opened ½c higher, owing to favorable European advices; December opened at 51⅜c, touched 63¼c, fell to 61⅞c, and closed at 61⅞c; cash September ranged ¼@2⅜c below; sample wheat unsettled, opening steadier, with millers buying, but closing ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, on track, 61½@62c; No. 2 Spring, on track, 60@60½c; No. 2 Spring, 60c. Barley, in store, firm, at 40¾c bid and 41c asked for October; sample slow and weak; No. 2, on track, 41@41½c. Corn easier; No. 2 yellow, 36c. Oats, ½c lower and dull for low grades, but active for choice; No. 2 white, on track, 21c; No. 3 do, 20@21c. Rye, ½c lower; No. 1, store, 42c. Flour very dull and mills offer Spring wheat patents, in wood, at $3.30@$3.40 for hard. Millstuffs were nominally unchanged; prices ranged at $11.50@$12 for sacked bran. Provisions weak; mess pork, $8.85, cash, and 8.85c October; prime steam lard, 5.90c cash and 5.95c October. Receipts—Flour, 18,274 bbls; wheat, 75,000 bushels; corn, 14,950 bushels; oats, 58,000 bushels; barley, 74,400 bushels; rye, 10,209 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,260 bbls; wheat, 16,900 bushels; corn, 6,500 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The receipt of 2,100 cars of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth was not calculated to inspire traders with confidence in the market to-day. There was a very good trade in futures, while the cash trade kept everybody who had anything to do with it hustling to clear the track. September opened at 58⅛c, and closed at 56¼c. The option was weak as a result of liberal selling by holders of cars. December opened at 59⅛c, and closed at 57⅜@57½c. May closed at 61½c. Cash wheat was active, with buying generally at ¾c over September, and a little above that. Receipts, 176 cars; shipments, 56 cars. On track, No. 1 hard, 57⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. The Market Record reports an increase in country elevator stocks last week of 1,051,000 bushels in large lines in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and 200,000 bushels increase in small lines. Corn—No. 3, 36½c. Oats—No. 3, 18@18½c; No. 3 white, 18½@19c. Flour steady; production, 60,000 bbls; shipments, 62,810 bbls for two days.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Flour—Dull; unchanged; receipts, 7,640 bbls; shipments, 12,986 bbls. Bran—Slow and unchanged. Wheat—Lower; receipts, 133,551 bushels; shipments, 12,356 bushels; September, 60⅛c; December, 62⅜c; May, 66¾c. Corn—Lower; receipts, 119,545 bushels; shipments, 129,023 bushels; September, 32¼c; December, 25½c; year, 25⅜c; May, 27¼c. Oats—Lower; receipts, 131,970 bushels; shipments, 52,770 bushels; September, 18c; May, 21c. Eggs—Quiet and unchanged. Pork—Standard mess, $9.25. Lard—Prime steam, $5.62½; choice, $5.72½. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; short clear, 7c; clear, 6½c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c; ribs, 5.70c; clear, 5.85c. High Wines—Steady at $1.22. Wool—Market dull; Southern, hard, 6¼c; coarse and low, 8@9c; others unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5⅛c; 2¼ lb, 5½c; iron ties, 75c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Steady; fair demand; sales, 100 tons desilverized at 3.25c; chemical, hard, higher. Spelter—Held at 4.07½c asked and 4.05c bid.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Flour—Quiet; Winter patent, $3.35@$3.55; do, fancy, $3.10@$3.25; Spring patent, $3.45@$3.65; do, fancy, $3.05@$3.30. Rye flour, $3@$3.15. Wheat—Fair demand; market quiet; No. 2 red, 64@65c. Corn—Small receipts; demand moderate; No. 2 mixed, 37@37½c. Oats—Quiet; firmer; demand moderate; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Pork—Market more active and steady; mess, $9.75; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75. Lard—Firm; fair demand; steam leaf, 6⅝c; kettle lard, 6⅝c; prime steam, firm at 5.85c. Bacon—Steady; moderate demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry Salted Meats—Easy and active; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 5⅞c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts liberal; market steady; fresh near-by, 9c. Whisky—Firm; sales, 557 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Sept. 3.—Wheat started ½c higher this morning, but it did not hold long. Losing ¼c in the first half hour, with brisk trading, it slumped heavily the rest of the day, with a less active market, and closed 1¼c below Saturday's close. Of the large receipts about 70 per cent. grades No. 1 Northern and only 80 cars are the off grades. Cash wheat was in good demand. Sales from store, mostly for export, were 300,000 bushels, and sales on track and to arrive, mostly on shippers' account, were 400,000 bushels. The close: No. 1 hard cash, 58⅜c; September, 58⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 58c; September, 58⅛c; December, 59⅝c; May, 63⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 55c; No. 3 Northern, 52c; rejected, 47c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 58⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅛c. Receipts, 487,723 bushels; shipments, 476,612 bushels; inspected, 1,086 cars; last year, 850 cars.

PEORIA, Sept. 3.—Corn—Receipts, 38,000 bushels; shipments, 23,200 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 35½c; No. 3, 35c. Oats—Receipts, 145,550 bushels; shipments, 160,750 bushels; market active and easier; No. 2 white, 20@20¼c; No. 3 white, 19@19¼c. Rye—Receipts, 60 bushels; shipments, none; market dull and nominal; No. 2, new, 42@43c. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22. Receipts are for 48 hours and shipments for 48 hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Wool—Market quiet; prices steady and unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

BEEVES—Receipts, 50 cars, or 842 head; 45 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 5 cars of local stock for the market. The few sales of bulls, old cows, and oxen were at steady prices. City-dressed beef sides in moderate request at 6@8¾c per lb; a few extra do selling at 9c. Texas beef unchanged at 5@6c. To-day's London cable quotes American steers easier at 11¼@12c for good to choice, estimated dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady at 8¾@9¾c per lb; Liverpool advices quote American steers at 11@11½c for prime; common to fair at 9@10½c, sinking the offal, and refrigerator beef steady at 9¼@10¼c. Shipments to-day on the Georgic, 375 cattle and 150 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son; 375 cattle and 850 sheep for M. Goldsmith, and 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris. The Exeter City took out 150 cattle for M. Goldsmith. To-morrow the Spain will be laden with 220 cattle and 1,100 sheep for M. Goldsmith and 100 head for D. H. Sherman; the Belgravia with 243 cattle for M. Goldsmith; the St. Louis will carry 2,120 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 512 quarters for D. H. Sherman, and the Teutonic 900 quarters for Eastmans Company.

CALVES—Receipts, 641 head, all at Sixtieth Street yards. Veals and Western calves were steady, grassers and buttermilks weak and a trifle lower; all sold at $5@$8 per 100 lb for common to choice veals, $4.25@$5.50 for Western calves, and $2.25@$3 for yearlings, grassers, and buttermilks; dressed calves firm at 7@11c for country-dressed veals, 7½@12c for city-dressed, 4½@6c for dressed grassers, 5½@6½c for dressed buttermilks, and 5@6½c for little calves. SALES.—J. P. NELSON—175 Western calves, 187 lb average, at $5.50 per 100 lb; 78 do, 237 lb, at $5.15; 61 do, 528 lb, at $4.25; 2 State veals, 160 lb, at $8. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—6 veals, 157 lb, at $7.50; 5 do, 140 lb, at $7; 23 do, 157 lb, at $5; 17 grassers and buttermilks, 221 lb, at $3; 42 grassers, 181 lb, at $2.87½; 91 do, 175 lb, at $2.75; 2 yearlings, 425 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 165 lb, at $8; 1 do, 160 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 205 lb, at $6; 17 grassers, 152 lb, at $2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21¼ cars, or 4,376 head: 2 cars for butchers direct, 5 cars for export alive, and 14½ cars to be sold, and, including stock held over yesterday, there were 34 cars on sale. Sheep had a better inquiry, and good stock was selling 10@15c higher; lambs were moving more freely, but no advance in prices was quotable, and only 6 cars of stock remained in the pens unsold; poor to good sheep sold at $1.35@$3.25 per 100 lb; common to good lambs at $3.25@$4.50; 2 cars of choice Canadian do at $4.75@$4.87½; dressed mutton in fair demand at 3½@6c per lb; dressed lambs sold at 5½@9c. SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—206 Canadian lambs, 75 lb average, at $4.87½ per 100 lb; 211 do, 77 lb, at $4.75. HUME & MULLEN—462 Buffalo lambs, 69 lb, at $4.20; 174 Buffalo sheep, 98 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—110 Buffalo lambs, 75 lb, at $4.50; 102 do, 69 lb, at $4.30; 102 Pennsylvania do, 66 lb, at $4.25; 156 do, 68 lb, at $4.20; 8 Pennsylvania sheep, 104 lb, at $2.25. G. DILLENBACK—50 State lambs, 71 lb, at $4.50; 39 State sheep, 94 lb, at $1.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—244 Michigan lambs, 61 lb, at $4; 269 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $4.25; 120 Kentucky do, 60 lb, at $4; 221 Virginia sheep, 94 lb, at $3; 96 Kentucky do, 102 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO., (Part Yesterday)—93 State lambs, 62 lb, at $4.25; 283 do, 64 lb, at $3.75; 32 State sheep, 93 lb, at $2.50; 34 do, 103 lb, at $2.25; 138 Ohio do, 63 lb, at $1.30; 91 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.50; 120 Kentucky lambs, 93 lb, at $2.25. J. H. WILKERSON—238 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $4.25; 187 Kentucky sheep, 89 lb, at $3.12½; 176 do, 97 lb, at $2.80; 15 do, 148 lb, at $2.75; 118 do, 96 lb, at $2.65; 210 do, 91 lb, at $2.25; 204 do, 87 lb, at $2.20. M. COLLINS—123 Michigan lambs, 63 lb, at $3.62½; 275 Virginia do, 63 lb, at $4.15; 121 Ohio lambs and yearlings, 72 lb, at $4; 71 Western sheep, 93 lb, at $2.50; 129 Ohio do, 84 lb, at $3.25; 94 do, 90 lb, at $3; 11 do, 106 lb, at $2. NEWTON & CO.—273 Michigan lambs, 58 lb, at $3.75; 244 do, 58 lb, at $3.62½; 272 West Virginia do, 62 lb, at $4.45; 99 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $4; 48 Virginia sheep, 75 lb, at $2.75; 8 sheep and lambs, 55 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—123 Ohio sheep, 88 lb, at $3; 197 do, 84 lb, at $2.75; 134 do, 65 lb, $1.75. P. S. KASE—105 Pennsylvania lambs, 58 lb, at $3.25; 21 Pennsylvania sheep, 74 lb, at $2.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 3,833 head, of which 182 head for sale. There was a little better tone to the market to-day. Dealers quote $4.60@$5.10 for common heavy to choice light corn-fed hogs, and a car of fancy sold at $5.25; country-dressed sold at 6¾@7½c per lb. SALES.—A. W. LAMB—164 State hogs, extra, 138 lb average, at $5.25 per 100 lb; also, late Monday, 126 State hogs, 167 lb, at $5. S. SANDERS—Late Monday, 16 State pigs, 94 lb, at $5.20; 122 hogs, 140 lb, at $5; 77 do, 195 lb, at $4.90. S. JUDD & CO.—Late Monday, 28 State hogs, 221 lb, at $4.90; 20 do, 197 lb, at $4.95. HUME & MULLEN—Late Monday, 5 State pigs, 122 lb, at $5.10; 10 hogs, 195 lb, at $5; 10 rough do, 261 lb, at $4.15. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—Late Monday, 31 State hogs, 133 lb, at $5.10; 142 do, 162 lb, at $5; 2 do, 325 lb, at $4.60; 8 rough do, 217 lb, at $4; 3 stags, 236 lb, at $3.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 396 head; total for week thus far, 5,060 head; same time last week, 6,976 head; consigned through, 396 head; none to New York; none on sale. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,280 head; total for week thus far, 17,760 head; for same time last week, 18,880 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 900 head; on sale, 2,400 head; market opened a shade stronger for good to choice corn-fed grades, closed very dull, with 6 loads unsold, mostly common light grades; good to prime heavy, $4.55@$4.65; mixed packers, $4.50@$4.55; Yorkers, common to prime, $4.35@$4.50; pigs, $4.25@$4.30; roughs, $3.25@$4; stags, 3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,200 head; total for week thus far, 29,450 head; for same time last week, 21,250 head; none consigned through; to New-York, 850 head; on sale, 6,000 head; market opened steady; at the close, sheep were steady, but lambs were very dull, with a number of common unsold; good to prime selected lambs, $4.60@$4.75; fair to good, $4@$4.50; common and light, $3.25@$3.75; culls, $2.25@$3; mixed sheep, $2.40@$2.85; extra heavy wethers, $3@$3.15; export wethers, $3.50@$3.75; cull sheep, $1@$2; common to good Canada lambs sold late at $4.55@$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand good; market 10@15c higher than last week. Prime, $5.20@$5.40; good, $4.20@$4.40; good butchers', $4.30; rough fat, $2.75@$3.75; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.50@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Fresh arrivals, 3 cars, with 10 loads left over; market very slow at yesterday's prices; Medium weights, $4.40@$4.50; best Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40; heavy, $4.20@$4.30; common to fair, $4@$4.20; roughs, $3@$3.50. Sheep—Supply, 5 cars, with several loads left over; market very slow at yesterday's prices. Exports, $3.25@$3.30; extra, $2.75@$3.85; good, $2.30@$2.50; fair, $1.50@$2; common, 30c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $5.50@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,380 head. Market active and a shade lower. Native steers, $2.50; cows, $2.35@$2.65; calves, $5@$6; Texas steers, $2.95@$3.35; Texas calves, $8.50@$9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,855 head; market active; prices, 5c lower; heavy, $4.20@$4.50; light, $3.80@$4.25; mixed, $3.70@$4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,056 head; market active. Sheep, $2.25@$3; lambs, $4@$4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The cattle market was dull to-day. Western rangers were weak, but natives were comparatively steady. Buyers were holding off in expectation of heavier receipts to-morrow. There was a fair demand for hogs for local account, and prices ruled about the same as on yesterday. Sheep were in good demand, but lambs were slow and about 15c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000 head. Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.80@$5.90; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.50@$5.75; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.70@$5.40; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@$4.50; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.40@$4.15; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.50@$3.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.50@$3.85; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.40; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $5.25@$6.25; veal calves, common to fair, $3.75@$5; Texas grass steers, $2.90@$3.50; Texas cows, bulls and stags, $1.90@$3.15; Western range steers, $3@$4.25; Western rangers, cows and heifers, $2@$3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000 head. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.10@$4.60; common to choice mixed, $4.05@$4.60; choice assorted, $4.40@$4.55; light, $3.90@$4.55; pigs, $2.50@$4.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000 head. Inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8⅛c; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 7c; net and gross receipts, 1,405 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,885 bales; coastwise, 870 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 64,240 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 573 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 262 bales; stock, 6,407 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7c; net and gross receipts, 690 bales; sales, none; stock, 11,835 bales.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Make Fresh Gains Under Vigorous and Buoyant Buying.

LOW-PRICED SECURITIES IN DEMAND.

Broadening Influences Apparent in the Market—Buyers Confident of Improving Prices—Activity in All Classes of Securities.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Operators in the security market returned to-day to their calling as if holiday reflection had added new strength to recent opinions that values had fairly entered upon a prosperous course. The market acted under this impulse from the beginning to the end of business. Buying started in briskly at advanced quotations, and held its buoyancy throughout. London set a poor example for those who take speculative cues from that quarter by selling various stocks that had enjoyed a sharp advance, notably St. Paul. It appeared decisively in the earliest dealings here, however, that American values are not now made away from home. Eager buying here soon demonstrated that buyers abroad had only been feeling the market when they sold it. They joined the procession when it had fairly started, and doubtless recovered a good portion of the stocks with which they had parted earlier in the day. It probably cost them quite as much to get into line again as if they had not stepped out.

Improving prices in active stocks have made up the market's record so long that they are expected as a matter of course whenever buying is at all strong. To-day furnished no exception to this rule. The new and striking feature of the present market is the growing demand for securities that have been inactive heretofore, but which, sharing in the prosperity that has settled upon the country, are piling up earnings for dividends. Their inactivity has operated as a check upon their advance in price. As orders for purchases increase, the market broadening daily, many new buyers feel that they can best serve their interests by acquiring securities that have kept out of the speculative run. Low-priced stocks are included in this demand. The result is that every day brings additions to the official reports of sales.

It does not follow that because a stock has been quiet it can be bought at the last previous quotation. The contrary is usually the case. Flint and Père Marquette was an inactive stock until within a few days, when a demand appeared for the common stock, and the price moved rapidly upward. To-day an order for 200 shares of the preferred stock advanced that stock 6 points above the last previous quotation. It had not been lately in market, but the improvement in the common stock had stored up value for the preferred, which to-day's sale expressed. Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred moved upward 1 per cent., to 39¾, on a continuation of the bull reports that have attended recent large purchases. Atchison improved by 1⅜ per cent., and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, on news apparently more definite in London than here, was in fresh demand on foreign account.

Investors bought St. Paul all day. It led the railway list, and gained 1¼ per cent. Rock Island and Burlington held their own, as did the other Grangers. The coal stocks, especially Jersey Central, advanced. Indeed, there were no minus signs of note for the day in the railway list.

The Industrials had their part in the day's buoyancy. Even Tobacco, which sold off early, on rumors anticipatory of to-morrow's meeting of opposition interests, recovered sufficiently to score a small net gain for the common stock, although the preferred made a loss. Tennessee Coal and Iron gained 1 per cent., touching at 41, the highest price for the year. Edson Electric crossed par for the first time this year.

The withdrawal of $1,100,000 in gold for export had no effect on the market, although it was known that the Treasury reserve would thereby fall about $500,000 below the $100,000,000 mark. Financial confidence in the bond syndicate has become too well fixed to be disturbed by such trifles. This confidence was again justified to-day by the deposit of $2,000,000, which will doubtless be added to the reserve within a day or two. It stands now only as a special deposit, convertible as part of the reserve upon the return of the certificate given for it.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $79,872,582, and the balances were $4,736,447.

The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $416,326.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅞@67⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$51,614,334
Imports for the same period	22,901,712
Net exports	$28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,868
Net exports to date, 1892	51,462,535

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1¼
American Sugar Refining pf	2½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 3d inc. pd.	1½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande	¾
Erie Telegraph and Telephone	2¼
Flint & P. M.	1¼
Illinois Steel	2½
Laclede Gas	1⅛
Long Island Traction 1st in pd	⅞
Louisville & Nashville	⅞
L., N. A. & C. pf	2¾
Mexican Central	1⅛
Michigan Central	⅞
Missouri Pacific	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1
New Jersey Central	2⅛
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1
Northern Pacific pf	1
Pacific Mail	1¼
Peoria & Eastern	¾
P., C., C. & St. L pf	1½
Rio Grande Western	1¼
St. Paul & Duluth	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Tennessee C. & I.	1
Union Pacific	1
Wabash	¾
Wabash pf	1¼

DECLINED.

American Tobacco pf	1¼

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $5,499,543, against $6,738,623 in the preceding week, and $6,412,153 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $226,460,922, against $248,692,241 corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
*American Sugar Refining	111⅛	112⅝	110⅞	112¼	112¼	112⅜	47,582
*American Sugar Refining pf.	104⅛	104½	104⅛	104½	104	104⅞	141
American Tobacco	94	96¼	93½	94⅝	94⅜	94½	24,671
American Tobacco pf.	110	110	110	110	..	..	168
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	20⅜	21⅞	20⅜	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	22,325
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	36½	36¾	3,710
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1¾	515
Canada Southern	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	56¾	57¼	355
Canadian Pacific	56	57½	56	57½	57	57⅝	110
Central Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	21¼	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	775
Chicago Gas	64½	65⅛	64½	64⅝	64⅝	65	5,310
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	105¼	315
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅛	106½	106	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	2,230
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91⅞	91⅞	91¾	8,170
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49½	49½	49	49¼	49¼	49¾	980
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼			15
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77¾	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	78½	78⅝	33,255
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129¼	129⅝	130
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	83¾	84¼	83⅝	83⅞	83⅞	83¾	8,425
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6	6	6	6	5½	6	900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38½	39½	575
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	4	4¾	200
Commercial Cable	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	150	..	48
Consolidated Gas Company	143	143	143	143	141½	143½	608
Delaware & Hudson	131½	131½	131½	131½	131⅜	132	1,925
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163½	163½	163½	163½	163	163½	210
Denver & Rio Grande	17	17	17	17	17	..	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	53½	54	770
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21¼	21⅜	4,450
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	99½	101	500
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	55	55	55	55	54	55	200
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	38	39⅞	30
Flint & Père Marquette	20¼	21	20¼	20⅞	20⅜	21	1,800
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	46⅝	47	46⅝	47	46¾	48	200
General Electric	37⅞	38⅜	37⅜	38	38	38⅛	5,105
Houston & Texas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	5	100
Illinois Central	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	105¼	105⅜	300
Illinois Steel Co.	75	76	75	76	75½	76	1,900
Iowa Central pf.	38	38	38	38	37	38	100
Keokuk & Des Moines	5	5	5	5	4⅝	5⅛	100
Laclede Gas	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28⅜	29	400
Lake Erie & Western	27	27	27	27	26¾	27	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81	81	80⅞	81	80	81	540
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	151	152½	12
*L. I. Traction., 1st in. pd.	15⅞	17	15⅞	16⅞	..	..	1,096
Louisville & Nashville	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65¼	65¼	65½	5,270
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9¾	10	740
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26⅞	29⅝	26⅞	29⅝	28	29½	3,000
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼	114¼	114	114¼	114	114½	320
Mexican Central	14	14¼	14	14¼	13½	14	300
Mexican National certs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	3	200
Michigan Central	102½	103	102½	103	102½	103⅛	200
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½	25	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	85	85⅜	85	85⅜	85	85½	411
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59¼	510
Minnesota Iron	65	66	65	66	65½	66½	1,020
Missouri Pacific	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	40¼	40½	7,810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾	19	2,500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞	39¾	39¾	39⅞	12,376
Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	25	25½	113
*National Lead Company	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	35⅞	36¼	400
*National Lead Company pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅝	92	100
National Starch 2d pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	24	36	100
New-Jersey Central	112	114	112	114	113⅜	114	2,940
New-York Central	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104½	770
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	64	64	64	64	60	64	10
New-York & N. H., rights	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	..	..	1,823
*N. Y., Penn. & Ohio pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅛	¼	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	9½	9½	9	9	8¾	9	715
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	25	25½	25	25½	24¾	25¼	250
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	1,736
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	35⅞	36	35¼	36	35⅞	36	2,525
Norfolk & Western pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅜	16¼	430
North American	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	1,110
Northern Pacific	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	2,385
Northern Pacific pf.	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	1,070
Ontario & Western	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	1,545
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	23	23	23	23	23	27	7
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11	12	200
Pacific Mail	31	31⅜	81	31⅜	31¼	31¾	2,945
Peoria & Eastern	10	10	10	10	9¾	11	120
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	820
Philadelphia & Reading	20½	20½	20	20⅜	20⅜	20½	40,142
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	34½	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅜	20¼	20½	4,520
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	59	60	59	60	59½	62	350
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	164½	164½	164½	164½	162½	..	10
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172½	173⅛	172½	173⅛	172½	174	262
Rio Grande Western	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	18	19	200
St. Louis Southwestern	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	2,100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	2,930
St. Paul & Duluth	34½	34½	34½	34½	34	35	100
St. Paul & Omaha	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞	1,215
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	115	115	115½	117½	20
Southern Pacific	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	25⅝	26¼	510
Southern Railway	14	14⅛	14	14	14	14¼	2,680
Southern Railway pf.	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42	42	42¼	3,248
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40	41	40	40⅞	40⅞	41	6,725
Texas Pacific	14	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	11,690
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	10	10	10	10	10	11	200
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	3	300
Union Pacific	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	3,580
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	8⅛	8¼	8	8	7⅞	8	1,042
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd.	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	3,950
*U. S. Cordage pf., 3d in. pd.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	420
U. S. Cordage gtd	13	13	13	13	..	..	10
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 3d in. pd.	29	29	28¾	29	29	29¼	1,110
United States Rubber	41¼	41¼	40½	40½	40¾	41	800
United States Rubber pf.	94	94½	94	94½	94	94½	297
*United States Leather	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	1,525
*United States Leather pf.	86½	87	86½	86⅞	86⅞	87	2,330
Wabash	10	10¼	10	10½	10⅜	10½	3,995
Wabash pf.	25½	26½	25½	26¼	26	26¼	12,740
Western Union Telegraph	95⅜	95⅜	95	95	94⅞	95	2,856
*Western Union Beef	9½	10	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	1,350
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	51½	51¼	50¼	50¼	50	51½	403
Wisconsin Central	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	300
Total sales							353,227

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
1,000 ... 112¼
3,000 ... 112
Atch, Col & Pac 1st
5,000 ... 47
3,000 ... 47½
10,000 ... 48
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 83⅛
5,000 ... 83⅜
10,000 ... 83½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued
5,000 ... 83⅝
5,000 ... 83½
15,000 ... 83⅜
5,000 ... 83½
10,000 ... 83⅝
10,000 ... 83¾
10,000 ... 83⅝
25,000 ... 83¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued
14,000 ... 59
30,000 ... 59½
15,000 ... 59¼
10,000 ... 59⅜
25,000 ... 59¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid
25,000 ... 36¼
30,000 ... 36¼
30,000 ... 36⅜
17,000 ... 36¼
47,000 ... 36½
10,000 ... 36⅜
35,000 ... 36½
5,000 ... 36⅜
15,000 ... 36⅞
8,000 ... 36¾
30,000 ... 36⅞
10,000 ... 36¾
35,000 ... 37
Atlantic & Pacific Inc
10,000 ... 5
5,000 ... 4⅞
5,000 ... 5
Bkyln W & W Co 5s
10,000 ... 104¼
Canada Southern 2d
14,000 ... 107
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000 ... 112
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000xi ... 81
1,000xi ... 80⅞
39,000 ... 81
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
5,000 ... 97½
5,000 ... 97
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
3,000 ... 120¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
3,000 ... 105
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
15,000 ... 103¾
Chicago & Erie 1st
17,000 ... 107¼
Chic G L & C Co 1st
1,000 ... 92½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 49
15,000 ... 49⅛
25,000 ... 49¼
5,000 ... 49
4,000 ... 49¼
10,000 ... 49⅛
2,000 ... 49¼
8,000 ... 49
Chic & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s
3,000 ... 112
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
60,000 ... 106⅝
2,000 ... 106½
20,000s20f ... 106⅝
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000xi ... 98¼
19,000xi ... 99
Chic, St L & N O Memphis Div 1st
1,000 ... 102
Chic, St P & M 1st
1,000 ... 131⅝
Clev, C, Chic & S L St Louis Div 4s
5,000 ... 95½
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st
10,000 ... 109¼
15,000 ... 109¾
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Receipts
1,000 ... 78¼
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 29
5,000 ... 29¾
25,000 ... 29¼
10,000 ... 29¼
10,000 ... 29¾
Col & Ninth av 1st
1,000xi ... 112
Den & R G Imp 5s
10,500 ... 91½
3,000 ... 92
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
2,000 ... 93
Detroit Gas Co 5s
20,000 ... 75½
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000 ... 25
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
15,000 ... 100½
10,000 ... 100⅜
5,000 ... 100⅜
Gul, So S & Atl 5s
4,000 ... 99⅞
5,000 ... 100
Erie 1st Mortgage
1,000 ... 107½
2,000 ... 107⅝
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s
5,000 ... 92
Ft W'th & D C 1st
10,000 ... 74
2,000 ... 74½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
13,000c ... 90
2,000 ... 90½
G Bay, W & St P Inc
10,000 ... 5¾
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
5,000 ... 73
Ill Cen 4s, 1952
1,000 ... 109
Ill Cen 4s, 1953
10,000 ... 104½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
1,000 ... 81¾
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s
2,000 ... 94⅞
Iron Steamboat 6s
5,000 ... 61½
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div, Assented
10,000 ... 111
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 78½
12,000 ... 78½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 97
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
15,000xi ... 111½
1,000 ... 111
Lo, N A & Chic G M
22,000 ... 76
8,000 ... 75⅞
1,000 ... 76
6,000 ... 76⅜
4,000 ... 76⅞
5,000 ... 76½
30,000 ... 77
Met'polit'n Elev 2d
1,000 ... 108
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s
5,000 ... 108
Dakota & Gt So 5s
4,000 ... 107⅝
Minn & St L Con 5s
25,000 ... 103⅞
1,000 ... 104
5,000s3 ... 103¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
13,000 ... 90¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
15,000 ... 69⅛
500 ... 68½
52,000 ... 69¼
20,000 ... 69⅛
5,000s3 ... 69⅛
41,000 ... 69¼
10,000 ... 69
Mo, Kans & East 1st
2,000 ... 94⅞
10,000 ... 94½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
10,000 ... 86½
55,000 ... 87⅛
2,000 ... 87⅜
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ... 67
Nash, C & St L Con
8,000 ... 105¼
N Y Cent'l 1st Coup
3,000 ... 123
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
2,000 ... 106⅜
N Y, Lake E & Wn New 2d Consol
3,000 ... 77¾
10,000 ... 77⅛
10,000 ... 78
10,000 ... 78¼
10,000 ... 78⅜
50,000 ... 79⅜
D M & Co Certfs Stamped
3,000 ... 76⅛
130,000 ... 77
30,000s3 ... 77
20,000 ... 77⅛
2,000 ... 77
37,000 ... 77½
Nor Pac 2d Coup
1,000 ... 102⅝
North Pac 3d Coup
5,000 ... 73
North Pac Cons 5s
3,000 ... 44⅝
Nor R'y of Cal 5s
10,000 ... 94¼
Ohio & Miss Cons
1,000 ... 106
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs
4,000 ... 101½
Ohio South'n G M 4s
4,000 ... 35½
Oregon Impvmt 1st
5,000 ... 97
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
5,000 ... 47
Oreg Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 102½
Trust Co Certfs
30,000 ... 104¼
7,000 ... 104½
3,000 ... 104¼
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
16,000 ... 59¾
4,000 ... 60
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d
5,000 ... 36
Peo & Eastern 1st
11,000 ... 84
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000 ... 39
20,000 ... 39¼
10,000 ... 39¼
15,000 ... 38⅞
10,000 ... 38⅞
10,000 ... 38⅝
2,000 ... 38⅞
6,000 ... 38⅝
19,000 ... 39
2d Pref Inc
15,000 ... 24¼
2,000 ... 24⅜
10,000 ... 24⅝
5,000 ... 24¼
10,000 ... 24¼
5,000 ... 24¼
10,000 ... 24½
5,000 ... 24
10,000 ... 24½
10,000 ... 24⅜
5,000 ... 24¼
5,000 ... 24¼
30,000 ... 24⅜
3d Pref Inc
1,000 ... 18¼
4,000 ... 18¼
42,000 ... 17⅞
5,000 ... 17⅞
5,000 ... 17⅞
5,000 ... 17⅞
10,000 ... 17⅞
20,000 ... 17¾
Phila & Rdg Defd Inc
10,000 ... 3⅞
50,000 ... 4
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
21,000 ... 86½
Trust Receipts
17,000 ... 77¾
3,000 ... 77⅞
18,000 ... 78
6,000 ... 77⅞
10,000 ... 77⅞
10,000 ... 77⅞
Pitts & W'n 1st
6,000 ... 86
Rio Grande W'n 1st
2,000 ... 77½
10,000 ... 77⅝
5,000 ... 77⅞
1,000 ... 77½
St L & Iron M 5s
3,000 ... 85⅞
5,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 86⅛
St L & S F Con 4s
10,000 ... 55
St L Southw'n 1st
2,600 ... 81⅛
3,000 ... 81½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
5,000 ... 40¼
2,000 ... 40⅜
16,000 ... 40½
9,500 ... 40¼
1,000 ... 40⅜
5,000 ... 40¼
15,000 ... 40⅜
10,000 ... 40⅜
8,000 ... 40¼
3,000 ... 40⅜
3,000 ... 40½
5,000 ... 40¼
San An & Ar P 4s
2,000 ... 65
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 64
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000 ... 95½
Southern R'y 1st 5s
10,000 ... 97
1,000 ... 96⅝
2,000 ... 96⅞
3,000 ... 96⅝
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st
3,000 ... 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ... 93⅜
9,000 ... 93⅞
12,000 ... 93⅜
1,000 ... 93⅝
5,000 ... 93⅜
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
22,000 ... 31
10,000 ... 31¼
30,000 ... 31⅛
25,000 ... 31½
58,000 ... 31⅜
10,000 ... 31½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
19,000 ... 31¼
3,000 ... 31⅛
12,000 ... 31¼
10,000 ... 31⅜
5,000 ... 31½
5,000 ... 31⅜
5,000 ... 31½
40,000 ... 31⅜
17,000 ... 31⅜
33,000 ... 31¼
61,000 ... 31⅝
29,000 ... 31½
14,000 ... 31⅝
5,000 ... 31½
5,000 ... 31⅝
15,000 ... 31½
5,000 ... 31⅜
15,000 ... 31¼
10,000 ... 31¾
Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000 ... 106½
U'n Pac Col Tr 6s
1,000 ... 98
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs
30,000 ... 50
Union Pac 1st, 1898
7,000 ... 107½
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
2,000 ... 97
5,000c ... 98
29,000 ... 98
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
5,000xi ... 98
10,000 ... 98¼
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
20,000 ... 45½
13,000 ... 45⅜
111,000 ... 46
10,000 ... 46¼
30,000 ... 46
8,000 ... 45⅞
11,000 ... 45¾
10,000 ... 45½
13,000 ... 45
15,000 ... 44⅞
10,000 ... 44
16,000 ... 44¼
15,000 ... 44½
10,000 ... 44¾
5,000 ... 44
5,000 ... 44¼
27,000 ... 44
29,000 ... 43½
5,000 ... 43¾
U S Cordage 1st Trust Co Certfs
29,000 ... 50¼
5,000 ... 50⅜
30,000 ... 50½
30,000 ... 51
21,000 ... 52
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 ... 114¼
Virginia Midland G M
10,000 ... 102
Wabash R R 1st
5,000 ... 108¼
22,000 ... 108¾
Wabash 2d
2,000 ... 80¼
10,000 ... 80¼
1,000c ... 80⅜
9,000 ... 80⅜
5,000 ... 80⅞
6,000 ... 81
14,000 ... 80⅞
1,000 ... 81
4,000 ... 80⅞
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000 ... 34⅜
20,000 ... 34½
60,000 ... 35
9,000 ... 34⅜
10,000 ... 34½
West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000 ... 107
10,000 ... 107⅛
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
20,000 ... 19⅜
10,000 ... 19⅜
10,000 ... 19½
20,000 ... 19¾
W'n N Y & Penn Gen
30,000 ... 49¼
20,000 ... 49½
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s
3,000 ... 115¼
Wheeling & L E 1st
1,000 ... 105⅛
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 ... 95
Wiscon Cen Co 1st
10,000 ... 62
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 61½
15,000 ... 61¾
10,000 ... 62
55,000 ... 62¼
15,000 ... 62⅜
32,000 ... 62¼
5,000 ... 62
55,000 ... 62¼
9,000 ... 62
14,000 ... 62¼
18,000 ... 62½
5,000 ... 62⅝
23,000 ... 62¾
2,000 ... 62⅝
7,000 ... 62½
4,000 ... 62⅝
1,000 ... 62⅝

Total sales ... $4,244,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	64½
American Coal	91	..
American Cotton Oil	25¼	26
American Cotton Oil pf.	74	75¼
American District Tel.	..	40
American Express	113½	115
American T. & C.	96	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	65½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	20	21
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	55
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146½	148
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	93	100
Col., H. V. & T.	24¾	25¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Consol. Coal	32½	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	10	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	..
*D., S. S. & A.	7¼	7¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	17
Evansville & T. H. pf.	55	..
Great Northern pf.	127	130
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	3	3¾
Homestake	26½	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17½	18
Iowa Central	11⅛	11⅜
Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	86	89
Long Island	85	87
L. St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	63
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Linseed Oil	27½	28⅛
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	50	..
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	17½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Norfolk & Western	4	4¼
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ohio Southern	8½	15
Ontario Mining	9½	10½
Oregon Improvement	9	12
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	54	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Rens. & Saratoga	180	185
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	43
R., W. & O.	113	117
St. J. & G. I.	1	3
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	89	92
St. Paul & Omana pf.	120	124
Silver bullion certificates	66⅞	67⅛
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T.	29	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
Toledo & O. C.	..	48
Tol. & O. C. pf.	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	19	..
United States Express	47	51
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	109	115

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	111	112⅝	110⅞	112⅝	14,900
Am. Tobacco	93⅞	96¼	93⅞	95¼	3,780
A., T. & S. F.	20⅞	22	20⅞	21⅞	4,850
Ark. C. Imp.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	50
Balt. & Ohio	65½	65½	65½	65½	150
Chicago Gas	64½	65	64⅜	64⅝	1,350
C., R. I. & P.	83⅞	84⅜	83⅜	83⅞	2,030
Ch., B. & Q.	91⅝	91⅞	91⅛	91⅝	2,290
C., M. & St. P.	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	12,520
Cent. of N. J.	114	114	113½	113½	20
Dist. & C. F.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	450
Del. & Hud.	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	20
Gen. Elec.	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	1,550
Louis. & N.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	730
Mo. Pacific	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40½	770
M., K. & T. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	200
N.Y., S. W. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	10
North Am.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	100
Phil. & Rdg.	20⅜	20½	20	20¼	6,200
Pacific Mail	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½	60
Southern pf.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	10
Tenn. C. & I.	40¼	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	460
Texas Pac.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14¼	640
Union Pac.	16½	16½	16½	16½	10
U. S. Cordage	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	170
U. S. L'th. pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	10
Wabash pf.	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼	375
W. & L. E. pf.	51	51	51	51	250
West. Union.	95⅝	95½	95	95	910
Total sales					54,865

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d inc.	36½	36⅜	36¼	36½	$16,000
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	39¼	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	14,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	16,000
Phil. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	8,000
St. L.S.W. 2d.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31⅝	14,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	45½	45½	43¾	43¾	8,000
Total sales					$79,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Leadville	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Total sales					700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
December option	63½	63⅝	62	62	469,000

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were very active and strong. The sales reached over $4,000,000, and were well distributed. The only weakness was in Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf firsts. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, California & Pacific 1sts	2
Atchison, T. & S. F. 2ds, 1st inc. pd.	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	1¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1½
Erie 2d con.	3⅛
Erie 2d, con. ctfs	1½
Ft. W. & D. C 1st	1
General Electric deb. 5s	1
Iron Steamboat 6s	1½
Kansas Pacific 6s, Den.	1
Kan. P. con. t. r.	1
L., N. A. & Chicago gen.	1¼
Peo., D. & E. 2d	1
P. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	1¼
P. & Rdg. gen.	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1¼
Union Pacific, col. t. r. 6s	1
Union Pacific, col. t. r. 4½s, ctfs	6
Union Pacific, col. t. r. notes	1
Union Pacific, ext. s. f. 8s	1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1
Va. Mid. gen.	1
Wabash deb. b.	1½
Wisconsin Central 1st	5
Wisconsin Central 1st t. r.	1⅝

DECLINED.

Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st	1

Government bonds were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123¾
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123¾
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	210
American Exchange	159
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	155
Central National	119
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	188
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	285
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2700
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	115
Germania	400
Greenwich	150
Hanover	310
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	515
Irving	142
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	196
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	186
Mechanics & Traders'	135
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	136
Merchants' Exchange	118
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	232
New-York County	580
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	118
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	140
Oriental	210
Pacific	185
Park	272
Phenix	115
Republic	152
Seaboard National	166
Second National	300
Seventh National	115
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	140
State of New-York	110
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	95
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	112½

Twenty-five shares of Merchants' sold at 137½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,075,463; from customs, $878,359, and miscellaneous, $179,521.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $297,708.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Aug. 31 was $717,225, and for the corresponding period last year $683,020. The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of August was $1,828,904.70, and for the corresponding period last year $1,070,877.25.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Sturgis-Waterbury Committee of the United States Cordage Company has issued a call for the fourth installment of $2 a share on guaranteed stock, $2.50 a share on preferred stock, and $1.25 a share on common stock, payable on or before September 13, by the Manhattan Trust Company, New-York.

—Coupons due Sept. 1 from the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the United Traction and Electric Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after Sept. 3 at the office of the Central Trust Company.

—Coupons of the general mortgage bonds of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway, due Sept. 1, will be paid by the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	94½	97½
American Bank Note	42½	45½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159½	162½
American Grocery 1st pf.	50	..
American Surety Company	212	..
American Typefounders'	3½	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	29½	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	189½
Bank of America	212	216
Barney & Smith Car	24	28
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82½	87
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	102½
Beckton Construction pf.	60	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	126	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20⅜	22
Brooklyn City Railroad	177⅝	179
Brooklyn Traction	14½	16½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	63½	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106⅜	108
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	85½	87½
Celluloid Company stock	66	70
†Central & South American Tel.	122	124
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	119	120
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central R. R. of Ga. deb.	23	..
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1028
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49	52
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1¼	2¼
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	17	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	162	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91	94
Continental Trust	165	170
Cramp Shipyard stock	83½	86½
Detroit Gas stock	29	31
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95½	96¾
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166	170
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
Ensley Land Company	1⅛	2
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75½	82½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	197
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	310	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	58
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	54	59
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85⅝	87⅝
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	108	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	54½	56½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	90½	92½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110	113
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	78	80½
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	100	101½
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3⅜	4¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	28	32
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A.	95½	..
Holland Trust stock	80	..
Hudson River Telephone	38	41
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	155
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77¼	79
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	8	10
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	62
Journeay & Burnham	47	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
Knickerbocker Trust Company	170	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	84	86
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	89	90¼
L. I. Traction, 1st as. pd.	16½	17½
Lorillard Company pf.	116½	118½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	34	36¼
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	171½	175½
Manhattan Trust Co.	128	138
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	18
Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Road pf.	110	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106½	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	310
Mechanics' National Bank stock	186½	190
Mercantile Trust Company	340	355
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	26	28
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	59
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30½	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	53½	55½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	94	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	76½	77½
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	100
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	80
‡Northwest Telegraph 7s	112½	..
Northwest Tel. Co. stock	106½	..
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	358
New-York & Texas Land scrip	65	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	117	119
Ninth Avenue Railroad	154	..
National Union Bank	188	192
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3½	5
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	36	41
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	107⅝	..
New-York Air Brake Company	7	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	730	780
New-York Security & Trust	280	..
North Shore Traction	85	86¼
North Shore Traction pf.	86½	88½
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85	90
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	..
Pennsylvania Coal	322	332
Postal Telegraph & Cable	84	86
Pratt & Whitney	9	15
Pratt & Whitney pf.	68½	..
Queens County Bank stock	159½	..
Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108¼	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	156	162
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	209	215
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	88	95
Southern Cent. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	33	..
*Standard Oil Trust	188	189
Standard Gas	66	68¼
Standard Gas pf.	107	109
‡Standard Gas 1st 5s	108	..
Staten Island Railway	..	61
State Trust	190	200
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112½	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	92	96
Steinway Railway 6s	105½	106½
Steinway Railway stock	41	45
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1¼	2¼
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	87½	90¼
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	47	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	90	95
*Third Avenue Railroad	193	195
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich. 1st	65	70
Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s	..	15
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	16¼	18½
Tradesmen's National Bank	94½	..
Trenton Potteries	69	..
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	61
Terre Haute & Logansport	15	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	..	86
Title Guarantee & Trust	210	..
Trow Directory pf.	62	66
Union Ferry stock	65½	67½
†Union Ferry 5s	105½	106½
Union Elevated 2d	40½	43
†Union Railway 5s	103½	105
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	103	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	82	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	39½	42½
Union Trust	712	725
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	190	200
United States Trust	955	980
Valley Railroad of Ohio 6 p. c. (Central Trust Co.) ctfs	41	..
Wagner Car Company	156	160
Western Gas Company	64½	67
‡Western Gas Company bonds	95	96
Western National Bank	110	112½
Worcester Traction	18	19¼
*Worcester Traction pf.	84½	87
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	15
Worthington Pump	24	27
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90
†Washington Trust Company	180	190

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were strong in the London market. Compared with Saturday's closing figures the principal changes were: Advanced—Erie second consols, 2½, to 78½; St. Paul, 1½, to 79⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 66½; Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 57⅝; Union Pacific, 1⅛, to 16¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1, to 20; Wabash preferred, 1, to 26⅝; Illinois Central, 1, to 107½; Reading, ½, to 10⅝; Atchison, ½, to 21¼; Southern preferred, ¼, to 43; New-York Central, ¼, to 106½, and Southern common, ⅛, to 14⅜. Kansas and Texas sold at 19, and Erie at 9⅝. British consols were lower at 107 7-16 for money and 107½ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £39,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. Spanish fours, 67⅛.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102. 15c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 27½c. for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 82,104,000 marks.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Bridgeport Traction—			
Month Aug.	$33,480	$12,005	.....
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	197,166	77,147	.....
St. L., A. & T. H.—			
Mileage	239	239	239
3d week Aug.	$25,400	$26,330	$31,430
From July 1	169,467	183,275	203,500
From Jan. 1	795,011	800,361	989,510
Tol. & Ohio Cent.—			
Mileage	347	347	347
4th week Aug.	$62,616	$78,658	$50,291
Month	176,369	235,868	148,514
July 1, Aug. 31	351,855	400,449	300,574
From Jan. 1	1,127,790	1,075,623	1,281,238
W. N. Y. & Penn.—			
Mileage	643	643	669
2d week Aug.	$74,500	$71,500	$68,200
Wisconsin Central—			
3d week Aug.	102,742	87,180	.....
Since July 1	736,007	545,612	.....
Brooklyn El., year ended June 30—			
Mileage	20	20	18
Gross earnings	$1,931,497	$1,755,262	$1,935,683
Op. expenses	1,086,585	1,076,612	1,041,713
Net earnings	844,912	678,600	843,970
Other income	4,462	5,917	11,427
Total income	849,374	684,517	855,417
Charges	846,934	811,135	744,309
Surplus	2,440	*126,618	111,108

*Deficit.

Total surplus, $46,073; betterments, $25,308; passengers carried in the year, 37,562,305.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Del., L. & W., leased lines State of N. Y., year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$8,345,044	$8,506,343	$9,299,557
Op. expenses	3,994,825	4,594,559	4,637,925
Net earnings	4,350,219	3,911,784	4,661,632
Charges	2,463,453	2,476,958	2,462,170
Surplus	1,886,766	1,434,826	2,199,462
Den. & R. G., July—			
Mileage	1,657	1,657	1,657
Gross earnings	$643,589	$438,869	$478,891
Op. expenses	349,143	303,267	368,178
Net earnings	294,445	135,593	110,713
Proportion fixed charges, &c.	179,347	203,938	29,871
Surplus	115,098	*68,345	*91,158

*Deficit.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Long Is., year ended June 30—			
Mileage	360	360	361
Gross earnings	$4,014,019	$4,143,433	$4,300,337
Op. expenses	2,593,324	2,862,829	2,989,454
Net earnings	1,420,695	1,280,624	1,310,883
Other income	498,090	431,257	481,253
Total	1,918,785	1,711,881	1,792,136
Charges	1,414,632	1,192,226	1,172,840
Balance	504,153	519,655	619,296
Dividend	480,000	570,000	600,000
Surplus	24,153	*50,345	19,296

*Deficit.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Louis. & Nash., July—			
Mileage	2,956	2,956	2,943
Gross earnings	$1,682,943	$1,428,903	$1,687,209
Op. expenses	1,092,928	895,539	1,131,455
Net earnings	590,015	533,364	536,754
Man. El., year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$9,397,571	$10,153,575	$11,086,358
Op. expenses	5,413,964	5,532,039	5,586,299
Net earnings	3,983,607	4,621,536	5,500,059
Other income	287,134	311,677	140,000
Total	4,270,741	4,933,213	5,640,059
Charges	2,748,694	2,600,566	2,668,766
Balance	1,522,047	2,332,647	2,971,293
Dividends	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Deficit	277,953	*532,647	*1,171,293

*Surplus.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mexican Central, July—			
Mileage	1,860	1,847	1,825
Gross earnings	$734,728	$548,745	$580,389
Op. expenses	454,573	330,579	419,350
Net earnings	280,155	218,166	161,039
N. Y., N. H. & H., year ended June 30—			
Mileage	1,469	1,469	1,469
Gross earnings	$27,608,009	$25,281,875	$17,923,069
Op. expenses	19,064,027	17,932,709	12,405,935
Net earnings	8,543,982	7,349,166	5,517,134
Other income	528,552	404,490	400,418
Total income	9,072,534	7,753,656	5,917,552
Fixed charges	5,593,545	5,379,978	2,910,554
Balance	3,478,989	2,373,678	2,997,998
Dividends	3,704,290	3,631,292	2,945,535
Deficit	315,301	1,257,614	52,463

Betterments were $3,795,661, against $4,445,113 in 1894; total surplus June 30, $4,517,529, against $4,853,334 in 1894; cash on hand, $330,073, against $1,426,891 in 1894.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Rio G. West., July—			
Mileage	520	520	517
Gross earnings	$208,673	$148,049	$197,916
Op. expenses	129,535	103,336	112,891
Net earnings	79,138	44,712	85,025

Long Is. R. R. reports for quarter ended June 30—

	1895.	1894.	Changes.	
Gross earnings	$1,085,462	$1,087,498	Dec.	$2,036
Op. expenses	639,028	621,413	Dec.	17,615
Net earnings	446,434	466,085	Dec.	19,651
Other income	74,111	38,345	Inc.	35,766
Total	520,545	504,430	Inc.	16,115
Charges	275,521	279,915	Dec.	4,394
Surplus	245,027	224,515	Inc.	20,509

The balance sheet shows current liabilities of $1,352,483, offset by $133,214 cash, $739,997 due from agents and others, and supplies on hand, $179,607.

Combined accounts of the company and receivers of the N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co. for the year ended June 30—

	1895.	1894.	Changes.	
Gross earnings	$5,867,026	$5,393,895	Inc.	$473,131
Op. expenses	4,029,924	4,085,153	Dec.	55,229
Net earnings	1,837,102	1,308,742	Inc.	528,360
Other income	6,150	2,880	Inc.	3,270
Total income	1,843,252	1,311,622	Inc.	531,630
Fixed charges	1,840,931	1,883,246	Dec.	42,315
Surplus	2,321	*571,624	Inc.	573,945

*Deficit.

Total deficit June 30, $1,753,880, against $1,787,546 in 1894; cash on hand, $454,248, against $147,304 last year.

Adirondack year ended June 30: Gross earnings, $180,821; operating expenses, $119,219; net earnings, $61,102; other income, $6,202; total, $62,304; charges, $51,730; surplus, $15,574; deficit to June 30, 1894, $536,355; total deficit, $520,781.

New-York and Rockaway Beach for June quarter shows: Earnings, $55,767; expenses, $53,547; other income, $300; charges, $13,282; deficit, $10,762; cash on hand, $9,234.

Prospect Park and Coney Island for June quarter shows: Earnings, $37,476; expenses, $35,689; other income, $5,792; charges, $17,958; deficit, $10,377; cash on hand, $5,682.

Philadelphia, Reading and New-England for year ended June 30: Gross earnings, $724,114; operating expenses, $522,452; fixed charges, $141,102; expenses of receivership, $27,041; net income, $33,517; deficit June 30, $21,028; cash on hand, $26,545.

Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York for the June 30 year: Gross earnings, $891,087; operating expenses, $499,281; net earnings, $391,806; other income, $2,902; charges, $179,771; dividends, (8 per cent.,) $200,000; surplus, $14,937.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The local market has been active to-day, and prices ranged higher than before the holidays. Atchison and Mexican Central securities were particularly in demand. Mexican Central stock opened at 13¼, and advanced on considerable sales to 13⅞, closing at 13¾. The bonds were also active, the 1st incomes selling up to 20 and the 2ds to 11, while the 1st mortgage 4s were strong at 68½. Wisconsin Central 5s sold up 2 points from Saturday's closing, to 63, closing at 62½. The stock held all of its recent advance, selling at 7⅝. West End Railway was strong at 76, closing at that price. The telephone shares were neglected, but they maintained recent prices.

The copper list showed some early activity. Montana sold up to 93, but there was little market for the stocks, and closing prices were somewhat lower than the highest of the day. Montana closed at 92½. A few shares of Calumet and Hecla sold at 316. Butte was up to 22½, closing at 22¼. Bay State Gas stock and bonds appeared again to-day on the active list, the stock selling at 10⅛ and 1st bonds up to 82⅞, closing there, while the 2ds advanced to 56, closing at 55½. The only reason given for the advance in these securities has been that of investment buying orders. While the last-mentioned bonds seems scarcely to be classed in the investment list, the abundance of idle money seeking investment brings them into favor on account of the high rate paid on the investment. Copper in London sold to-day at 46¾ for spot.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	20	23	20	23
Boston	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
Brookline	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
East Boston	4½	5	..	..
West End	2¼	2½	2⅜	2¼
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	198	..	198	198½
Erie	55	55½	54	54½
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	88	..	89	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	16	16⅛	15⅞	16
Dominion Coal pf.	98	98½	97	99
Gen. Electric pf.	69	71	68½	..
Illinois Steel	..	..	75	..
Lamson S. S.	22	22¼	22	22¼
Philadelphia Co.	18	18½	18	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	..	23	22½	23
West. Elect. 1st pf.	55	55½	55	55½
West. Electric	36	36½	36	36¼
Bay State Gas	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	211	..	211	..
Boston & Lowell	205	..	205	..
Boston & Maine	176½	177	175½	..
Central Mass.	13	..	13	..
Central Mass. pf.	55	60	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	101½	102	100½	101½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	107	106	107
Conn. & Pass.	145	..	..	..
Conn. River	..	..	145	..
Fitchburg	..	20	..	20
Fitchburg pf.	96	..	..	96½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	..	46½
Maine Central	136	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	..	185½	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	102	105	102	105
West End	75⅝	76	75¾	76
West End pf.	92½	..	92¼	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	1	1¼	1	1¼
Atlantic	24	25	25	26
Boston & Mon.	92¼	92½	91½	91⅞
Butte & Boston	22⅛	22½	21⅜	22¼
Cal. & Hecla	315	318	310	315
Centennial	1¼	2	1½	2
Franklin	..	23	..	22¼
Kearsarge	20½	21	20¾	22
Napa (Quicksilver)	..	..	3	..
Osceola	37	38½	37¼	37¾
Quincy	147	150	147	150
Tamarack	158	160	160	164
Tamarack, Jr.	27	27½	26½	27¼
Wolverine	8½	9	8½	9
***BONDS.**				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c t. 5s	109¼	..	..	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st. 5s	..	..	90½	..
East. 1st 6s	..	..	121	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	75	80
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	..	..	98½	100
F., E. & M. V. stamped	68½	69	..	..
Mexican C. on. 4s	19¾	20½	..	..
Mexican C. 1st inc.	10¾	11	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	120½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	113	114
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	..	111¾	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	82¾	..	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	56	56⅞	..	..

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elec.	1	1¾	1	1¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The local market was active and bullish to-day, with a noticeably broadening tendency. At the opening Lehigh aVlley was in demand, and in the first five minutes the price went up to 43, an advance of 3 per cent. from Saturday's closing. At this figure some realizing carried the price back to 42, after which it continued strong around 42¼, with sales after the board closed at 42⅜. Lehigh Navigation sold at 48. Pennsylvania was very strong and advanced on good buying from 55 to 56, the absence of stock for sale being the noticeable feature. The tractions were neglected and unchanged.

In the specialties there was a good demand for United Gas Improvement at 82½. Electric Storage common opened at 48, an advance of ⅛, and after reacting to 47⅝ closed at 48. The preferred opened ¼ higher, at 47¼, sold up to 47½, reacted to 47, and closed at 47¼. Welsbach was steady around 84. Choctaw was strong and gained ½, selling at 17. The market at the close was strong.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
Cambria	63¼	64	63	63½
Cambria allots	12⅛	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Can. Welsbach	4⅞	4½	4⅛	4½
Choctaw	16¾	17	16⅞	16¾
Con. Trac. stock	..	27	..	27
Elec. Trac.	74	75	74	75
Elec. Trac. rights	48	49	48	49
Elec. Storage	47¾	48¼	47½	48
Elec. Storage pf.	47	48	47½	48
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Hestonville	58	59	58	59
Hestonville pf.	68	69	68	70
Hunt. & B. T.	31	32	31¼	32
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	52	..	51¾	..
Indianapolis	55½	56	55⅝	56
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22
Lehigh Navigation	48	48¼	47⅞	48¼
Lehigh Valley	42¼	42⅜	41⅜	41½
Met. Traction	101½	101⅜	101	101½
Northern Central	69	70	69	69½
Northern Pacific	5¾	5⅞	5¼	5⅜
Northern Pac. pf.	19½	19⅞	19	19½
Pennsylvania	56	56¼	54⅞	55
Penn. Steel	..	..	54⅜	55
New Penn. Steel	40	41	40	42¼
Penn. St. pf, $60 pd.	135	..	134	137½
Penn. Steel, new stk.	72½	..	72½	..
People's	66⅜	67	66⅜	66⅞
Phila. Traction	85	85¼	85⅛	85¼
Phila. & Erie	27¾	28	23	27
Reading	10⅛	10 3-16	9 15-16	10
Rochester Ry.	39	40	39	40¼
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	..	237	..
United Gas Imp.	82¼	82½	82	82¼
W. N. Y. & P.	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4½
Welsbach, $50 pd.	74¾	75¼	74½	75½
Welsbach Light	83⅞	84	83¾	84
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	94	95	..	94¾
N. J. Con. 5s	85¼	85¾	85	85¾
Newark Pass. 5s	103½	..	103½	..
People's Trac. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Transactions in local stocks to-day were again on a limited scale, and prices showed little change from Saturday. Lake Street Elevated was the favorite. Sales of stock were made at 20½@21. The loop company on Saturday secured a sufficient amount of frontage to warrant it in applying for a franchise, but the bullish effect of this news is offset by the filing of an injunction suit by a number of opposing property owners. Alley "L" was quiet. The meeting of stockholders to-day, at which it was expected that the reorganization question would be discussed, was a fiasco, only 13,000 out of 75,000 shares being represented. As there was no quorum the meeting was forced to adjourn, after which those present resolved themselves into a minority stockholders' meeting, and appointed a committee to look after their interests.

Brewery stocks were in fairly good demand at about Saturday's closing quotations, but the rest of the list was stagnant. There was considerable activity in bonds. Alley "L" first mortgage 5s were off 2 points, to 63½. Consumers' 5s sold at 82, and Board of Trade 5s at 103. Bank clearings to-day were $18,386,515. Exchange sold at 60c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
American Strawboard	*47¼	*47½
Cal. & Chi. Canal and Dock	69	*69½
Chicago Brewing & Malt	*13⅞	14
Chi. Brewing & Malt pf.	34	33⅞
Chicago P. & P. Co.	*39½	*39¼
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	*52½	*57
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)	9	10
Chicago City Railway	318	*317
Diamond M. of Illinois	131½	*131
Lake St. Elevated Ry.	20¼	20¼
Metropolitan Elevated	20¼	*18½
Mil. & Chicago Brew.	15	*14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	36	36
New-York Biscuit	*70	*69½
North Chicago St. Ry.	293¼	293¼
National Railway	112	*112
Street's West. Stable Car Line	*14	*14
Street's West. Stable Car L. pf.	*58	*58
West Chicago St. R. R.	129½	130
BONDS.		
Cass. Ave. & F. G. R. 5s	*99¼	*99¾
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	*100
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	63¼	65
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	41	*41
Chicago City Ry 4½s	100¾	100⅞
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	103	*103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	*91¾	*91⅞
Consumers Gas Light 5s	82	*81
Lake St. Elevated 5s	*77	*78
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	*76	*77
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*106	*106
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*101	*101
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103¾	*103¾
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102¾	*102¾
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*101¾	*101¾

* Bid.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

Accurate to a Day.

From The Chicago Record.

"Why, I didn't know you were acquainted with old Moneywug?"

"Oh, yes."

"How long have you known him?"

"Three years at 10 per cent."

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Fourth Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such fourth installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock,
and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before September 13, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Long Island Traction Co. Reorganization.

Holders of **COLLATERAL TRUST** notes of the Long Island Traction Company who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the plan heretofore announced are hereby notified to deposit their notes with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before **SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.**

Proper Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited notes.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES** who have not deposited their holdings under the plan that the Committee will redeem the same on or before **SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895,** at par, with interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

The final payment of five dollars ($5.00) per share on stock heretofore deposited is due and payable on or before September 4th, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

After consulting the holders of a majority of the bonds, it is apparent that foreclosure is unavoidable.

The undersigned committee, formed solely in the interest of bondholders, has prepared an agreement, and invites a deposit of bonds thereunder with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, the Trustee of the Mortgage, 54 Wall Street, New-York:

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
32 Liberty Street, N. Y.;
HENRY B. ELY,
(Trustee of the Estate of William Astor,)
23 West 26th Street, N. Y.;
GEORGE SHERMAN,
(Vice President Central Trust Company,)
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000,
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH.** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

HOLDERS OF MUTUAL RESERVE FUND Life Certificates issued in 1882, and others objecting to the recent increased assessments, are invited to meet for conference at the office of A. EDWARD WOODRUFF, Equitable Building, on Friday afternoon, (6th inst.) at 3 o'clock.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, on or before September 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice to Holders of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds.

More than two-thirds of these Bonds having been already deposited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 1, 1895, the time for further deposits is hereby extended to Sept. 10, 1895, after which date payment of $10 per Bond will be required.

Application for the listing of the negotiable Trust Certificates has been made to the New-York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
MAYER LEHMAN,
} Committee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Counsel.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary, 46 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:

Claim of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,213,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 5th, 1893, by F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Eugene Durnin, referee.)
100 shs. Manhattan Elevated Railway.
8 shs. Manhattan Elevated Railway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. American Fire Insurance Co., (old stock.)
$10,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1899.
5 shs. Importers and Traders' National Bank.
6 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. National Union Bank.
100 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. preferred.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
$15,276.19 George Rutledge Preston's promissory notes; (judgments,) indorsed W. R. Preston & Co.
25 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. pfd. (hypd.)

Dividends.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 Per Cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1895. 51 Wall St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, September 11, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books of the company will close on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

TAX ASSESSORS' CASE WAS POSTPONED

Wendt and Haverty Will Answer to Charges Against Them Sept. 19.

The Tax Commissioners had arranged to give a hearing yesterday in the case of Assessors P. M. Haverty and Charles E. Wendt. Major Haverty, who is a veteran of the war, is charged by the Commissioners with being physically unable to do the work. Mr. Wendt went to Europe several weeks ago, and is charged with leaving his post without first having obtained the consent of the Tax Commissioners.

Senator T. C. O'Sullivan and Gilbert D. Lamb are counsel for Major Haverty. When the time for the hearing arrived Senator O'Sullivan asked for an adjournment on account of the illness of his wife, who is in the country, and he was obliged to hasten to her.

A letter was received from Assessor Wendt in which he said that he would be home in two weeks. The hearing was adjourned until Sept. 19.

THE YOUTHFUL VITRIOL THROWER

His Victim May Lose His Sight—Held in Heavy Bail.

Charged with throwing vitriol upon a child, Henry Richards, sixteen years old, of 339 East Forty-third Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. His victim was the seven-year-old son of Albert Fleich, a boarding-house keeper at 832 First Avenue.

The boy and a companion were playing on the dock at the foot of East Forty-sixth Street, Monday evening, when they found a tightly-corked quart bottle which Richards took away from them. He then told the lads to run, and, as they did so, he poured a part, it is alleged, of the contents of the bottle on the Fleich boy's head and hands. The bottle contained sulphuric acid, and the boy was so severely burned that it is possible that he may lose his sight. Magistrate Kudlich considered the case so serious that he held Richards in $1,000 to await the result of the boy's injuries.

Rice Markets Improving.

The fear regarding foreign buyers is dying away in the rice market, and, as it is becoming apparent that the new crop will not cut any prominent figure for a month to come, orders of midsummer proportions are pouring in from every quarter.

Domestic sorts are moving with fair freedom, about evenly divided between old and new crop. At the South the call is slightly in advance of receipts. Most of the arrivals are ill-conditioned or wet, but find ready sale for local use at figures closely approximating sound, well-seasoned goods. Orders for the latter exceed the supply, all of which tends to keep the market in the sellers' favor.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans telegraph as follows: "Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 113,725 sacks. Sales, cleaned, 11,730 barrels. The week opens with light receipts. Planters too busy with harvesting to stop for thrashing. The market is steady at firmer range."

An Advance in the Cotton Market.

There was a large business done on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and the market was excited. The sales for the day reached 272,100 bales.

Prices started strong, and advanced on near options 12 to 14 points, and on late options 20 to 30 points over Saturday's closing prices. New-Orleans advanced 15 to 17 points. The Liverpool market opened easy at 3 points decline, but closed firm at 5¼ to 7 points advance. Liverpool spot sales yesterday were 7,000 bales.

The recent rains in Texas were followed by warm weather, which caused shedding of bolls and rust, and this is taken to account for the improved movement. New-Orleans is buying freely here, and there is an increased number of outside buyers.

The closing prices yesterday were from 23 to 26 points above the closing prices of Saturday.

Decline in Wheat Prices.

The sales of wheat here yesterday amounted to 2,625,000 bushels, and the market closed with a decline of from 1¼ to 1¾ cents as compared with Saturday's quotations.

The decline is accounted for by a largely increased amount of wheat in transit, the Western markets being lower, and the desire of large local dealers to realize.

The crop reports continue good, the past week having been an excellent one for grain, though bad for cotton.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.12	.14
Belcher	*.55	....
Best & Belcher	1.00	.98
Bodie Consolidated	*.16	.14
Bulwer	.07	.06
Chollar	.60	.57
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.65
Crown Point	.52	.05
Gould & Curry	.53	*.51
Hale & Norcross	1.85	1.70
Mexican	.65	*.66
Mono	.11	*.12
Nevada Queen	.05	....
Ophir	1.55	1.50
Potosi	.60	.58
Savage	.40	.40
Sierra Nevada	.73	.74
Union Consolidated	.53	.53
Utah	*.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.40	*.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.68	.70
Anaconda	.70	.72
Portland	1.80	1.82
Argentum	.77½	.77½
Isabella	.26	.26½
Union	.20⅛	.20½
Consolidated	.17	.18

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 75s; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 58s 9d; do, medium, firm at 51s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 40s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 36s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 37s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 31s. Lard—Prime Western spot firm at 31s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 20s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, firm at 5s 1d; No. 2 red Spring, firm at 5s 2½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 8½d; September steady at 3s 8½d; October steady at 3s 8¼d; November steady at 3s 8⅜d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 35@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 20-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 21-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, value.

LONDON, Sept. 3—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 20s 4½d per cwt; spirits of turpentine, 20s 3d per cwt; sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8@9s 6d for Cuba muscovado fair refining; beet sugar, September, 9s 6¾d; January and March, 10s 4½d.

BREMEN, Sept. 3.—Petroleum, 6 marks 20 pfennigs for American.

CAUSES OF THE WRECK

Inexperienced Engineer and a Line Without Block Signals.

MATCHBOX CARS AND A LIGHT ENGINE

Sea Beach Officials at Both Ends of the Line Knew and Were Powerless — W. H. Poinier of Newark Is Dead.

Investigation yesterday showed that the terrible collison on the Sea Beach Railroad at Woodlawn Station Labor Day was due to the following causes:

First—The engineer of the "wild" engine, Frank Jensen, was an inexperienced man, who had been used to work an engine only in an emergency.

Second—The railroad, extraordinary as it may seem, was absolutely unprovided with signal towers, telegraph stations, lock switches, or any means of communication between any point of the line except the two terminals. The whole line, from end to end was thus left unguarded. The trtuh of this was emphasized in a strange and startling manner at the time of the accident.

In less than a minute after Engine No. 6 had started wild from Bay Ridge, the fireman, Ross, ran to Superintendent Richard F. Larke's office at the ferry, and informed him of the fact.

There was but one thing for the Superintendent to do. He was powerless to stop the runaway engine. There was no tower, station agent, or switchman along the line whom he could reach by telegraph or signal. The whole line was open, and hundreds of human lives were in peril. Seizing the key, he flashed the thrilling news to Treasurer Nelson at the other end of the line, at Coney Island. The Treasurer was equally powerless.

At some point on the line between these two railroad managers, each knew a collision, a wreck, perhaps a fearful tragedy, was about to happen.

Treasurer Nelson seized the key, and, with the awful situation before his eyes, sent a message summoning the police and the ambulances.

Third, the cars were "open cars" of the deadly matchbox pattern, which have figured in all the bad accidents in the past on the Coney Island road. They were mere flimsy skeleton cars. The roofs were held up by posts or panels, and presented a terribly easy mark for a telescoping engine.

Fourth, the train, consisting as it did of seventeen loaded cars, was entirely too long to be managed by the one small engine attached to it. As it was, the engine could not begin to pull the train out of the way in time, although at least a full minute's warning was given.

Beyond all this there is reason for believing that the engineer and fireman of the so-called "wild" engine deserted their posts without making strenuous efforts to shut off steam. In fact, there seems to be ground for believing the engineer and fireman jumped even before their engine had come into collision with the train of empty cars at Bay Ridge.

The State Railroad Commission will begin Monday an investigation of the accident. The belief was generally expressed in Brooklyn yesterday that one result of the investigation would be such action by the Railroad Commissioners as would prevent the further use of open cars on this and other Coney Island railroads. These cars have figured in every wreck in recent years and every time they have been smashed to pieces like match boxes.

William H. Poinier, one of the passengers on the long train of match-box cars which was telescoped Labor Day, at Woodlawn, L. I., by a wild engine on the Sea Beach Railroad, died of his injuries yesterday in the Seney Hospital. The doctors amputated one of his legs at 1 A. M., but he was too weak to rally, and died at 4 A. M. He was sixty years old, a harness manufacturer, and lived at 67 Thomas Street, Newark, N. J.

This is the only death so far among the seventy or more victims of the collision. The doctors at the Seney Hospital, St. John's Hospital, and Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, said yesterday they did not believe there would be anothter fatality among those under their care.

Most of the injured left the hospitals yesterday. Those remaining are:

At the Seney Hospital:
COONEY, Mrs. KATE, Harrison, N. J.; leg fractured.
At the St. John's Hospital:
FREEDMAN, JOSEPH, 105 Varick Street, New-York; leg fractured.
At the Norwegian Hospital:
BLAKE, JOHN, 217 Hart Street, Newark, N. J.; leg fractured.
GEORGE, AUGUST, 222 Avenue B, New-York; legs fractured.
GREATOREX, WILLIAM, Harrison, N. J.; leg fractured.
HAMMOND, GEORGE, 1,380 Second Avenue, New-York; leg fractured.
HELD, LOUIS, 176 Stanton Street, New-York; leg fractured.
LUDSTROM, AUGUSTUS, 400 East Thirty-first Street, New-York; leg fractured.
MARAGRELL, LOUIS, 48 Norfolk Street, New-York; leg fractured.
ROSENBERGER, E., 1,606 Third Avenue, New-York; leg fractured.
WOODS, CHARLES H., 708 Third Avenue, New-York; leg fractured.
WOODS, Mrs. C. H., 708 Third Avenue, New-York; leg fractured.

All of the others who were at the hospitals went to their homes during the day.

Two more arrests were made yesterday. The persons taken into custody were Daniel Hummell and Joseph Hilger, respectively the engineer and conductor of the empty passenger-car train, with which "wild" engine No. 6 was in collision at Bay Ridge three minutes before the fatal collision at Woodlawn.

Frank Jensen, engineer, and Arthur Ross, fireman, of Engine No. 6, together with Hummell and Hilger, were arraigned at 9 o''clock yesterday morning before Police Justice Cowenhooven at the New-Utrecht Town Hall, on a charge of criminal carelessness. They were represented by counsel, and were each released under $1,000 bail. A more serious charge was not preferred against them for the reason that the police reported to the Magistrate that none of the victims of the collision had died. The police were very slow to learn of Poinier's death.

The Sea Beach Railroad was cleared again for traffic early yesterday morning, and trains were run all day on the regular Fall schedule, which went into effect for the first time. The wrecked wild engine was taken to the repair yard. The trucks of the burned and demolished open cars were removed. Hundreds of sightseers visited the scene of the collision.

Coroner Kene empaneled a jury yesterday and took the jurymen to the Seney Hospital, where they viewed the dead body of W. H. Poinier. The inquest will be begun next Tuesday night in the County Court House, in Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

Frank Jensen, engineer of Engine No. 6, made a statement yesterday, intended to explain how his engine became unmanageable. He said:

"It was one of the most peculiar things I have ever seen. I had just pushed the 3:11 train, which was somewhat late and left the station at about 3:22, up to the top of the ridge, and was bringing my engine back to the station for the purpose of running out the next train. I was not going over eight miles an hour at the outside, and had my engine well in hand. Just before arriving at the Second Avenue Bridge, or at the bridge that crosses the railroad at Second Avenue, I saw the train of empties swinging out from the north-bound track through the switch to run up on the south-bound track and take on her passengers. It is a down grade from Third to Second Avenue, and, to be on the safe side, I turned the steam entirely off. Then I let go the throttle bar for an instant, and put my hand on the air brake.

"Scarcely had I released my hold on the throttle before the spring which holds the dog in place broke, and the pressure of steam from the inside threw the valve wide open. Of course, I grasped it again immediately, and threw it back, at the same time throwing over the reversing bar, but it was too late. The impetus given to the engine by the throttle being open for an instant shot it forward toward the train of empty cars, and, before I had time to think twice, the crash came. Just before we struck I saw my fireman jump off from the other side of the engine.

"Then for a second everything was confusion in my mind. The cab was smashed to pieces, the water in the small reservoir in the back of the engine was dashed over me, and I found myself pinned in under the roof of the cab, which had been crushed down over the throttle valve and the reversing handle in such a manner that I could not possibly get at them. Of course the reversing bar being over, the instant the engine struck and stopped it started off in the new direction. It could not have been over ten seconds before I succeeded in wrenching myself loose from the portion of the roof which pinned me in.

"Then I made a desperate effort to get at the throttle, but found that it would be impossible. By this time the engine had nearly reached the Second Avenue bridge, and I knew that if I proposed to get off at all, I must do it at once. I threw myself bodily from my seat, fortunately striking in a soft spot beside the track. Up to this time I did not know that I was hurt. Then I found the cut on my face and that my leg was badly wrenched. Had I remained on the engine I could not have done anything to stop her, the machinery was so thoroughly covered by the broken roof. It is only a run of a little over three miles from where the engine got away to the scene of the accident, and as everything was wide open and the engine light, she must have made the distance in about three minutes.

"How the spring broke, I do not know. I go over my machinery carefully every morning before I take the engine out, and I am sure that I tested the throttle bar in the morning as thoroughly as any engineer would."

Superintendent Larke took a reporter for The New-York Times into one of the engines, and illustrated what Engineer Jensen had described. He said as soon as he heard of the runaway he telephoned to the other end of the line. Then he rushed for Woodlawn in a special engine, but got there too late. He said the accident was unavoidable, and no one connected with the road was to blame.

Engineer Hummell of the engine which was shifting the empty train at Bay Ridge, which was first in collision with Engine No. 6, said he did not know No. 6 was running wild until it was about to strike his train.

At the railroad yard it was said by a number of employes that Jensen was an inexperienced man, who had never been used to work an engine, except in a great emergency.

MORE NEWARK SUFFERERS.

Some of Those Who Are at Home Were Very Severely Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—William K. Poinier, who died in Brooklyn to-day of the injuries received in the wreck at Woodlawn, was sixty-two years old. He was a son of ex-Mayor Poinier. He spent the Summer at Belmar, and returned to this city Saturday. After eating luncheon yesterday, he told his family he wanted to go out for an airing. He asked his wife and daughter, Mrs. Bonneau, to accompany him to Coney Island. They did not care to go, and Mr. Poinier started alone.

His family wondered at this, as their objections to going were based on the crowd that would be on the boat and train, and he always had a horror of crowds, and seldom traveled holidays, even though it caused him loss of time and inconvenience to avoid doing so.

Mr. Poinier was in the harness business, in partnership with his son-in-law, F. W. Bonneau. Mrs. Poinier, two daughters, and one son survive him.

To count the number of residents of this city and its suburbs who are suffering from bruises received in the wreck would be a hard undertaking. The Newarkers were mostly in the rear cars.

William W. Kemp of Summit sat in the last seat of the rear car. His wife was on one side of him and his seven-year-old daughter on the other. He said he heard a roar behind him almost as soon as the ill-fated train stopped. He looked around, and a moment later the wild engine came into view. He says he realized his danger, but the sight so fascinated him as the engine flew toward him that he sat without moving.

Then some one shouted to jump, and the spell was broken. He grabbed his child and hurled her out of the car. Then he pushed his wife out, and was about to jump himself when the crash came. He was caught in the débris, and had an arm broken, as well as several bad bruises. His wife escaped with bruises, but his little girl had a bad scalp wound and a bruised arm.

The Rev. John Edmunds, whose party, consisted of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Larter of Kingston, N. Y.; his son, Charles L., and his wife and their child, Carrie, was badly used up in the wreck. He is eighty-four years old and lives on Kearney Avenue, Arlington. Mr. Edmunds's left ankle was broken. His daughter-in-law's knee was pierced with a splinter, which ran through the flesh from side to side; Mrs. Larter suffered from internal injuries, and not one of the party escaped injury.

All were resting easily to-day at the Arlington home, but the aged minister may not survive the shock because of his advanced age. The party drove all the way from the scene of the accident in a coach. They reached home about 9 o'clock last night.

Police Lieut. Proute of the Third Precinct, with a party of relatives, was on the train. Of the Lieutenant's party only one was injured. She was Miss Lewis, daughter of Police Sergeant Lewis of this city. Lieut. Proute succeeded in getting all his party out before the crash, and was helping Miss Lewis when the engine struck the train. Miss Lewis's arm was crushed. A little daughter of Lieut. Proute was at first reported dead, but she had nerve, and not waiting for her father's aid, leaped from the opposite side of the car and was lost in the confusion. A Brooklyn policeman, to whom she appealed, found her father digging in the wreckage for her body.

Mrs. Peter Fallon, wife of Detective Fallon, of this city, had a sprained ankle. Her daughter and sister escaped injury, and walked to Coney Island and reached home about 2 o'clock this morning.

Samuel Belden, the colored man, who first cried for every one to jump, was in the rear car. He was on the outside, and could have escaped, but after throwing his eight-year-old boy out of danger, stopped to help others out, and was about to jump himself when the crash came. His knee and foot were badly crushed. He says he saw the engine a long way off before he realized there was no one in the cab. Then he realized the danger, and shouted, "It's a wild cat, jump." He says some laughed at him, but a man in front of him exclaimed: "My God, it's on this track," and the rush started.

Margaret Walsh of Eighth Avenue is in be dsuffering from injuries. She had a bad scalp wound, the cap of her right knee is dislocated, and her arms are cut and injured. She also suffers from the shock. John Hoefle, her escort, had his hips badly bruised, and could not walk to-day.

OBSERVATORIES IN THE SKIES

Wonderful Results Obtained by Kite-Flying Experiments.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—During the kite-flying experiments of William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., at Blue Hill Observatory in the last few days, some wonderful high level temperatures have been taken, which will be of great service to the scientific world. The highest kite altitude this year was recorded on Aug. 28, 2,907 feet above the sea level, or 2,266 feet above the hill.

The power to maintain kites and instruments in the air almost daily has been shown, and the maintenance of a small observatory in the air at a height of from 483 to 1,916 feet has resulted in the collection of materials of the utmost importance. It has been found that the advance of cooler weather is disclosed by an abnormally cool temperature aloft—a coolness in excess of the usual diminution of 1 degree for every 250 feet of altitude. If these high-level temperatures can thus be obtained daily, it will result in time in valuable discoveries pertaining to correct forecasting.

Mr. Eddy has now the most complete upper-level temperature record ever made from the kite string. Mr. Ferguson of the observatory has drawn the design, and will soon have completed an instrument which, when raised aloft, will record in ink the temperature, barometric pressure, the wind velocity, and the humidity, and this suspended observatory will undoubtedly result in important scientific discoveries.

GATHERING THE HOP CROP

The Yield in New-York State About 75 Per Cent. of the Average.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Another week will see the hop crop of 1895 gathered along the Susquehanna Valley, unless bad weather sets in and prevents. It is estimated that the yield is about 75 per cent. of the average crop.

Otsego County growers are well pleased with the quality of the hops they have gathered, and feel confident that they will bring the highest price in the market. Otsego County is the largest hop-growing county in the United States. The greater part of its northern territory is devoted to growing the vine. James F. Clark, whose yards are near Cooperstown, is one of the most successful growers in the United States. His yards cover 120 acres, and are the largest of any single grower in New-York State. This year's yield is approximated at 220,000 pounds.

To gather this enormous crop, Mr. Clark has employed for three weeks 900 men, women, and children, who have been engaged in picking and curing. To accommodate this army, Mr. Clark has to establish a mammoth boarding house in the yards. The yards of Mr. Clark yielded about as much as last year, while, generally speaking, the crop of the county is about 60 per cent. of last year's.

The price of hops this Fall will be high.

EXAMINATION OF INSPECTORS

Those Who Are to Serve at Election Time Answer the Questions at Headquarters—One Man's Error.

The small trial room at Police Headquarters was crowded from 9 to 11 o'clock yesterday morning with Election Inspectors and poll clerks chosen to serve at the coming election, who were summoned for examination as to their fitness to perform the duties required of them.

This is an innovation, as heretofore election officers have served without being subjected to such an examination. The trial room was equipped especially for the purpose of examinations, which are expected to last fifteen days. Each day the examination will be held from 9 to 11 in the morning, 2 to 4 in the afternoon, and 7 to 9 in the evening. They are supervised by Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Election Bureau. He calculates that between 800 and 1,000 of the 11,128 applicants will be examined daily.

Four hundred were got rid of during the morning session yesterday, and, according to Gen. Rodenbough, the majority of them seemed well qualified to serve. The Democratic Inspectors are to be examined first, and those scheduled for examination yesterday were from the first twelve Assembly districts. The Republican Inspectors will be examined next, and then will come the Democratic poll and ballot clerks and Republican poll and ballot clerks.

Each applicant is handed a paper containing a number of written questions as he enters the examination room, and upon this paper he is required to write the answers caled for. The examination consists of questions relative to the duties of election officers and the poll clerks who have the counting of ballots on election day. The poll clerks are also to be especially examined in arithmetic. The examination of Democratic election officers is held first because their list was the first filed.

The trial room resembled a schoolroom when the applicants were all seated at their work. Many of them did not seem to betray the least hesitancy in filling out the answers. Some seemed a little confused by the questions. Gen. Rodenbough said he did not think there would be many rejections resulting from the examination.

One thing is especially necessary, Gen. Rodenbough said, and that is that the applicants shall appear promptly when summoned for examination, otherwise the work will be impeded.

A funny incident occurred during the morning examination of applicants, which led to the rejection of one of them. The papers given to the applicants were of three different series, marked respectively A, B, and C. Of course the questions on Series B were different from Series C, and required different answers. One of the applicants seated in the rear of the room, where he believed himself free from observation, did not seem to understand this. He had a B paper, while his neighbor on the left had a C paper. The man with the B paper thought the easiest method of going through the examination was to copy the answers written by his neighbor. This he proceeded to do, and the result was that when he handed in his paper it was found that he had given all B answers to C questions.

This was discovered and the applicant was promptly rejected. He became much angered over his rejection, and had to be pushed out of the trial room into the corridor. When threatened with arrest, he left the building.

After the conclusion of the afternoon session, Gen. Rodenbough figured that nearly 800 applicants had been examined. The examination had then proceeded as far as the Thirteenth Assembly District. The work of examining the papers will continue to-day.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE LOCATION

THE MATTER REFERRED TO SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Opposition to the Proposed Sixty-ninth Street Site by West Side Property Owners.

The public hearing for the purpose of determining the location of the New-York City approaches to the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, and also to fix the terminus of the bridge on the New-York side of the North River, was resumed yesterday morning before the New-York Harbor Line Board, in the United States Army Building, in Whitehall Street. Col. Roberts of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army and Chairman of the board presided.

Luke F. Cozans represented the Bridge Commission. The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company was represented by Gen. James F. Clarkson, President; Louis Windmüller, Vice President; Joseph H. Swan, Treasurer; Charles H. Swan, Secretary, and William Bell.

The act of Congress authorizing the construction of the bridge says the terminus must be between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets. W. E. D. Stokes, representing the West Side Property Owners' Association, spoke in opposition to the bridge being constructed between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, as recommended by the board, and said the association thinks the bridge should be placed at Fifty-ninth Street. He said that the smoke and coal dust which would constantly arise from the construction, and, finally, the operation of the bridge at Sixty-ninth Street, would be a damage to property. If such nuisances were permitted, continued Mr. Stokes, the respectable residents would have to desert their homes, and the parks of the west side would be turned into "wildernesses." A loss of 50 per cent. in the value of residence property in the Riverside Park district, he said, would be a result of the location of the terminus at Sixty-ninth Street, and would exceed threefold the highest estimated cost of the bridge—$35,000,000.

Although Mr. Stokes does not believe the bridge will ever be built, the selection of a location above Fifty-ninth Street would still do great damage to property, he said. The question of grades to Forty-second Street, he said, could be overcome by erecting a building 100 feet high for a terminal elevated station there.

John McDonald, another member of the West Side Property Owners' Association, also spoke in opposition to the bridge being built near Sixty-ninth Street.

Andrew H. Green, Chairman of the Bridge Commission, spoke in favor of the bridge being in the vicinity of Sixty-ninth Street. He said:

If any property should be damaged in any way by the proposed bridge I say that the owners should be compensated, and liberally, too. We have considered the entire front of the North River, and employed the best practical men we could get to make surveys and examinations, and they have come to the conclusion, for engineering reasons, that the best location for the bridge is at Sixty-ninth Street.

William Foster, attorney for the bridge company, also spoke in favor of the Sixty-ninth Street site. He said:

All the arguments now made by the West End Association have repeatedly been made at hearings before the committees of the House of Representatives, as well as of the Senate of the United States, and before hearings granted by the Secretary of War, and disposed of by them.

We feel confident that the location decided upon by the engineers in behalf of the Commissioners and bridge company, for engineering reasons, will be approved by this board. That the property within two blocks of the approaches of the bridge will be injured to the slightest extent we deny.

We are satisfied that the opposition of the West End Association, which we believe never was unanimous, is not as bitter as it was about three years ago. In fact, Mr. Ormiston, at the last hearing before you, stated that the West End Association now does not object to the building of a bridge, provided said bridge is not located near the property of some of the members of said association.

Richard F. Farley and T. S. Ormiston also spoke in opposition to the Sixty-ninth Street location.

It was finally decided that the matter of location be referred to the members of the Sinking Fund Commission, whose duty it is to recommend the location, after which the board will take final action.

Tenants Alarmed by a Fire.

Fire was discovered in the rear of the first floor of the five-story building 753 Ninth Avenue early yesterday. The upper four stories are occupied by families, and the first floor by Samuel Wolf as a paint store. The fire spread rapidly, and created a panic among the tenants.

The inflammable character of the contents caused a big blaze and much smoke, which filled the hallways of the tenement portion. The fire was soon extinguished, and the frightened people were induced to go back to their quarters. Wolf says that his store and his stock were damaged to the extent of $3,000. The loss on the building will be $300.

Michael J. Sherry a City Marshal.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Michael J. Sherry a City Marshal. He lives at 528 East Eighty-first Street. He is a Brookfield Republican. He was backed for the place by Benjamin Oppenheimer, the leader of the district.

PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT

The Prohibitionists Congratulate the Police Commissioners.

MAYOR STRONG ALSO COMMENDED

Brooklyn's Mayor Criticised for the Stand He Has Taken on Excise Matters—A Ticket to be Nominated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day consumed a large amount of time and transacted a small amount of business. It was a lively political love feast, interspersed with oratory galore, applause, and Silver Lake Quartet selections, and some religious exercises.

The formal address this morning was made by Village President Charles H. Sturges, who, figuratively, extended to the delegates the freedom of the town and the full use of the bubbling and effervescing prohibition waters of the mineral springs.

The address of the temporary Chairman, the Rev. Dr. J. K. Funk of Kings County, occupied a large portion of the session. He took occasion to praise Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt of New-York City and to refer to Mayor Schieren and the Brooklyn Police Board as rather weak vessels, as regards prohibition. As the result of Temporary Chairman Funk's address, the following was adopted unanimously and by a rising vote:

To the Police Commissioners, 300 Mulberry Street, New-York City.—Five hundred and thirty-one delegates in the New-York State Prohibition Convention at Saratoga, send greetings to Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant, Republicans, and Parker and Andrews, Democrats, Police Commissioners of New-York City, who, in deference to their oath of office, and in spite of political bosses, dare to enforce the Sunday excise laws.

The permanent organization was not reached till the middle of the afternoon session, and was as follows: Chairman—The Rev. C. H. Mead of New-York City; Secretary—Joseph A. Bogardus of New-York City; Assistants—E. H. Miller of Owego and A. R. Teal of Matteawan.

After disposing of some immaterial business, Prof. Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich., Chairman of the National Committee, made an address.

The Prohibitionists had a street parade early this evening. Another mass meeting was held to-night, addresses being made by Prof. Dickie and John G. Woolley of Chicago.

Nominations will be made to-morrow morning.

DETECTIVE DELEHANTY'S TRIAL

He and the Puritan's Officers Give Versions of the Escape of Ball, the Supposed Drury Robber.

Detective Sergeant Lawrence Delehanty of the Brooklyn Central Office who permitted Warren Ball, an alleged highwayman, to escape from his custody at Newport, R. I., while on his way from Boston to Brooklyn with Ball and Charles Riels, on the night of Aug. 13, was put on trial yesterday before Police Commissioner Welles, but the case was not concluded.

Ball and Riels were believed to be the men who robbed Dr. Drury in a vacant house at Nevins and State Streets.

Capt. Davis of the Sound steamer Puritan told Commissioner Welles that the steamer arrived at Newport late on account of fog. There was no shock or jar such as Delehanty claimed threw him to the saloon floor, enabling Ball to escape.

Purser William Morse said many passengers had left the boat before Delehanty told him Ball had disappeared. He said Delehanty told him he had released Ball from the handcuffs. On the following morning Delehanty tried to redeem Ball's ticket.

Other employes on the boat testified to having seen Ball leave the steamer in a hurry. They also told of Delehanty's failure to say anything about the escape at the time, and of his anxiety to sell Ball's ticket.

Inspector Mackellar said Delehanty told him that as soon as he discovered Ball's escape he notified the officers of the boat.

Detective Sergeant Delehanty then took the stand. He gave his age as forty-eight years and said he had been a policeman twenty-five years. He insisted that at Newport the Puritan did strike the pier forcibly, and said that as he fell against the stairs Ball escaped in the crowd going ashore. He declared that he and Riels tried to find Ball, but did not succeed. As for Ball's ticket, which he tried to sell for $1, he said that, as he paid for it himself, he thought it perfectly proper to dispose of it if he could.

"Why didn't you bring your men by train?" asked Commissioner Welles.

"They wouldn't come on the train," said Delehanty.

"Did you let them boss you?"

"No, Sir. I was the boss, but they wouldn't go on the train, and I did everything for the best."

Adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

STATE SOLDIER STRIKES AN OLD MAN

William Brown, Twelfth Regiment, in Uniform When Arrested.

William Brown, twenty years old, of 191 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who says he is a member of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, was before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having assaulted Donato Reene, an old coal dealer of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Brown was dressed in full uniform when taken before the Magistrate. The charge made by Reene is that Brown, accompanied by two other men, also in full uniform, entered his place and demanded money with which to buy beer. Upon his refusal to give the men any, Brown, it is charged, struck the old man in the eye, cutting him and knocking him down.

The row was heard by a citizen who was passing, who ran down into the basement and caused the arrest of Brown, whose companions made their escape. Brown told the Magistrate that he struck the Italian in self-defense. He was held in $500 for examination this afternoon.

Plans of the Harmony Club.

At the reception given by the Harmony Social Club of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Brooklyn, Labor Day, the Presidents, Secretaries, and other leading Democrats of all the districts were invited to consider the advisability of establishing a permanent headquarters for the ward. About sixty men responded to the invitation.

The meeting was only a preliminary one. President Rutan presided, and explained at length the object of the meeting. Messrs. Bailey, Ball, Lenahan, Giblin, and others addressed the meeting, and thoroughly concurred in the views of the Chairman as to the necessity of organizing a central club in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The following were appointed as a committee to formulate a plan of action:

First District—W. J. Plunkett; Second—James McGrath; Third—F. C. Creamer; Fourth—F. B. Bailey; Fifth—J. P. Hudson; Sixth—W. E. Ball; Seventh—P. Cahill; Eighth—W. J. King; Ninth—John Craven; Tenth—Mr. Collins; Eleventh—J. J. Dorsey; Twelfth—W. A. Lenahan; Thirteenth—James Kenny; Fourteenth—Joseph Quinn; Harmony Club—President Rutan.

The meeting adjourned till Saturday, when it will assemble again at 1,994 Atlantic Avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Recorder Goff Visits Headquarters.

Recorder Goff visited Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and went to the room of President Roosevelt. The latter was not in, so the Recorder had an interview with Acting Chief Conlin. While closeted with Mr. Conlin, President Roosevelt entered the building and the Recorder returned up stairs and made a brief call upon him.

President Roosevelt said the Recorder merely called to discuss certain phases of the enforcement of the excise law, which had no particular interest for the public.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES

Natural Wealth of Spain's Extraordinarily Abused Island.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FORESTS, TWINES

A Calumniated Climate, Magnificent Resources, Rare Opportunities, All Lost by the Mismanagement of Spain.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am not a Cuban patriot thirsting for right, liberty, and justice, and maddened by the awful contemplation of his country shriveling under the rapacious and greedy hand of the Spaniard. I am a citizen of a country where a man is a man in the fullest sense of the word, and not a mere human machine which is considered good only to produce wealth for the profit and enjoyment of the insolent and debauched minions of an ignorant sovereign and his ministers living thousands of miles away. But I have lived in Cuba for many years—in fact, for nearly two-thirds of my life—and I frequently visit her in the Winter months.

I know the country from Cape Maisy to Cape San Antonio; I know the people, I have many friends there, and I can not but feel a deep interest in the noble efforts of the Cubans to free themselves from a yoke which threatens ere long to exhaust their vitality. And let me preface these lines with the declaration that while I appreciate and esteem most highly the Cubans for their intelligence, broadmindedness, uprightness, and for the pure and genuine American spirit which animates them, I have also some respect for the Spaniards residing there.

They are industrious and thrifty, if narrowminded, bigoted, and generally very ignorant. But as regards the Government officials, almost without exception Spaniards, I must say that they inspire me only with feelings of utter contempt. A more ignorant, corrupt, and degraded set of carpetbaggers cannot be found anywhere in the world. And these are the masters of Cuba.

To say that Cuba is a rich country, to say even that she has been most prodigally endowed by nature with all those elements that may be readily transformed into positive wealth by the minimum of human industry and skill, however much it may imply, gives only a faint idea of the real facts. In this respect Cuba has no equal in America, and perhaps none in the whole world.

First as to her soil. Her tobacco has no rival, and it is so highly appreciated that 100 pounds of selected cigar wrappers of the Vuelta Abajo sell for $400 or $500 or more, while the sugar cane yields there a larger percentage of saccharine matter than that grown elsewhere. Her bananas, of which hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth are yearly imported into this country, have no superiors and but few equals. For many years the only ones brought to this country came from Baracoa, a small port on the north coast of the eastern part of the island. Now the banana plantations extend both to the west and east of Baracoa for a long distance, and there are yet millions of acres of land adapted to the growth of this fruit. In agriculture there is nothing so productive as the cultivation of the banana. During the Spring and Summer months the Cuba banana business gives occupation to a fleet of eighteen to twenty-four steamers of from seven to one thousand tons' capacity. They make two trips per month.

I say nothing of the plantain (Musa paradisiaca) which is extensively grown there, and, like the banana, requires hardly any cultivation. As an article of food it is so valuable that alone it supplies sufficient nourishment for the human system. Cut and shipped green, it easily stands a voyage of seven or eight days. Dried and reduced to flour, it is asserted that it contains—weight for weight—more nourishing elements than any other known food, whether vegetable or animal. Some very satisfactory experiments have been lately made, and it is believed that a condensed food will be prepared from it having no rival, especially for use in the armies. I feel confident that at some future time plantain flour will be extensively used in this country, and have on the breakfast table of our working classes a place as prominent as the oatmeal mush has at present.

The Cuban cocoanut was, like the Cuban banana, the first imported into this country. It continues to hold its ground, and millions of cocoanuts are yearly consumed here. It grows equally well all through the island, and, in point of productiveness, it stands next to the banana. The Cuban orange is fully equal to the best grown in Florida or California, while of the two species of pineapple cultivated there, one has no equal in the world, except one grown in Pernambuco, Brazil, so highly esteemed by the lovers of good fruit that I have seen it sell at the market in Rio de Janeiro for $4 apiece. The same species in Cuba obtains a very high price, and, I suppose, is not exported on that account, the inferior one only having a demand for this purpose. Between these two species of pineapple there is as great a difference as to quality as between our poorest and our best apples.

I shall say little about those fruits having no market abroad. There are over one dozen of them which could be cultivated with great profit as soon as the population of the island increased or a market was opened for them in this country, and among them are to be found some of the most delicious fruits of the island. There are two varieties of the sapodilla, (Lucuma mamosa Goertn,) one of which is fully equal to the best known, that of Curaçoa.

The brown and green caimito (star apple, Chrysophylum caimito, L) of larger size and sweeter than those I have seen and tasted on some of the other West India islands and on the Continent. The red mamey (Lucuma bomplandi, H. B. et Kunth) and the yellow mamey, (Mammea Americana, L.) Some Europeans have praised the former as a fruit worthy of the gods. The latter is noted for its exquisite flavor, but, being somewhat indigestible for weak stomachs, it is generally used for preserve. It makes a very fine one.

Several species of the anona, as the anon, (Anona squamosa, L.,) the mamon, (Anona reticulata, L.,) which are simply delicious and very wholesome, while the guanábana, (Anona montana, Maef.,) although not so fine, deserve a very high place among the fine fruits. Two species of guavas, the guayaba del Peru, (Psidium guayabilla, Rich.,) and the Guayaba cotorrera, (Psidium pomiferum, L.) The former is as fine as the finest pear; the latter, although very fine as a fruit, is generally used for the preparation of the paste and jelly so well known abroad, the consumption of which could be easily increased, almost without limit, if its preparation were made by more improved methods and on a larger scale, so as to reduce the cost of production and, consequently, the selling price. The Guayaba cotorrera grows wild on land already cultivated and abandoned, as do also the watermelon, the muskmelon, (as fine as the finest known,) the fig, and two species of prunes. There are several varieties of the mango, which, although not indigenous, now grow wild. Two of those varieties must be placed among the finest fruits of the world. Some have lately been imported into this country, but having been carelessly packed, they do not arrive in a good condition, and no idea of the qualities of the fruit can be formed from those specimens. For the sake of brevity I omit to mention others. Some of those named grow almost wild; they require only the minimum of care to thrive. There are besides several species of very fine berries, to which no attention is paid on account of the great variety of the larger fruit, and they are looked upon as frutas de pájaros, (birds' fruit.)

Not as fruits in the ordinary sense, but closely allied to them, I must mention the alligator pear, (Persea gratissima, Goetn,) of which there are several varieties, and two varieties of the fruit tree, (Artocarpus incisa, L.,) the fruit of which boiled is by far superior to the potato as a nourishing food.

In the line of vegetables, I will mention the potato, which is as fine as that of Bermuda or Peru. Considerable quantities are imported into this country during the Winter months, and sometimes they sell as high as $7 and $8 per barrel. The cultivation of the potato was begun only a few years ago. There are several varieties of the sweet potato, two of which are superior to the best found in the market here. One of them reaches perfect maturity forty days after having been planted. There are two varieties of the yam, the yellow and the white, an article of food only inferior to the plantain in its nourishing elements. The casava, or manioc plant, thrives there exceedingly well and is very wholesome and nourishing food.

Besides, all the garden vegetables raised in this country find a very propitious natural soil in Cuba; its cultivation costs less than in the United States, and in some cases the quality is superior. So far it has been carried on in a small way, only to the extent of supplying the domestic demand; but the proximity of the island to the great centres of consumption of this country offers a large field for the development of that branch of Cuban agriculture so soon as, with improved political conditions, capital, enterprise, and more scientific methods of cultivation are sure of their reward there. The coffee grown on the island is as good as the best Maracaibo, or Central American, and the cocoa is equal to the finest Red Azziba of Ecuador.

Everybody is familiar with the fact that the agricultural production of Cuba is very large in proportion to her population, the sugar crop alone representing over $40,000,000, and yet, under favorable conditions, that production could be easily increased tenfold in a short time. The island contains about 16,000,000 acres of fine arable land, of which less than 2,000,000 are under cultivation. Even of these a part is worked in such a primitive way that it scarcely yields one-half of what it would return if improved methods were employed; but this is not attempted now, because under the crushing taxation existing in Cuba—the more crushing because it is based upon no scientific principle, and is as unsystematic and stupid as those who impose it—the only methods of agriculture which will secure some little profit to the tiller of the soil are those requiring the minimum of capital and labor. This fact alone suffices to confirm the blind rapacity of the Government which now controls the destinies of the country, as well as the necessity for overthrowing it.

Let us now briefly glance at the wealth contained in the forests of Cuba.

The common mahogany of the island ranks as high in quality as that of any other country, while the finest has no equal. The former sells in this country and in Europe at from $110 to $180 per thousand feet; the latter, called figured, or bird's-eye, is worth from $400 to $600 per thousand feet, and some of it has even obtained the almost incredible figure of $1,250 per thousand feet. The forests of Cuba contain millions and millions of feet of this precious wood.

What has been said of the mahogany must be said of the cedar. It has a ready market everywhere, the demand is daily increasing, and the quantity on the island is incalculable. And here it is proper to remark that at the present moment about one-half of the profits which exporters could make on both woods is wasted in conveying them to the shipping ports on account of the lack of facilities for transporting and preparing them for shipment. As regards the accessibility of those woods, it is sufficient to say that the island, being very narrow, however far in the interior they may be, they are nevertheless only a few miles from the seacoast.

Next to the mahogany and cedar there is the lignum vitae, (Guajacum sanctum,) which has no superior in quality—in fact, some of it is the finest known. It has a large market, both here and in Europe, the good selling from $25 to $30 per ton, the choice from $35 to $40, and the extra choice at about $45. Of the choice very large shipments have been made during the last four years. This wood abounds in the Cuban forests.

Fustic (Maclura tinctoria) is another Cuban wood in much demand, both here and in Europe. Several thousands of tons are exported yearly. It is very abundant there.

There are in Cuba thirty-two species of the palm tree, the wood and the leaves of the majority of which could be transformed into useful articles of commerce, but so far only two have been utilized. The "yarey" palm, whose leaves are used in the country for the manufacture of hats and baskets, and are exported in considerable quantities to Europe and to some extent to the United States. The hats and baskets made with these leaves are very pretty and very durable. It is not so soft a fibre as the one used in Jipijapa, Ecuador, for the celebrated hats known as Panama, but it is much stronger. The bark of the "palma real" (royal palm) is used for boards. It is very hard, and in a wet climate lasts three or four times longer than the best yellow pine board. Hardly any other is employed in the construction of the houses of the small farmers. The leaves of the same palm are used for roofing. Both species of palm are found everywhere, from the eastern extremity to the middle of the island—that is, over half her total area.

I have no space to refer to all the precious and hard woods which abound in the Cuban forests; but I will mention a few of them besides those already noticed. The ebony, (Diospyros tetrasperma,) not entirely unknown abroad, will some day become an important article of export for cabinetwork. The acana, (Bassia albescens,) of which there are two varieties, one very hard. It is used for rafters. Exposed to the weather, even in a wet climate, it lasts for many years. The sabina cimarrona (Podocarpus coriaceus) is somewhat similar to cedar, but more solid and compact. It is very easily worked. The jiqui (Bumelia nigra) is hard and excellent for posts, because of its strength and durability. The caguairan or quiebra hacha, (Copafera hymeneaefolia,) very hard and durable, is used as the jiqui, and for other purposes. The hoble blanco, (Tecoma leucoxilon,) and roble amarillo, (Bourreria calophylla,) easily worked, is much used for window and door frames, for carriages, in ship building, and for various other purposes. It is so durable, even when exposed to the weather, that it is sometimes called eternal wood. The granadillo (Brya ebanus) is a cabinet wood of beautiful appearance.

The caimitillo, (Chrysophylum olivaeforme,) elastic and very strong, is used for rafters, carriage shafts, and barrel hoops. The guamá de costa (Lonchocarpus pyxidarius) is very strong and elastic. Under water it keeps perfectly sound for many years. The jigüe, of very great resistance, is used in all works in which great resistance is a requisite. The yaya, the maboa, and the cuero are excellent for rafters; the jagua is very good for the stocks of guns; the cuya is good for posts and ties, strong and very durable under ground or under salt water. The majagua is a wood of great resistance and durability above or under ground. From its fibrous bark ropes are made that are almost as good as those of Manila hemp. Thirty years ago no others were used in the country. In the eastern part of the island even now they are much used. As they are made by hand they come as high or higher than the Manila ropes; this circumstance and not the quality has brought about the substitution.

It is not generally known that in Cuba a frame house can be built without the use of a single iron nail, and so strong that it can stand against the force of almost any wind. The Cuban forests furnish all the materials necessary for it, and among them several lianas, so strong and durable that they are used to advantage to secure together the heads of beams and rafters instead of nailing them. There is also a curious vine in the Cuban forests called the water vine. It grows from about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and when cut in two both ends yield a large quantity of water, as pure and fresh as that of the finest spring. When hunting I have more than once quenched my thirst with the water of that vine.

But enough has been said in regard to the value of the Cuban forests, the area of which is about 8,000,000 acres. The field they offer to capital and intelligent enterprise is evidently a large one.

Now as to the mineral wealth. Thirty years ago it was not even dreamed that there were any iron mines in the island which could be profitably worked. Now it is well known that there are rich iron deposits all through the eastern part and toward the centre, an area equal to about one-half the surface of the island. How fine the quality is Pennsylvania smelters can say. In fact I am told that the results obtained by the two American companies owning two of the groups of mines near Santiago de Cuba have exceeded the most sanguine expectations, both as to quality of metal and richness of mines. There are, I understand, some forty other groups fully as good, and several others not yet properly examined. In the words of an expert, "The whole eastern part of the island is an iron mine."

The discovery of the iron brought about the discovery of manganese, of which great quantities are now imported into this country. It is estimated that there are millions of tons of the ore available. The metal is of the finest quality, and the ore of some of the localities where it is now obtained is very rich. In some places it is found so very near the sea that actually it can be made to roll from where it is extracted to the side of the vessel which will convey it abroad. Such is the case at a place between Santiago and Manzanillo, where there are, it is estimated, many thousand tons of the ore.

The rich copper mines of El Cobre, twelve miles from Santiago, yielded millions of dollars to the English syndicate who bought them. Although not exhausted, work on them was suspended several years ago, and has not been resumed. Are there others? So it is believed; but the necessary studies have not yet been made to enable any one to answer the question with any degree of certainty. The same must be said in regard to the existence of gold or silver, and other minerals. The field has not yet been thoroughly explored by the intelligent eye of the expert; but should there be no other minerals than those now known to exist they alone represent great wealth.

I shall say nothing about the zoology of Cuba, except to mention the fact that on the island no wild beast of any kind dangerous to man exists; there are no poisonous snakes, and no poisonous insects. Of insects the worst are the wasp and the scorpion; but the sting of this last has no other effect than that of smarting a little for a few minutes, and if garlic or spirits of ammonia is applied it passes off at once. One may sleep in the middle of the densest forest in perfect security.

The greatest breadth of the island is 120, the smallest 20, and for about one-half of its length it varies from 40 to 50 miles. The length is about 700 miles, and about 2,000 miles is the extent of the seacoast. There are found all through it very fine harbors, and those of Santiago, Guantanamo, Nipe, Nuevitas, Matanzas, Habana, Bahia Honda, and Cienfuegos are excellent. In fact it can be said that every few miles both on the north and on the south coast a port is found with water enough for vessels of 800 or 1,000 tons.

The climate of Cuba has a bad reputation; but it is not half as bad as the utter lack of all sanitary means makes it in the larger maritime cities. Experts have asserted that yellow fever would probably be unknown in Havana if measures were taken to remove the immense amount of filth which has accumulated in the port. It is well known that New-Orleans, once as bad as Havana in this respect, was at once freed from the terrible scourge by the sanitary measures dictated by Gen. Butler. A short distance from the coast the climate is not unhealthful, and in the mountains of the eastern part and the centre of the island it is healthful. Foreigners from cold climates, who during the first and second year of their residence take only a little care of themselves, need not fear for their health.

With so many elements of wealth and with so many natural facilities to work and transform them, Cuba ought to be literally an island of gold, but the paralyzing influence of the despotic power of Spain has killed the spirit of enterprise. While robbing the producers of the island of the savings which could be employed in further improvements, she has invariably discouraged by all sorts of obstructions the assistance which could come from other countries, fearing the influence that foreign interests might have on her control of the island.

More than once English syndicates have been baffled in their efforts to obtain concessions for which they were willing to pay handsomely, and which would have carried to the country a large amount of capital. It was by the merest chance, and only through a long series of well-prepared combinations, that they succeeded in acquiring the possession of the copper mine of El Cobre; and if the Americans were not obstructed when attempting to acquire the iron mine which they are now working there, it was because no importance was attached to the enterprise, in the belief that it would prove a failure. Only those who have lived in Cuba in a position enabling them to follow closely the insidious and mean policy of the Spanish Government can realize to what extent it has been detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the country.

In a future letter, this one having already grown too long, I shall attempt to give an idea of the present economical condition of the island, briefly state my views as to the probable outcome of the revolutionary movement, and the policy which, in my opinion, it would be wise to adopt toward the Cubans by those having capital invested in the country. A FRIEND OF CUBA.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1895.

METALLIC WEALTH OF THE NATION

Interesting Statistics Furnished by the Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Geological Survey has compiled a very interesting statement of the mineral products of the United States covering the calendar years 1885 to 1894. The largest production of pig iron was in 1890, when it aggregated 9,202,703 long tons, valued at $151,200,410. The product in 1894 aggregated 6,657,388 tons, valued at $65,007,247.

The largest production of silver was in 1892, when 63,500,000 troy ounces were reported, of the coining value of $82,099,150. In 1894 the figures were 49,501,122 ounces, valued at $64,000,000. The largest production of gold was in 1894, when 1,910,816 troy ounces were reported, with a coining value of $39,500,000. The next largest was in 1886, when the product was 1,881,250 troy ounces, valued at $35,000,000. In 1893 the number of troy ounces was less than the product of 1886 by 142,169 troy ounces, but the value was greater by $950,000.

Aluminium shows the largest increase of any of the metals reported, having risen from 283 ounces in 1885, valued at $2,550, to 550,000 ounces in 1894, valued at $316,250. Tin does not appear until 1891, when 125,289 pounds is reported, valued at $25,058. A slight increase in tin product and value is shown in 1892, a decrease in 1893, and none is reported in 1894.

Bituminous coal product was largest in 1893, being 128,385,231 long tons. The product in 1894 fell off nearly 10,000,000 tons. Anthracite coal also had the largest output in 1893, being 48,185,306 long tons, valued at $85,687,078. In 1894 the product was 46,358,144 long tons, valued at $78,488,063.

The production of borax was largest in 1894, being 14,680,130 pounds, valued at $974,445. The largest value of metallic products of all kinds was reached in 1892, when it aggregated $307,716,239. The same year showed the largest value of non-metallic minerals of all kinds, the amount being $339,900,715, the figures for 1894 being, respectively, $218,168,788 and $308,186,774.

JUSTICE TIGHE'S NAME WAS FORGED

A Bogus Order After Moylan's Release from Raymond Street Jail.

It was reported yesterday in Brooklyn that John Moylan, a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, had been released from that institution on a forged order, but it turned out that Moylan was set free on a genuine order issued by Police Justice Walsh. Some one, however, did present very soon after Moylan left the jail an order bearing a forged signature, purporting to be that of Police Justice Tighe.

Moylan was sent to jail in default of bonds to await trial on a charge of assault, and was released Sunday morning on a recall order signed by Justice Walsh, in the Butler Street Police Court.

Joseph McGarry, clerk of that court, said yesterday: "Half an hour after Moylan was released a man presented at the jail a bogus order bearing Justice Tighe's name. He went away as soon as he learned Moylan was free.

"No suspicion of the authenticity of the second order was aroused until it was learned at the jail that Justice Tighe was out of town."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Frank R. Marks receiver for the Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company, of 930 and 71 Broadway, in proceedings brought by Directors Frank R. Marks, George Weber, and Robert K. Thompson, for the dissolution of the company on the ground that it is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations. Mr. Marks is the President and chief stockholder, having 1,323 shares out of 1,727. The company became embarrassed in October, 1891, and obtained an extension from the creditors, but, on account of the general business depression of the past two years and heavy expenses, the company has been unable to meet its obligations. It owes considerable for rent of store and also for its factory, at 334 East Twenty-third Street, and a creditor has commenced suit against it. The liabilities are $18,337, of which $4,182 is contingent. The nominal assets are $24,387, and the actual assets $10,000. The order to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved was made returnable on Dec. 6.

Smith Tomlin, a real estate owner and capitalist of Bridgeton, N. J., has failed. Liabilities are said to reach $100,000; assets, $80,0000. Tomlin made an as signment to Walter H. Bacon, his heaviest creditor.

—The schedules of Ellsworth Burger, builder, of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, show liabilities of $14,549, nominal assets of $16,000, and actual assets of $10,000.

—Angelo Andrew, wall paper and paint dealer of Akron, Ohio, has assigned to James V. Welch; liabilities, $12,000; assets, $20,000.

A FALSE CANAL POLICY

So-called Improvements Retard the Plan for a Deep Waterway.

E. SWEET'S VIEWS ON THE PROBLEM

Expenditure of $9,000,000 to Add a Foot of Water in Erie Canal, as Proposed, Would Be Money Wasted.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure your editorial article of Thursday relative to the canal problem, and heartily congratulate you on the advanced and impregnable position you have taken on this subject.

It has long been clear to my mind that the expenditures of considerable sums of money for so-called improvements of the present canal were to be discouraged as worse than wasteful, because they tend to postpone the wise and statesmanlike undertaking of a deep-water outlet for lake commerce. The subjoined extract from my report to the State Legislature of 1885 expresses my conviction on this subject, only strengthened by the lapse of time:

"To all who have studied the comparative statistics of railway and canal commerce for the last few years it must be apparent that the canals are fast losing their prominence as a factor in the problem of transportation. That they still exercise and may be confidently expected for many years to continue to exercise a salutary influence in the regulation of freight tariffs there can be no doubt. But it is quite as evident that in their present condition they can never again play the prominent part in internal commerce that they did twenty years ago.

"There are two methods of improving the Erie Canal, and, in my opinion, only two worthy of consideration.

"The first is to increase its depth one or two feet by such deepening of the channel and raising of the banks as is consistent with maintaining the integrity of its present structures and to lengthen the locks to facilitate the use of steam by permitting boats to be locked in pairs. This system of improvement would give the best attainable result for the boats now in use and to the consort system of steam towage for their movement.

"The second method is to enlarge it to such an extent as to make it available for the steamers navigating the lakes, a class of vessels of large tonnage and moderate power and speed which are rapidly displacing all other merchant marine for freight traffic on the lakes and on the ocean.

"Any compromise scheme of improvement greater than the one first above mentioned and less than the last would necessitate a new and independent marine for the canal and the delay and expense of breaking and transferring cargo, which is the fatal trouble with canal business now, and must, in the nature of the case, be a flat failure.

"If the method of improvement first described had been adopted eight or ten years ago, when first advocated by intelligent friends of the canal, it would probably have insured the general adoption of the steam consort system, and sufficiently shortened the time and economized the cost of freight service by canal as to have greatly increased and prolonged its usefulness and importance.

"But the march of time and events has brought about such economies in other means and routes of transportation that the minor improvement I have suggested is, in my judgment, already inadequate to meet the present and prospective wants of the Northwestern commerce seeking the East and the sea, and that the more radical and extensive improvement is needed."

It should be firmly impressed upon the public mind that, though this nine-million-dollar appropriation has for its ostensible object the carrying out of the improvement favored by Horatio Seymour, Jr., and myself fifteen years ago, for providing an additional foot of water in the Erie Canal, estimated to cost about $1,000,000, it really goes much further, and necessitates such radical changes in locks and other important canal structures that if the policy it is intended to inaugurate be approved by the people, it will involve them in the expenditure of much more than the great sum named in the appropriation, not a dollar of which will go to construction available for a deep-water canal.

A great newspaper can perform no more signal public service than to combat and defeat the ill-considered scheme to deplete the public Treasury of nine millions of money, and to urge upon the State or National Legislature immediate provision for thorough and comprehensive surveys that will determine the best route and the approximate cost of the deep-water canal.

My study of the subject since 1885 has led me to favor a somewhat different route than the one then described in my paper on the subject—a route of which the Clyde and Seneca Rivers and Oneida Lake would form a part, thus avoiding the necessity of constructing considerable sections of the canal in embankment and securing a much larger proportion of the natural drainage of the Central New-York basin for feed water to the canal.

I think that neither the Oswego nor the Champlain route will be on thorough technical examination found to meet the requirements for the canal of the future.

The former route involves the locking of every vessel down to the level of Lake Ontario, nearly 200 feet below the Rome level, and then up again to that level from Oswego—that is, it involves nearly 400 feet more of vertical lift for every vessel traversing it than by the direct Erie and Hudson line. It also necessitates a summit level without sufficient water available to supply it, except by building a feed-water canal from Lake Erie, while the Champlain Canal lies partly in foreign territory, and has a summit level for which adequacy of water supply is uncertain.

E. SWEET.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 31.

LAWYER WAGENER'S BURGLARS HELD

Three Alleged Receivers of the $3,900 Worth of Stolen Property.

The burglars who confessed to looting the house of Lawyer August P. Wagener, 77 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, together with three alleged receivers of the goods stolen, were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The burglars are Jacob Baum, twenty-two years old, of 2,112 Third Avenue, and John Braham, twenty years old, of 517 East Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Rose Braham, mother of one of the burglars, is charged with having pawned some of the stolen goods.

Philip Rodenberg, a jeweler, at 1,997 Third Avenue, is another alleged receiver. Both Baum and Braham swear they sold to him for $4 six silver mugs and other silver, which was worth $300. The third of the same kind is John Zimmermann, twenty years old, 157 West Seventy-seventh Street, who tried to sell some of the stolen goods at various places, among them the jewelry store of Alva Jodry, 1,960 Third Avenue.

Lawyer Wagener signed a complaint of burglary against Baum and Braham. He charges them with having taken $3,900 worth in all, including silverware, five uniforms, a camel's hair shawl, articles of jewelry, a sealskin sack, a sealskin jacket, three pairs of Irish point lace curtains, and forty-five yards of silk draperies.

Baum and Braham pleaded not guilty, and were held in $2,500 each. The examination of Mrs. Braham was adjourned until to-day, mhile Zimmermann and Rodenberg were held for trial.

Battery K, First Artillery, Home.

Battery K, First Artillery, which left Tyringham, Mass., where it had been for target practice, arrived in this city yesterday morning. The battery left Aug. 26, and traveled home to Fort Hamilton over the best roads that could be found. The battery is in command of Capt. John Dillenback, and numbers seventy-five men, fifty-six horses, four guns, four caissons, three baggage wagons, and one ambulance.

The men were in fine condition, although they looked somewhat dirty. The officers of the battery, besides the Captain, are First Lieut. Wissard, Second Lieuts. Snow and Oyster, and Dr. Bushman, who ranks as a Captain.

Mrs. Thomas Leaves the Hospital.

Mrs. Julia Thomas, who, with her four children, was found destitute and hungry in Mount Morris Park Monday night, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, left there yesterday.

She received shelter at the hospital, but gave no reason why she and her [illegible] boys and two girls were reduced to [illegible] He would not say where she had [illegible]

A RECEIVERSHIP SET ASIDE

An Important Decision Against the Atlas Iron Construction Company—Creditors Protected.

The not uncommon practice of corporations going into the hands of a receiver when creditors become too clamorous for their money and threaten attachments, promises to receive a check by a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court.

Judge Gildersleeve on Aug. 9 appointed Henry C. Williams as receiver of the Atlas Iron Construction Company of 11 Park Row. The appointment was made on the petition of the Directors of the company, and no objection was apprehended. But within a few days after the appointment was made public George W. Tice and Jacob Jacobs began proceedings to have the appointment set aside.

Messrs. Tice and Jacobs declared that the appointment of the receiver had been fraudulently secured by the Directors of the company in order to swindle the creditors of the concern, whose dissolution was not asked for by the Directors.

As a further measure of protection, the two plaintiffs on Aug. 12 filed liens against the company's property for $5,109.37, and on Aug. 17 obtained in the Supreme Court attachments on the ground that the company had disposed of and secreted its property with intent to defraud its creditors, it being alleged that the receivership proceeding was anomalous, irregular, and without authority of law and was instituted for the purpose of hindering creditors.

Judge Freedman seems to take a similar view of the situation, for he not only sets aside the receivership, but says:

In the case at the bar it is not claimed that the company is insolvent, nor does the proceeding contemplate dissolution. Upon a petition showing sufficient assets to meet all liabilities eventually, and that some creditors whose claims have matured threaten suit, and that the institution of such suits would be prejudicial to the interests of the creditors whose claims are not yet due, the court was asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of the property and assets of the corporation and to continue the business. No other ultimate relief was sought. The appointment of the receiver upon the presentation of the petition at once terminated the proceeding according to the prayer of the petition. Nothing else remains to be done under the petition.

The only power possessed by the receiver is that conferred by the order of his appointment, and, under that order, he has no power to sell or distribute, but simply to take charge of and continue the business. When the receivership is to terminate and what is to be done eventually with the property and assets held by the receiver are matters left to conjecture. If such a proceeding could be sustained, it might readily be used to hinder, delay, or defraud the creditors of every corporation, and in the case at the bar it is evident that it was instituted for the very purpose of hindering and delaying, if not to defraud certain creditors who threatened suit. Under all the authorities there was neither statutory nor inherent power in the court to assume jurisdiction, and the order appointing the receiver is null and void. I have looked at all the cases cited by the counsel for the receiver, and have satisfied myself that they are wholly inapplicable.

Even if the proceeding as instituted could be held tantamount to a proceeding for the dissolution of the corporation or to a proceeding for a distribution of the property and assets of the corporation, the order appointing a receiver would nevertheless be void under the statute, for the reason that no notice was given to the Attorney General.

The opinion is looked upon by lawyers as a very important one, furnishing, as it does, a precedent that is almost certain to be called often into requirement.

TRIED TO BRIBE RECORDER GOFF.

Mrs. Rose Exhibits Her Faith in Her Son James.

Recorder Goff received a five-dollar bill yesterday, which was sent to him to secure leniency for James Callahan, a thief.

The money was sent to the Recorder by Mrs. Rose Callahan, an innocent old woman, who lives at 743 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. She is the mother of James.

Young Callahan is one of the men who broke into Dodworth's music store at 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the night of May 6. He confessed his crime to the Recorder yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny.

In her letter inclosing the $5, the mother of the defendant wrote that she was "an honest woman with four children brought up honestly."

"My son is in the Tombs prison," she continued, "and I hope your Honor will have mercy and compassion on him. He is not bad. He is no thief. He never stole, nor was ever in prison before."

Nothwithstanding his old mother's evident faith in him, James is put down by the police as an old offender, having operated, they say, under the name of James Williams. Recorder Goff will send for Mrs. Callahan to-day to give her a lecture on the heinousness of attempting to bribe the judiciary and, incidentally, to open her eyes as to the true character of her James.

Delay for Sheriff Tamsen.

Sheriff Tamsen was to have put in a demurrer yesterday, before Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, to the indictment for misdemeanor found against him on account of the escape of the Post Office burglars from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4. Ex-Warden Raabe and ex-Keepers Schoen and Schneer were also to have entered demurrers.

On consent of the District Attorney, however, the time of all the defendants was extended to next Tuesday. Edward Grosse appeared for the Sheriff and Abraham Levy for the others.

F. E. Waldron Sentenced for Forgery.

Frank E. Waldron, formerly bookkeeper for the Potter Manufacturing Company, was found guilty of forgery yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff.

George W. Potter testified that Waldron had forged a check for $90 on the Ninth National Bank.

The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder sentenced Waldron to the Elmira Reformatory.

Waldron is twenty-two years old. He lived at 91 Maple Avenue, Jersey City.

General Sessions Judges Hold Court.

Three parts of the Court of General Sessions were opened for business yesterday. Judge Fitzgerald, as Acting Chief Justice for September, presided in Part I. Judge Allison sat in Part II., and Recorder Goff sat in Part III.

The courts were all kept busy during the day, having large calendars, but no specially important matters came up before any of the Judges.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A writ of certiorari was obtained yesterday from Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, by Peter D. Traphagan, a former foreman of carpenters and wheelwrights in the Park Department, directing the Park Commissioners to review their action in removing him. Traphagan declares that he is a veteran fireman, and that in discharging him there was no hearing by the Commissioners, as required by law.

—Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday signed a decree granting Sebert C. Perry an absolute divorce from Frances E. Perry. Mr. Perry is awarded the custody of the two children, Sebert Norman and Frances Perry.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Parmley vs. Wolf.

Class VII.—2—Knox vs. McKean.

Class VIII.—3—Carnegie Steel Company vs. James. 4—Coffey vs. Cummings. 5—Rothstein vs. Rothstein. 6—Hallett vs. Wiederman. 7—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank. 8—Atlantic Trust Company vs. Banks. 9—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 10—Matter of Jay Manufacturing Company. 11—Groos vs. Schneider. 12—Oxford Caramel Company vs. Cohen. 13—Sprain vs. National Park Bank. 14—Guirand vs. Hollins. 15—Stanton vs. Walker. 16—Rennell vs. Thompson. 17—Matter of Stren. 18—Seligman vs. Molinari. 19—Brower vs. Durland. 20—Bay Shoe Company vs. Hirsch. 21—Meyer vs. Cooper Pharmacy Company. 22—Fors vs. Viseman. 23—Burton vs. United States Forging Company. 24—People, &c., vs. Friedland. 25—Rennell vs. Thompson.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Arras. 2—Avery. 3—Dramatic News Publishing Company. 4—Elsmer. 5—Fitzsimmons. 6—Falk. 7—Flannery, J. F. 8—Flannery, N. A. 9—Freed. 10—Futoransky. 11—Godfrey. 12—Haggetiris. 13—Hamburger. 14—Hamill. 15—Herrmann. 16—Jacobs. 17—Jefferson. 18—McQueern. 19—Plate. 20—Preyer. 21—Rockaway Electric Light Company. 22—Sherman & Lyon Company. 23—Storm. 24—Swartz. 25—Van Tassel. 26—Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alfred Bernard, Mary Oberle, Sarah L. Higgins, George A. Campbell, Louisa M. Whitehead. At 2 P. M.—Barbet Karl, Phebus Pearsall, Starr V. Totten, Franz Sampass.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Walter K. Freeman. 2—George Williams. 3—John J. Shea. 4—Henry Leonard and William Clark. 5—Patrick Shields. 6—Edward Connolly. 7—George Mardorf. 8—William Corr. 9—John Burns. 10—James Madison. 11—Meier Kats. 12—James Curran and William Clark. 13—William Baechle. 14—Salvina Pausl. 15—Charles Lockman, Henry Diamond, and Abraham Frankenstein.

Pleadings—1—Patrick Costillo, John Smith, and Peter Smith. 2—John Donohue. 3—William Miller. 4—Peter Burke. 5—Patrick Sullivan. 6—John Hoffman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Soverio Scerbo. 2—Patrick S. Cassidy. 3—Edward A. Rodgers. 4—Nicholas Sanias. 5—Ludwig Wirth. 6—Ferdinand Santo. 7—Vincent Salvini Coccoli. 8—Patrick Morgan. 9—Thomas M. Beatty. 10—Marion Weston. 11—Patrick Geoghan. 12—Henry Schiebel, William H. Swartout, and George W. Schiebel. 13—Demenico Esposito. 14—Antonio Frighteito.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Charles E. Ackron. 2—James Clark. 3—Samuel Traub. 4—Ellison M. Fidelberg. 5—Mary Fitzgerald. 6—Alter Lewenthal. 7—Joseph Murphy and John J. Casey. 8—Moses Goldstein. 9—John McReynolds. 10—James Mahoney. 11—Patrick Barron. 12—Daniel Sullivan. 13—Edwin Murray. 14—Philip Giampapa. 15—Diedrich Tragman. 16—Joseph M. Decker.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Woerz vs. Schumacker—Charles S. Davison. Quinby vs. Zorn—Cephas Brainerd, Jr. Heberer vs. Schiff—John E. Ward.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Caverly vs. Steinle—C. B. Page.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Fay vs. Gross—A. H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Home Insurance Company of Tennessee vs. Julius Sax—Edwin R. Root. John Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company—J. Murray Mitchell. Matter of Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company—Frank R. Marks.

TO KEEP THE CHOLERA FROM ENTERING

Facts Regarding the Belgic at San Francisco to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has instituted an original investigation into the facts in regard to the arrival of the steamer Belgic at San Francisco. This is the steamer that is supposed to have brought cholera-infected Chinese and Japanese to Honolulu and then to have proceeded to San Francisco, where her steerage passengers passed the quarantine officials and were landed. Press reports stated that the Belgic landed at San Francisco with three dead Chinamen in the steerage, all of whom had died from cholera.

On Aug. 31 Surgeon General Wyman telegraphed to Dr. Godfrey, in charge of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, giving him an abstract of the press dispatches and directing him to investigate them. A reply was received from Dr. Godfrey today, stating that these Chinamen did not die from cholera. No evidence has been adduced tending to show that there was cholera on the Belgic at any time, either before or after leaving China, but the Marine Hospital Service, taking the worst view of the case and acting upon the supposition that cholera did exist, is looking into the whole matter thoroughly, and within a few days all the steerage passengers will be located.

The sanitary inspection at San Francisco, the port where the Belgic landed, is under the supervision of local health and boarding officers, although the quarantine apparatus is controlled by Federal officials, who disinfect and otherwise care for vessels after they have been sent there by local authorities.

The Pacific coast appears to be well guarded, and it does not seem probable that a cholera ship could make an entry anywhere on the coast without detection. The quarantine stations at Port Townsend and San Diego, the other principal ports on the Pacific coast, are under the control of the Marine Hospital Service, and at other minor ports Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed who will act in conjunction with the local health authorities. Cholera has never been brought to this country from the Pacific side, and there is little fear that it can enter, even though it should prove true that it has reached Honolulu in a form more or less malignant.

A report received at the Marine Hospital Service this morning shows that there were in Japan, between Jan. 1 and July 19 of this year, 7,901 cases of cholera and 4,804 deaths. In 1879 and 1886 the disease assumed the most violent form, there being 162,637 cases and 105,786 deaths in 1879, and 155,923 cases and 108,409 deaths in 1886. These figures are taken from the reports of the Secretaries of the Provincial Governors.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New-York and College Point Print Company of College Point, Queens County, to engage in the business of publsihing books and job printing. Capital, $2,000. Directors—Philip Oppenheimer of New-York City and Max Oppenheimer and Bessie Oppenheimer of College Point.

Horseheads Brick Company. Capital, $50,000. Directors—George Brand and Louis Dahl of Elmira, and Richard D. Eisenhart, Oliver D. Eisenhart, and Emil Schapel of Horseheads.

Clymer Manufacturing Company of Greenburgh, Westchester County, to manufacture varnishes, japans, &c., Capital, $1,000. Directors—William Murray, Eliza Roberts, and Lydia North of Brooklyn.

The Roach-Sault Manufacturing Company of New-York, to manufacture a remedy for the extermination of roaches, croton bugs, &c. Capital, $15,000. Directors—Louis Inman, Charles H. Higbee, and Louis Lovaine of New-York City.

E. A. Briggs Company of New-York City, to carry on a hardware, crockery, stove, plumbing and electrical supply business, &c. Capital, $15,000. Directors—George Briggs, Elbert A. Briggs, and William F. Dudley of New-York City.

Wright Steam Engine Works, to manufacture, sell, and repair steam engines, boilers, shafting, &c., in the town of Newburg, Orange County. Capital, $200,000. Directors—James McClellanahan, Samuel McMillan, Thomas Dimond, William J. Fryer, an dW. G. McCrea of New-York City.

Recreation Magazine, to publish a magazine known as The Recreation, and to do general book and job-printing business. Capital, $20,000. Directors—Emmor A. Jackson, James E. Thursby, and George O. Shields of New-York City.

Poisoned by Eating Pods of a Weed.

Coroner's Physician Weston made his report yesterday on the death of William Longenegger, four years old, at his home, at 525 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, last Monday afternoon. The autopsy showed that the child died from the effects of being poisoned by eating the pods of a weed known as stramonium.

The child was out with his father on Washington Heights last Sunday, and ate what he called stick apples, these being the prickly pods of stramonium. When he reached home he fell to the floor in a faint. Dr. Leary, of 8 Convent Avenue, was called in and found the boy delirious and in a high state of fever. All evidences of poison were present. It was impossible to save the boy's life.

There are several acres of the poisonous weeds on Washington Heights. They are commonly known as the Jamestown weed and bear a very attractive flower.

For the Deep-Water Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Active preparations are being made by the Chamber of Commerce for the coming convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, which meets here on the 24th inst. A special meeting of the chamber was held to-day, to organize a Maritime Board. A special Committee on Entertainment was appointed, consisting of H. G. Dalton, James H. Hoyt, H. F. Lyman, D. Z. Norton, and Col. J. A. Smith, United States Engineers.

THE COURT CHANGED THEIR NAMES

Miss G. E. Ryan Is Now Miss Adams, and Harry Kantrovitz Is Harry Kent.

Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted two applications for changes of name.

Miss Grace Evelyn Ryan was the first to present herself. In her petition she set forth that she was born in Brooklyn on Feb. 4, 1874, and that her father is George F. Ryan. Miss Ryan said that her mother died in November, 1876, and that shortly afterward her father intrusted her to Henry C. Adams and his wife Nettie, with whom she has lived ever since.

Since childhood she has used the name of Adams, and she was graduated at the Normal College under that name. Out of gratitude and affection for her adopted parents, she desired to take their name legally.

Harry Kantrovitz, a dentist, of 120 Rivington Street, was the other petitioner. He asked leave to change his name to Harry Kent.

The dentist said that his name of Kantrovitz is difficult to pronounce, and that he has been known as Kent for a long time.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE L. MILDEBERGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room No. 66, Times Building, Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1895. ELWOOD MILDEBERGER, THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Executors. DANIEL E. SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, Nassau St., N. Y. City, Attorney for Executors. my1-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Grasse, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. MAGDALENA WALTER, sole Executrix of Richard Walter, deceased. HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Executrix, 167 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh20-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL A. HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1895. MARTHA A. GAINES, Executrix; AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my22-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM KROPF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. HENRY KROPF, FREDERICK H. KASTENS, and WILLIAM SIMON, Executors. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh20-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY McARDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 31 North Moore Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1895. JOHN F. McARDLE, PETER H. McARDLE, MARGARET E. McARDLE, KATHARINE A. McARDLE, Executors. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. my22-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is herby given to all persons having claims against Augustus C. Downing, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus C. Downing, Jr., No. 38 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of May, 1895. JOSEPH W. HOWE, FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, JR., Executors. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street, New-York City. my15-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Carroll Mocre, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895. MARY M. WESSON, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my29-1aw6mW

STARKWEATHER, LUCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucy R. Starkweather, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1895.—Dated New-York April 16th, 1895. F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, Executor. BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN LOWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Brush, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1895. ELIZA L. FOGARTY, CARRIE L. TWEED, ADELAIDE L. WARD, Executrices. CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, New-York. mh27-1aw6mW

HOLLAND, FORBES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORBES HOLLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. EDWARD HOLLAND, EDWARD V. HOLLAND, Administrators. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Administrators, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. je5-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles F. Bishop, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of April, 1895. MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, Executor. CHARLES F. BISHOP, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New-York City. ap3-1awW6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMMIE P. CLARKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 328 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1895. GEORGE C. CLARKE, Executor. BROWN & DEXTER, Attys., Temple Court, New-York. mh27-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD LANGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kudlich & Finck, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of May, 1895. FREDERICK E. LANGE, Executor. KUDLICH & FINCK, Attorneys for Executor. my8-1aw6mW

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—In the the application of the AMERICAN CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that the American Cable Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and having its principal business office in the City and County of New-York, will apply, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing its name from "American Cable Railway Company" to "American Railway Company."

That said application will be made upon the petition of said Company, dated and verified the 17th day of July, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the [illegible] day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, July [illegible] 1895.

AMERICAN CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY, A. D. MORSTADT, [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Latest False Reports About the Northern Pacific Receivers.

THE CERTIFICATES ARE VALID

No Question as to the Legality of the Receivers' Acts—They Are Simply Called Upon to Answer an Old Series of Charges.

In the dispatch from Seattle, Washington, relative to the Northern Pacific receivers, which was printed in the New-York newspapers yesterday morning, an erroneous impression was conveyed. The dispatch said that United States Judges Hanford and Gilbert had decided that the Northern Pacific receivers had been illegally appointed and that the $5,000,000 of receivers' certificates already issued were not valid.

According to the latest information from Seattle, Judges Hanford and Gilbert simply decided to give a hearing to certain formal charges preferred against the three Northern Pacific receivers. In explanation of this decision the following statement is made by counsel for the receivers:

"The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, by Brayton Ives, its President, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Washington, asking that the order appointing Messrs. Oakes, Payne, and Rouse receivers be vacated and set aside. The petition came on for preliminary hearing before Judges Gilbert and Hanford at Seattle on Aug. 22, and was argued on that day and on subsequent days by counsel for Mr. Ives, in support of the motion, and by counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee of the mortgages, and for the receivers, in opposition. This preliminary argument was confined solely to the question whether the Court should entertain the petition at all; no argument was had on the merits, and the receivers did not undertake to answer the charges against them.

"It was claimed by Mr. Ives that the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in which the receivers were originally appointed, had no jurisdiction over the foreclosure bill filed, and that, therefore, all proceedings in that court, and all orders made there, including the orders appointing receivers, and orders authorizing the issuance of receivers' certificates, were void. The counsel for the receivers and counsel for the trust company contended that not only did the Wisconsin court have jurisdiction to appoint receivers and to order issuance of receivers' certificates, but that that court was the court of primary jurisdiction, to which all applications for removal of receivers should be sent for determination, and that the application should not be entertained by the United States Circuit Court in Washington. The argument which was had was solely on the question of jurisdiction.

"The decision handed down by Judges Hanford and Gilbert is a substantial victory for the receivers on this question. Their decision is, in effect, that the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin had jurisdiction of the bill for the foreclosure of the mortgage, and that the appointment of the receivers by Judge Jenkins was perfectly regular and valid. The Court also sustains the validity of all the receivers' acts, and declares the issue of receivers' certificates valid. The contention of the receivers' counsel, that the Wisconsin court was the court of primary jurisdiction, and that the motion for the removal of the receivers should be remitted on that account to that court for decision, is, however, overruled. The Court holds that as no part of the railroad is now in the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the rule of comity does not require it to send all matters to that court. Judges Gilbert and Hanford conclude, therefore, to retain Ives's petition, and have required the receivers to answer the charges within thirty days."

Counsel for the receivers say further that it is immaterial to them whether the United States Circuit Court in Wisconsin or the United States Circuit Court in Washington is held to have primary jurisdiction of this foreclosure suit, and assumes the management and control of the receivership. The receivers were appointed by the Judges of the United States Circuit Courts for all the districts through which the railroad runs, and are officers of all these courts, and are entirely ready in the management of the property to carry out the instructions of any court which it may be held should direct the receivership.

The sale of the outstanding receivers' certificates was negotiated through the Reorganization Committee, of which Edward D. Adams is Chairman. The holders of the certificates, having been advised by eminent counsel that the certificates had been legally issued and were perfectly vaiild, were not misled or disturbed by yesterday's erroneous reports.

READING AFFAIRS.

The Answer in the Foreclosure Suit Need Not Be Filed Until the 15th.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day extended until the 15th inst. the time for the filing of the answer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies to the suit instituted by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, as trustees, for the foreclosure of the Reading's general mortgage. According to the order made by the court at the time the demurrers to the bill of complaint were dismissed, the answers of the various respondents were directed to be filed by the first Monday in September.

Thomas Hart, Jr., appearing for the Reading, to-day stated to the court that, as he and Attorney George Tucker Bispham, representing Bondholder Thomas McKean, had both been out of town, the answer was not prepared. Mr. Hart explained that the proceedings were not delayed by this, but were, in fact, expedited, as a number of new details could now be set out in the answer. The details, it is understood, relate to changes made and business transacted since the bill was filed. As the 15th inst. occurs on Sunday, the time will most likely not be up until the 16th inst.

Ex-Judge Jenkins to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court the answer of Robert M. Gallaway, Isaac N. Seligman, David D. Legget, and Samuel Lehman of New-York, who are known as the Junior Securities Protective Committee. In the answer it is contended that the court has no jurisdiction in the bill for foreclosure. It is also disputed that the Reading receivers were unable out of the assets in their possession to make payment of interest on the general mortgage bonds. It is averred that as the railroad and coal and iron companies were prevented by the decree of the court from further retaining possession of any of their properties and from using any portion of them for the payment of debts, the default in interest cannot be made the subject of complaint in a bill for the foreclosure of the mortgages.

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The following railroad reports for the year ended June 30 last were filed with the State Railroad Commissioners to-day:

Deleware, Lackawanna and Western lessee's report: Gross earnings from operation, $8,345,044; operating expenses, $3,994,824; fixed charges, $2,463,453; surplus for year, $1,886,766.

New-York and New-England receiver's report: Gross earnings from operation, $5,889,542; operating expenses, $4,069,978; other income, $6,153; fixed charges, $720,838; surplus for year, $1,104,882.

Manhattan Railway Company of New-York City: Gross earnings from operation, $9,397,571; operating expenses, $5,413,963; other income, $287,134; fixed charges, $2,748,694; net income, $1,522,048; dividends, $1,800,000; deficit for year, $277,951; total surplus June 30, 1895, $5,345,245; cash on hand, $263,659; betterments, $1,826,320.

New-York, New-Haven and Hartford: Gross earnings from operation, $27,608,009; operating expenses, $19,064,027; other income, $528,552; fixed charges, $5,593,545; net income, $3,478,988; dividends, $3,794,290; deficit for year, $315,301; total surplus June 30, 1895, $4,511,529; cash on hand, $330,078; betterments, $3,795,660.

Second Avenue Railroad of New-York City: Gross earnings from operation, $954,964; operating expenses, $736,760; other income, $2,500; fixed charges, $127,582; net income, $93,121; dividends, $93,100; surplus for year, $21; total surplus June 30, 1895, $34,559; cash on hand, $21,646.

Long Island Railroad: Gross earnings from operation, $4,014,019; operating expenses, $2,593,323; other income, $498,089; fixed charges, $1,414,631; net income, $504,153; dividends, $480,000; surplus for year, $24,153; total surplus June 30, 1895, $761,980; cash on hand, $183,218; betterments, $806,926.

To Reorganize the "Alley" Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the South Side, or "Alley," Elevated Railroad, held here to day, a committee was appointed to reorganize the company and put the property on a paying basis. The committee consists of John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Col. A. F. Walcott of New-York, and H. M. Bigelow of Boston. Some plan of rehabilitation must be agreed upon prior to Oct. 1, as after that date the bondholders may foreclose their mortgage on the road for non-payment of interest on $7,500,000 of first-mortgage bonds, which became due last April. The net earnings of the Alley "L" for the year ending Sept. 1, amounting to $182,000, is less than half the interest on the bonds for the same length of time.

Col. Walcott telegraphed that he would serve, and Mr. Mitchell said he would if a majority of the stockholders ratified the action of the meeting. There was not a quorum of the 75,000 shares represented. Investigation showed that only 13,991 shares were represented, while 37,501 were required to constitute a majority. T. Z. Leiter, who holds 5,000 shares, is in Europe. Col. Walcott, who represents 12,000 shares, is in the East.

A Railroad Suit That Drags.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Henry P. Brown, the examiner, yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court the testimony taken by him in the extensively litigated suit of Coxe Brothers and the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The proceedings were instituted some years ago by Coxe Brothers, who urged before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Lehigh Valley Railroad had discriminated in freight charges for carrying coal against Coxe Brothers and other shippers in favor of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. A large amount of testimony was taken before the commission, and the finding of that body was against the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The commission, however, was unable to enforce its ruling, and the matter was taken to the United States Circuit Court, where Mr. Brown was appointed examiner to hear testimony. The testimony covers a thousand pages. This testimony will be the subject of argument in the Circuit Court in the near future.

Brice Buys Another Road.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Senator Calvin S. Brice has bought the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway from G. W. Saul, its President, and Holland stockholders. An offer was made by Brice some time ago, but Saul resisted it, and he controlled a majority of the stock. Brice made another offer, and after a consultation of several hours with the Board of Directors of the road, Saul accepted it. By the deal made 100,000 shares of stock in the road go to Brice for $500,000. Brice was immediately elected President of the road. The old Cleveland Directors, who were friends of Saul, resigned. No effort was made to fill their places. The deal gives Brice a lake and eastern outlet for the Akron and Western.

Railway Securities at Auction.

C. H. Coster of the Richmond Terminal Reorganization Committee bought at auction in the Real Estate Salesroom yesterday all the rights of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to the uncanceled coupons of the Elberton Railroad Company, Lawrenceville Railroad, Hartwell Railroad, Milton and Southern Railroad, Statesville and Western Railroad, Oxford and Henderson Railroad, High Point, Randleman, Asheborough and Southern Railroad, Yadkin Railroad, North Carolina Midland Railroad, Danville and Western Railroad, and Laurens Railroad. The price paid was $2,635. Adrian H. Muller & Sons were the auctioneers.

Application for a Receiver.

An application for the appointment of a receiver for the Central Jersey Traction Company was heard before Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Newark, N. J., yesterday. Ex-Senator Lemuel E. Miller made the application. Carrick & Wortendyke of Jersey City, who appeared for Mr. Miller, alleged that the concern was insolvent and unable to meet its obligations. Similar application was made some time ago, but the company's solicitor secured a postponement of the proceedings. The matter went over yesterday for two weeks.

Investigating Street Railways.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Assemblymen Gerst of Erie and Stephenson of Washington, of the Nixon special legislative committee, investigating street and elevated railroads, began an investigation to-day into the affairs of the Albany Railway. To-morrow the Troy City Railway will have an inning. Nothing of interest developed at the session to-day, mainly due, the committee's counsel, Arthur C. Wade, says, to the absence from town of officers of the railway, who are desired as witnesses.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A charter has been granted to the Kane and Elk Railroad Company of McKean and Elk Counties, in Pennsylvania, the line of which will connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Kane and run to a connection with the Tionesta Valley Railway, in Highland Township, Elk County, a distance of ten miles. The capital is $100,000 and H. J. James of Kane is President.

—At a meeting of the Western Passenger Association, held in Chicago yesterday, a resolution was approved that special rates to the Atlanta Exposition should be based on 75 per cent. of the regular fare each way, the dates of sale and return limit to be fixed by the Chairman. It was agreed that no lower rates should be made in advance of another meeting, which will be held early in October.

—The Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, seventy-two miles in length, extending from Knoxville, Tenn., to Middlesborough, Ky., has been sold at receiver's sale for $500,000. The purchaser was F. W. Whitridge of New-York, who represents a majority of bonds.

—A dispatch from Baltimore says that J. W. Reinhart, President of the Chesapeake and Western Railroad, has concluded contracts with coal operators for handling 1,400,000 tons of Pocahontas coal.

—The Directors of the reorganized New-England Railroad met in Hartford yesterday and perfected the transfer of the road. Various deeds were executed and the details of the transfer completed.

—The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad has done the largest business in its history this summer.

MR. NOLAN OF NEWARK WILL WED

Not Deterred by the Fact that His Guest Fought with a Policeman.

NEWARK, Sept. 3.—John Nolan of 50 Lister Avenue is soon to be married, and according to the ethics of the social circles in which he moves, felt obliged to give all his friends a good time in celebration of the event. He did so last night.

Thomas Leonard of 76 Esther Street was one of the invited guests, and he enjoyed himself so thoroughly that on his way home at an early hour this morning he decided the proper way to wind up the evening's entertainment was to "lick" a policeman. He met Patrolman James Moran not far from the scene of jollity, and informed him that he was going to throw him up in the air so high that he wouldn't come down until the holidays. With a whoop, he started to execute his threat.

The pair had a lively time. The struggle between them lasted half an hour, for, although the policeman was smaller than his assailant, he scorned to use his club or pistol. He finally came out on top, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, and landed his prisoner in the police station.

While this was going on the guests in Nolan's house took offense at the classical music sung by a young lady guest, so they went outside and threw bricks at the windows. Their aim was true. Policeman Moran went back to get some of the guests, but they were too numerous for him, and all escaped.

Nolan still insists that he will get married.

No Word from Mrs. Conklin.

No tidings had been received up to last night by Mrs. Laybourg of 344 East Thirty-fifth Street of her missing sister, Mrs. Conklin, who left her house on Saturday morning last. Four telegrams were received yesterday from Mr. George Conklin, the husband of the missing woman, who has charge of the animals of the Barnum & Bailey circus, each of which expressed great anxiety as to the whereabouts of his wife. The Laybourg family is of the opinion that Mrs. Conklin has gone to some place distant from the city and taken her life.

FINANCES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK

William C. Redfield States His Objections to Consolidation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The article in your issue of Sept. 1 headed "Brooklyn's Only Chance" is interesting. As regards Brooklyn bonds, I quote a consolidationist pamphlet: "Every time the city issues a new lot of bonds for money to pay for absolute necessaries it must, like a servant girl * * * take its certificate of good character along from the courts so as to prove that the bonds are not void for having exceeded the 10 per cent. debt limit." Is not this statement proved incorrect by the fact that Brooklyn has this year sold 3½ per cent. bonds at high premiums with ten times the amount of one loan offered? Having done so—while New-York failed to place all of a 3 per cent. loan about the same time—what of our "bankruptcy," as you put it?

You quote Mr. Kelley thus: "I believe there is no safer security issued in these United States * * * than Brooklyn municipal securities," which is hard on the above consolidationist writer, and on the bankruptcy idea. It has not, I think, been said that Brooklyn borrowed as cheaply as New-York, but can a city that pays but one-third of 1 per cent. more interest than the metropolis be truthfully called bankrupt?

It is clearly wrong to say Brooklyn's debt is decreasing. I do not know any great city whose debt—on the whole—decreases. I may, however, point out the growth of the net debt of New-York in the present year. New-York's real values grew in 1895 $33,000,000. This added $3,300,000 to her borrowing power. She has in seven months added to her debt $6,500,000 net.

Many of the statistics Mr. Kelley gives are not fully up to date and are rather irrelevant. They take no account of pending necessities in New-York and only cloud the real issue, which is: Does Brooklyn so approach her debt limit that she cannot well borrow for public needs? It is interesting to read the records of sinking funds and of the growth of municipal debts, but the question is for the present and future—not the past. You said, Jan. 9 last: "The process of increasing the municipal debt [of New-York] bids fair to go on apart from the requirements of the rapid transit system. This emphasizes the need of skill, prudence, and integrity * * * in the years to come." On Jan. 1, 1894, said Mr. Edward C. Graves, high consolidationist authority, the debt margin of Brooklyn was "only $1,315,651," and he questioned whether, when certain obligations were considered, the limit for debt had not then been reached. To-day Mr. Kelley says that margin is $3,000,000, and in these twenty months the dreaded obligations are not only met, but Brooklyn has received other public improvements on an unprecedented scale. Your own columns bear witness to the extent and quality of our street improvements.

If, as Mayor Schieren suggests, $25,000,000 be added to our realty values in 1896, and whoever sees the great growth of our new wards will believe it possible, our borrowing power will be $5,500,000 by Sept. 1, 1896. Normal growth would make it $7,500,000 by Sept. 1, 1897.

Let us glance at the obligations Mr. Kelley suggests as likely to mature in the next two years. The new East River Bridge may, he says, need $2,000,000 before Sept. 1, 1897. This means raising for it, including New-York's share, $4,000,000. The project is in embryo. Months must pass before real construction can begin. Mr. Kelley supposes—and only supposes—that this bridge, whose plans are unprepared, will require $4,000,000 in two years. It is doubtful if the supposition has basis. He gives three years to complete sinking the Long Island Railroad tracks, at a total cost to the city of $2,000,000. I think no plans are matured, and again it is a supposition both as to time and sum, but if done in three years the valuations of the third year would probably give some $2,000,000 borrowing power which Mr. Kelley omits.

On his estimate of cost the amount for two years must be reduced one-third—to $1,333,000—and I doubt if any one believes this sum can be spent on the work in that time, from the present status of the project. The estimate for new schools seems large for the time given. At the end of 1895, from 8,000 to 10,000 new sittings will be needed. If 20,000 are wanted by Sept. 1, 1897, the sum of $2,000,000 above present funds and property in hand is possibly more than is essential. New sewers and larger water supply are now under way. If the present condition of the enerprises mentioned by Mr. Kelley be fairly considered, a moderate view would seem to be that all funds required in the time stated can be well provided.

Finally Mr. Kelley gives a comparative table of New-York and Brooklyn values and taxes. It is two years old. The tax rate of New-York has since advanced, Brooklyn's decreased, so the table and inference from it are out of date. Present facts are more favorable to Brooklyn. The only moderate inference from Mr. Kelley's whole statement is that economy is necessary. There is not in it one word of bankruptcy, but with some of his conclusions I cordially agree.

One point seems forgotten in discussing the finances of consolidation. New-York now spends yearly about $22 per capita, Brooklyn about $12. If united, what will the per capita rate be? Clearly not an average of these two, distributed over the whole area. No. That would reduce the amount spent on present New-York, not now more than seems demanded. Is, then, the average of all to rise to the present New-York level? It seems so if consolidationist claims here are realized. But, if so, then, in addition to the total sum now raised by annual taxes in both cities, must be added $10 per capita for all Brooklyn's people (1,100,000) making $10,100,000 per annum over present joint total taxation. Clearly Brooklyn must have more spent here than she can now spend, or consolidation is profitless. Clearly, too, if more is spent some one must pay it. New-York wants no less. Brooklyn would demand more. Who is to pay? Even if the average per capita outlay were reduced, does it not seem true that a large sum—millions annually—must be raised above present taxes under these conditions?

The debt margin of New-York is less than it was Jan. 1, 1894, by about $1,500,000. That of Brooklyn is over twice as large as it then was. The New-York tax rate ($1.79) of 1894 is admitted to have been "fictitious"; now it is $1.91. This omits $900,000 of deficiencies carried over to 1896, and also $1,400,000 that the courts may make New-York pay for care of her insane. New-York has now a borrowing margin of $54,000,000. Offset it by a minimum of $55,000,000 for rapid transit, $25,000,000 needed now to give New-York sufficient and decent schools, $20,000,000 of liabilities as per Mayor Strong's message, $10,000,000 for finishing the large new parks, now crude; $11,000,000, the lowest estimate, for play grounds sorely needed around public schools; $8,000,000 for the new driveway above the Harlem, $15,000,000 for new docks and water front improvements, and $5,000,000 for New-York's share of the new East River Bridge. If any item be objected to replace it by the excess of cost of rapid transit over its minimum. Then add the expense for new reservoir and water supply, new city prison, Elm Street improvement, land damages, &c., and say to Brooklyn whence funds are coming under consolidation to make improvements here. It is not contended that these obligations are immediate; they all are important, and the list is incomplete. The truth seems to be that Brooklyn is getting her improvements and growing financially easier the while, but the press of New-York is pointing out that care is needed to steer her finances amid possible future breakers. In their pamphlet "Great York," the Consolidation League uses these words: "If consolidation be rejected * * * and if municipal rapid transit be ordered, the burden of taxation upon New-York will yet drive thousands to Brooklyn to escape it," and The New-York Herald said of Brooklyn on Nov. 25, 1894: "Her riches in prospect are larger and more easy of realization than those of this city."

So long as you yourself say of your school system that its "obligations are continuously and shamefully dishonored," and write of "the shameful deficiencies in its (New-York's) system of public education," and while New-York has 50,000 children between 8 and 16 wholly without schools, you cannot wonder that Brooklyn stands aloof from giving up her children to the tender mercies of New-York City. This will be true so long as New-York continues a public school régime so full of abuse that Dr. Stewart can write in the September Forum: "One would think that any human being would be roused to a righteous and ungovernable resentment when he saw his own flesh and blood and his pocket-book both abused."

The record of New-York in improving her annexed district does not make Brooklyn envious. Mount Vernon knows that story and voted to stay out.

It is untrue that the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn opposes consolidation on sentimental grounds. Their reasons are serious, sober, and sensible. Their arguments are not answered, save by misrepresentation, sneers, or ridicule. They welcome fair and full debate on the subject, and are perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the people after such discussion.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1895.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Sales in Foreclosure Proceedings.

The various parties in interest, re-enforced by the usual auction room contingent, constituted quite a promising audience for the three auctioneers who were about to offer the several properties at auction in foreclosure proceedings yesterday at the Broadway salesroom. The outsiders, too, took a hand in the bidding, but did not succeed in buying anything at the prices they offered.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold 324 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 100.11, with four-story brick dwelling, to Susan W. Thorne, the plaintiff, for $8,000.

Thomas A. McGowan sold 13 and 15 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11, with two five-story brownstone flats, to Charlotte E. Hosmer, plaintiff, for $47,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold 302 East Twenty-first Street, 20 by 92, with a three-story brick dwelling, to E. B. Lafetra, for $11,400, and 227 and 229 West Sixty-first Street, 50 by 100.5, with two five-story brick tenements, to Sanford B. Stifter, for $37,000.

No. 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street was withdrawn from sale, and the sale of 68 Pike Street and 53 and 55 Catharine Street was adjourned to Sept. 18.

For to-day the following sales are scheduled, to be held at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, four actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 111 to 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, beginning 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 31.3 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, $33,250, $34,834, $34,842, and $34,855, respectively.

By William C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Martin J. Earley, referee, plot at northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 24.11 by 113.6¾ by 27.1⅝, on Bloomingdale Road line, by 102.11 9-16. Due on judgment, $31,280.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, Lots 110, 672, and 713 of the village of Wakefield, the first being the northwest corner of Third Street and Twelfth Avenue, the next being the northeast corner, and the third adjoining the latter on the avenue.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed to-day, Sept. 3:

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 90 feet west of Western Boulevard, two-story frame playroom, by Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, $3,000.

Quarry Road, south side, 52 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Thomas Fels of 424 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, $3,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of King's Bridge Road, two-story frame dwelling, by Thomas and Mary Roberts of 2,126 Arthur Avenue, $3,500.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, one-story open frame shed, including machinery, by John J. Cummings of 50 East Fifty-ninth Street, $10,000.

Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner, two-story frame store and dwelling, by Joseph McQuade of 1,269 First Avenue, $2,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, seven three-story and basement brick dwellings, by James B. Gillie of 63 West Eighty-ninth Street, $105,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Broadway and Prince Streets, southwest corner, by Freedman Brothers, to a ten-story brick building, store, workshop, &c., $2,050.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 215.6 feet east of Boston Avenue, by William H. Wright, to a two-story frame dwelling, $200.

Eighty-sixth Street, 158 East, by Frautzen & Poen, lessees, to a four-story brick store and dwelling, $400.

Lexington Avenue, 1,025, by Cass Realty corporation, to an elevator shaft, five-story brick building, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

MADISON AND ROOSEVELT STS, n w corner, 75x57.4x25.4x50.5x101.1x108.5; Louis Gordon and wife and Aaron Levy to Samuel Aronson.......... $1

RIDGE ST, e s, 94 ft s of Stanton St, 34x100; Adam Liebler and wife to Louisa Liebler.......... 2,500

STANTON AND PITT STS, n e corner, 25x100; Henry J. Wirth and George Pfister and wife to Charles Pebler.......... 20,000

11TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; William Bergener and wife to Louisa Linsenhoff, ½ part.......... 1

11TH ST, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; William Bergener and wife to same.......... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa Linsenhoff and husband to Aminda Bergener.......... 1

11TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Louisa Linsenhoff and husband to Aminda Bergener.......... 1

29TH ST, 405 East; Caroline Biersack to Charles Rubinger, ex prop.......... 1

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Patrick Farley to Regina Metzler.......... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,032; Peter Herter to Maria A. Herter.......... 1

72D ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Leopold Hutter and wife to Nathan Jacobs.......... 1

85TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Ann M. Jenny to Hannah Wallach.......... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,721; Isaac Stern to Flora I. Stern.......... 12,000

131ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; William Forbes to Leopold Lendorf and wife.......... 25,000

133D ST, s s, 278.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Hannah Wallach to Ann M. Jenny.......... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 105th St, 25.11x69.11; Magdalena Frey and wife to Herman F. Jaeger.......... 36,000

2D AV, n e corner of 113th St, 20.11x80; Herman Schmuck and wife to Charles H. Dugliss.......... 1

115TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Marien E. Moore to Johanna Chapman.......... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x61.6x18.8x62; Mina Daiker and husband to Marie A. Curtis.ex. prop. and 1

149TH ST, 521 West; John J. Mahony to Mac Roy O'Loughlin.......... 20,000

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 206.5 ft w of 9th Av, 51.6x100; Mary F. Weston to Catherine Weston.......... 10

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,464; Peter Herter to Maria A. Herter.......... 1

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Nathan Wise to H. Wheeler Powell.......... 12,750

SAME PROPERTY; H. Wheeler Powell to Max Marx.......... 10

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft s of 133d St, 50x100; Charles Kerwan and wife to Charles Rosenberg.......... 1

142D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Michael J. Keenan and wife to Luke J. Clarke and wife.......... 24,500

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 238.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Clark O'Neill to Fredericka Radle.......... 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; William Broadbelt and wife to C. Livingston Jones.......... 1

163D ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 154.2 ft to lands of R. Stokes x67.1 to e s of Port Morris Railroad x217.8 to 163d St x179; John S. Lyon and wife to Lewis Z. Bach and another.......... 1

LEGGETT AV, s s, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, (1,084 East 156th St;) Elmira M. Dickerson to José Fernandez.......... 8,000

165TH ST, s s, 103.6 ft e of Union Av, 25x100; Mary Haehnel and others to August Birnstiel.......... 2,200

MONROE AV, n w corner of Jane St, 50x100; Elizabeth Moore to William G. McCrea.......... 1

ELIZABETH ST, w s, Lot 144, map of Union Hill, Powell estate; Elizabeth Mohr to Michael Doran, ex prop.......... 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x150.7x50.9x159.6; James O. Barrows to John D. Beals.......... 2,500

PEROT ST, s w s, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, 42x80; Daniel G. Dimon and wife to George W. Allen.......... 7,500

LOT 295, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Louis W. Gulager.......... 1,000

LOTS 202 AND 203, same map; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Leopold Jonas, ex prop.......... 1

LOT 2, map of part of Bowne property, Westchester; Joseph Kubin, Jr., and wife to Stephen V. Cross.......... 1

Recorded Leases.

CARLETON, Thomas J., to Joseph Goldstein and another; 114 Columbia St and 272 Stanton St, 21 years.......... $1,300

HORWITZ, Antonnie, to George Hubner; store floor, &c., 615 East 157th St, 3 years.......... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

BIRNSTIEL, August, to Mary Haehnel and others; s s of 165th St, 103.6 ft e of Union Av, 1 year.......... $800

CROOKS, Samuel, and wife to Hanna D. Cohn, guardian; 462 Greenwich St, 3 years.......... 7,800

CORN, Henry, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 18th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.......... 110,000

CHAPMAN, Johanna, to Marian E. Moore; s s of 115th St, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.......... 750

FROTSCHER, Ida L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 629 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.......... 13,000

FERNANDEZ, Jome, to Elmert H. Dickerson; s s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 4 years.......... 2,750

HARRISON, Edwin M., and wife to Trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; 81 and 83 Harrison St, and 333 and 335 Washington St, 3 years.......... 40,000

HYMAN, Rose, to Frederick Eberhardt; n s of 32d St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years.......... 12,000

HAARDT, Charles, and Johanna to Marie Eichler; s s of 153d St, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.......... 2,500

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE to close estate of John McKesson, deceased, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, NOON, the valuable property known as THE M'KESSON COTTAGE, on Ocean Av. and Atlantic Ocean, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Cottage, 16 rooms, modern conveniences; plot about 214x400; stable, and plot 133x240, opposite. FURNITURE SOLD WITH COTTAGE. Maps and particulars on premises, with John McKesson and G. C. McKesson, executors, 91 Fulton St.; T. N. Cuthbert, Attorney, 15 Cortlandt St., and with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE, PETER ZUCKER, ESQ., REFEREE, the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot NO. 258 WEST 88TH STREET. For maps, &c., apply to SIMPSON & WERNER, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

PRIVATE STABLES, 204 AND 206 WEST 68th ST.

Two-story, 25x90x100. Nine stalls; ample carriage room; large coachman's apartments above; cannot be duplicated on the west side; open for inspection.

ARTHUR R. PARSONS, 177, 179 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.—CHOICE THREE-STORY HOUSE, WEST SIDE; 81ST ST. STATION; RESTRICTED BLOCK; LATEST ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS; HOUSE IS 20x70; LOT 100 FEET; PRICE, ONLY $21,500; EASY TERMS. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

$5,500 UPWARD, ACCORDING TO FINISH AND Size of Lot.—Two-story, large attic, and cellar; detached house; water, gas, &c.; high ground; residence neighborhood; one block from Crotona Park, near 3d Av. "L" and trolley; nearly ready. Owner, adjoining, 986 East 175th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 92 Riverside Drive; beautifully located; near 81st St.; occupied past three years by owner. Address, for particulars and for appointment to examine, Owner, Post Office Box 940.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. LORING, entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service. NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated. CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath. Apply on premises or J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND, 126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

200 EAST 69TH ST.—Corner and adjoining buildings; steam-heated apartments of six and seven rooms; conveniently arranged and tastefully decorated; rents, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

EXAMINE 69 TO 73 WEST 88TH ST., SEVEN-room apartments; splendid location; $40 to $60; hall boys.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HARRINGTON, Allen H., and wife to Arabella D. Huntington; n e s of road from Whitestone Ferry to Westchester village, adjoining lands, Robert Findley, 4 years.......... 18,000

JACOB, Nathan, to Leopold Hutter; n s of 72d St, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.......... 3,000

SAME to same; n s of 72d St, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.......... 3,000

JAEGER, Hermann F., to Magdalena Frey and George Hinck; n e corner of Madison Av and 105th St, 3 years.......... 4,000

JENNY, Ann M., to Hannah Wallach; s s of 133d St, 278.9 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.......... 1,000

KAHN, Amelia, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 79 ft s of 31st St, 1 year.......... 6,000

KOTTMAN, William H., and wife to Central Trust Company of New-York; n s of 135th St, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years.......... 10,000

KIRTLAND, Anna T. E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Columbus Av and 68th St, 5 years.......... 30,000

SAME to same; 90 West 68th St, 5 years.......... 10,000

KUBER, Charles, and wife to Reinhard Frank; n w corner of McGraw and Harrison Avs, 1 year.......... 1,000

LANDORF, Leopold, and wife to William Forbes; n s of 131st St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years.......... 1,000

LYNCH, Eliza A., and William J. Lynch to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 6th St, 105 ft e of Bowery, 1 year.......... 10,000

LARNED, William Z., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 68th St, 128 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years, (three mortgages).......... 30,000

MICHEL, Elizabetha, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 80th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.......... 5,000

MURPHY, William H., and wife to Edward D. Depew and others; e s of Pier Av, 50 ft n of Emily St, 3 months.......... 134

NORDEN, Emma, to Samuel W. Alexander; s s of 66th St, 157.9 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.......... 800

POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Nathan Wise; n s of 147th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.......... 10,250

REED, Catharine, to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 397 Madison St and 553 Grand St, 3 years.......... 8,000

SHEEDY, Erward C. and Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 223 ft w s of Avenue B, 1 year.......... 10,000

SENNHAUSER, Casper, and wife to Joseph Hindley, trustees of H. Smith; e s of Prospect Av, 90.10 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years.......... 4,500

SMITH TERRANCE, and wife to William R. Hutton and another, trustees for George G. Hutton; s s of 88th St, 210 ft e of Park Av, 5 years.......... 16,000

SAME, to James Gribble; s s of 88th St, 116 East, 4 years.......... 7,000

TRYTUS, Charlotte M., to Broadway Savings Institution; s s of 77th St, 19.5 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.......... 38,300

WIGGIN, Frederick H., and wife to Herbert Kettell, trustees; 499 Broadway, demand.......... 8,400

SAME, to same; same property, demand. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWMAN, William, and another, executors of Henrietta Bowman, to William Bowman.......... $5,350

CARTER, Hettie D., and another, executors, Thomas Carter, to trustees of Robert W. Carter.......... 9,000

DORAN, Harriet E., and another, administrators; James Doran to George Ringler & Co.......... 1,500

DUDENSING, Richard, and Richard, Jr., to Carl Fischer.......... 2,300

FREYGANG, Gustav, to Henry L. Morris. 3,075

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Hedwig S. Beck.......... 8,000

GEORGE RINGLER & CO, to Frank Kuhn.......... 1,500

HELWORICH, Charles E., and wife to Charles J. Muller.......... 1

HOROWITZ, Hannah, to Jacob Horowitz. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

(Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.)

45TH ST, 216 and 218 East; J. & P. McGuire against Charles Lane, owner and contractor.......... $1,154

156TH ST AND PROSPECT AV, s e corner, 150x100; Langermann & Co. against H. G. C. Thornton, owner and contractor.......... 200

Lis Pendens.

27TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10 ft front; Marston T. Bogert against Aaron Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Bogert against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Pacific Telegraph Company's Officers.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Telegraph Company, the Western system of the Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable Company, was held yesterday at 253 Broadway. President A. B. Chandler presided. There was a small attendance, and the business transacted was purely formal. The following officers were re-elected:

President—Albert B. Chandler; Vice President—William H. Baker; Treasurer—Thomas Platt; Assistant Treasurer—Thomas L. Cuyler; Secretary—J. O. Stevens; Assistant Secretary—Charles P. Bruch.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED, cozy, comfortable, convenient. 50 WEST 98TH ST. Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; wood trim; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; prettily decorated; ideal homes for small families; rent, $36. JAMES R. HAY, on premises, or 7 Wall St.

The Brockholst Apartment Hotel, corner 85th St. and Columbus Av; elegant apartment; suites of three to eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevators; excellent service; café attached to building; inspection invited. Apply to Superintendent Pressy.

THIRD FLOOR IN STRICTLY PRIVATE House.—Bath; hot running water; heated; to adults only; reference; rent, $40 monthly. 409 West 146th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE NEW AND ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT HOUSE NO. 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (NEAR 50TH ST.) Each apartment 42x100 feet. Replete with every modern convenience. *Fire-proof Throughout.* Apply on premises to Superintendent.

A VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENT AT "THE BELGRAVIA," 611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.) Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply on premises to Superintendent.

St. George Apartment House, 223-225 East 17th St., STUYVESANT SQUARE. Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, hall service, &c. JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE. We have no branch office.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET. Mason, 6 to 12 East 58th St. Choicest location in city. Rent, $1,350. Elevators, steam heat, hall boys. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SANITARY APARTMENTS. 50 WEST 98TH STREET. Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; delightful open grates; attractive for small families.

A HANDSOME SMALL BACHELOR APARTMENT 576 FIFTH AVENUE, (Opposite Windsor Hotel.) Apply to Janitor.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; open fireplaces; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply 5 East 17th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

NEW AND EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Six rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; sanitary plumbing; enamel baths; rents, $25 to $30. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St. or 7 Wall St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., 55 Liberty St. 500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

BARGAINS IN WEST SIDE HOUSES AND flats; great variety; all prices. STEVENS, Columbus Av., Cor. 93d.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1896.—Gentleman's residence in West Orange, N. J. All modern conveniences, stable, &c. Moderate rent to right parties. Address, T. E., Box 203, Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

520 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 85TH ST.—Corner store to let; all fitted up with very fine hardwood fixtures; good location for grocery store; rent reasonable.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The weekly crop report of the Agricultural Bureau, signed James R. Cook, Acting Chief, issued today, says:

Late corn has experienced a general improvement in the principal States and is maturing rapidly. In portions of South Dakota and Wisconsin, however, frost caused some injury.

Cotton picking is general over the southern portion of the cotton region and will commence in the northern portion next week. Complaints of rust and shedding continue from Georgia and Alabama, and the condition of the crop in Arkansas is less favorable than previously reported. Cotton has improved in North Carolina, and late cotton has been improved in Texas by recent rains, which, however, have been unfavorable for the early crop. In Tennessee cotton is suffering from drought.

Much tobacco has been cut and housed under favorable weather conditions during the week. In Maryland and Virginia tobacco has suffered much from drought.

New-England.—Favorable weather for most crops; corn maturing slowly.

New-York.—Pasturage much improved; hop picking now general; buckwheat harvest begun.

New-Jersey.—All sections already need soaking rain.

Pennsylvania.—Recent rains improved late crops, but many sections need more rain.

Maryland.—Corn good in sections, but not generally.

Virginia.—Late corn said to be beyond the help of rain; tobacco, peanuts, and turnips deteriorating; pastures poor; fruit abundant.

North Carolina.—Cotton improved.

South Carolina.—Cotton picking begun; rice harvest hindered by showers; small field crops and late fruit excellent.

Georgia.—Rainfall in many localities too much for cotton; corn improved.

Florida.—Favorable conditions for cotton picking, but more moisture needed.

Alabama.—Continued moisture prolonged rust in cotton; corn ready for harvest and minor crops doing well.

Mississippi.—Condition of cotton and corn varies considerably; corn crop excellent.

Louisiana.—Cotton opening rapidly; picking general; cane growing well.

Texas.—Cotton picking continues slowly; more rain needed.

Arkansas.—Cotton has deteriorated through rust and shedding; late corn needing rain.

Tennessee.—Late corn greatly shortened; tobacco generally good; cotton suffering from drought; pastures failing.

Kentucky.—Excellent growing weather; tobacco generally in good condition; corn beyond danger.

Missouri.—Late corn has sufficient moisture to mature; cotton and tobacco doing well.

Illinois.—Favorable week; pastures much revived; feed plentiful; fruit excellent.

Indiana.—Corn in satisfactory condition; much tobacco housed.

West Virginia.—Corn and grass in fairly good condition, but in droughty sections crop conditions poor.

Ohio.—Drought effectually broken and all vegetation shows improvement.

Michigan.—Weather favorable to all growing crops.

Wisconsin.—Fine weather for maturing corn, potatoes, buckwheat, tobacco, millet, and cranberries; killing frost damaged corn and buckwheat in low grounds.

Minnesota.—Frosts injured garden truck considerably, but corn and potatoes generally escaped.

Iowa.—A favorable week for ripening corn and growth of pasturage.

North Dakota.—Weather generally favorable; frost has damaged vegetation that was behind.

South Dakota.—Showers locally beneficial to pastures and late corn; frost injured vines and late corn in northeastern localities.

Nebraska.—Favorable week; early corn maturing and late corn growing well.

Kansas.—Weather favorable; hay spoiled by rains in central and eastern counties, where corn is maturing slowly.

Oklahoma.—Excellent weather during the week improved cotton and permitted harvesting.

Montana.—Heavy loss in wheat and barley on account of frost.

Wyoming.—Weather unfavorable to crop growth and harvesting.

Idaho.—Rain fall deficient; harvesting nearly completed; good second crop alfalfa cut.

Colorado.—Corn growing splendidly; harvesting and threshing general in western slope.

New-Mexico.—Conditions not injurious to crops, but warmer weather would be more favorable.

Utah.—Week fine for harvesting; growing crops doing well, but need rain.

Arizona.—Light showers of rain at a few places in the northern part of the territory; in other sections the week has been rainless.

Washington.—Harvest over; drought has been injurious.

Oregon.—Hops better than usual; fruit drying progressing slowly.

California.—Weather favorable to Summer crops, but retards drying of fruit.

A Newark Minister Suspended.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—As a result of the preliminary hearing of the charge against the Rev. Dr. Decker, pastor of the South Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, he was suspended from the ministry at a meeting of the Trustees of the Church. The charge is that Mr. Decker, who is a married man, acted imprudently with one of the young ladies attached to the church of which he was pastor.

To Speed a Guest.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"How do you get rid of disagreeable guests?"

"Oh, I find out what they don't like, and feed them on it constantly."

Public Notices.

NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE—NOTICE of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 28th day of September, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated, and shown on a certain map signed and certified as required by said act, entitled, "Map No. 5, Department of Public Works, City of New-York, Property Map of Additional Lands required for the Construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York," which said map was filed in Westchester County Register's office August 13th, 1895.

All that certain tract of real estate situate in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Croton Landing, which point is where the centre line of the highway or road herein intended to be described crosses the northerly line of said Croton Landing Road; thence describing the centre line of said highway, which is a strip of land 66 feet wide, 33 feet on either side of said centre line to station 16x73.4, (said strip of land to be used as a public road or highway) as follows: North 41 degrees 44 minutes east 16 feet, thence curving to the left on said centre line with a radius of 508.7 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 45 minutes a distance of 59.93 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 59 minutes east, 98.2 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 405.3 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 28 minutes a distance of 60.33 feet on said curve; thence north 43 degrees 27 minutes east 156.7 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 368.2 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 19 minutes a distance of 59.87 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 08 minutes east 261.8 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 281.5 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 10 minutes, a distance of 59.78 feet; thence north 46 degrees 18 minutes east 838.5 feet to a point at station 16x73.4; along the foregoing described centre line the width of the highway is uniformly 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 99.68 feet and an angle of 33 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 58.28 feet on said curve; thence north 79 degrees 48 minutes east 122 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 129.6 feet and an angle of 26 degrees 04 minutes 58.96 feet on said curve; the width of the highway taken along the last mentioned three courses shall be 33 feet uniformly on the left or northerly side of said centre line and 11 feet on the right or southerly side of said centre line, extending from station 16x73.4 to station 19x12.7. On the following courses of said centre line the width of right of way shall be 33 feet uniformly on either side of said centre line; north 53 degrees 44 minutes, east 320.2 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 231.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 49.81 feet on said curve; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 37.3 feet; thence curving to the left a radius of 361 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 31 degrees 54 minutes, east 92.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 114.8 feet and an angle of 29 degrees 18 minutes a distance of 58.71 feet; thence north 61 degrees 12 minutes, east 14.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 171.9 feet and an angle of 19 degrees 48 minutes a distance of 59.41 feet; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 38 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 73.2 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 43 minutes a distance of 48.18 feet on said curve; thence north 3 degrees 41 minutes, east 70.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 78 feet and an angle of 42 degrees 03 minutes a distance of 57.24 feet on said curve; thence north 45 degrees 44 minutes, east 160.1 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 283.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 05 minutes a distance of 59.77 feet; thence north 57 degrees 49 minutes, east 235.8 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 33 minutes a distance of 59.62 feet on said curve; thence north 42 degrees 16 minutes, east 9.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 90.7 feet and an angle of 57 degrees 43 minutes a distance of 91.37 feet; thence south 89 degrees 01 minute, east 26.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.4 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 01 minute a distance of 96.52 feet; thence north 62 degrees 58 minutes, east 190.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 821.4 feet and an angle of 4 degrees 11 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 60 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 46 minutes 40 seconds, east 155.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 133.1 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.01 feet on said curve; thence north 33 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 180.8 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 134.4 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 10 minutes a distance of 59.04 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 77 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 435.4 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 39 minutes 50 seconds east a distance of 153.5 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 186.8 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 15 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.51 feet; thence north 68 degrees 55 minutes east 29 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 270.7 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 48 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 60.09 feet; thence reversing and curving to the right with a radius of 190.1 feet and an angle of 17 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.46 feet; thence north 74 degrees 7 minutes 10 seconds east 37.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 182.7 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds 59.46 feet; thence north 55 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds east 112 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 391.4 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 46 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.92 feet on said curve; thence north 46 degrees 42 minutes east 92.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 525.6 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 40 degrees 09 minutes 50 seconds east 72.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 294.9 feet and an angle of 11 degrees 37 minutes a distance of 59.79 feet; thence north 28 degrees 32 minutes 50 seconds east 114.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 32 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.62 feet; thence north 13 degrees 00 minutes 10 seconds east 346.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 54.5 feet and an angle of 85 degrees 01 minute 50 seconds a distance of 80.89 feet; thence south 81 degrees 58 minutes east 107.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 63.9 feet and an angle of 76 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 84.81 feet to station 61x18.5; the right of way aforesaid on the last described courses shall be 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles thereto; thence on the following courses and distances the width of right of way for said highway shall be 33 feet on the left or northwesterly side of said centre line and shall be of the extent of land lying to the southeast of said centre line and the boundary of the property taken by the City of New-York known as Parcels No. 6½, No. 6, and No. 6⅞, limited on the southwest by a line which is at right angles to said centre line at station 61x18.5; said portion of said centre line last above mentioned is described as follows: North 21 degrees 56 minutes 20 seconds east 229.3 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 43 feet and an angle of 116 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds a distance of 87.80 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 68.1 feet and an angle of 112 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 134.26 feet on said curve; thence north 17 degrees 21 minutes east 102.9 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 130.3 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 56 minutes a distance of 59 feet across the boundary of Parcel No. 6 of the former taking by the City of New-York; thence north 43 degrees 30 minutes east 196 feet across said Parcel No. 6 and Parcel No. 6⅞ into the present new highway or road; containing a total of 10.73 acres of land.

Also all that certain other tract or parcel of real estate in said town, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Colabaugh Pond, which point is where the centre line of the road herein intended to be described crosses the northeasterly line of said Colabaugh Pond Road; thence describing the centre line of a strip of land 66 feet in width, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles therefrom, south 51 degrees 39 minutes east 99 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 120.17 feet and an angle of 28 degrees 02 minutes 58.79 feet on said curve; thence south 79 degrees 41 minutes east 755.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 137.60 feet and an angle of 24 degrees 35 minutes, 59.07 feet on said curve; thence north 75 degrees 44 minutes east 455.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 222.62 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 19 minutes 98.38 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 25 minutes east 551.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 133 feet and an angle of 41 degrees 04 minutes a distance of 95.69 feet on said curve; thence south 86 degrees 31 minutes east 248.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 281.65 feet and an angle of 20 degrees 08 minutes 98.95 feet on said curve; thence south 71 degrees 21 minutes east 421.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 481.73 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 57 minutes a distance of 59.9 feet on said curve; thence north 63 degrees 24 minutes east 664.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 165.67 feet and an angle of 84 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 243.81 feet on said curve; thence south 32 degrees 16 minutes east 388.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.61 feet and an angle of 67 degrees 31 minutes 176.31 feet on said curve; thence compounding on a curve to the left with a radius of 38 feet and an angle of 90 degrees a distance of 51.83 feet; thence north 9 degrees 47 minutes west 137 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 82.9 feet and an angle of 40 degrees 09 minutes a distance of 57.5 feet on said curve; thence north 30 degrees 22 minutes east 92.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 395.65 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 41 minutes a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 21 degrees 41 minutes east 332 feet to the westerly side of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Peekskill.

The proposed highway or road to be known as Line No. 4, which is of a uniform width of 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of the centre line above described and extends across the land of Sophia Webb, between the said Colabaugh Pond Road and the Peekskill Road, and designated as Parcel No. 5½; containing 7.84 acres more or less.

All the real estate shown on said map and hereinbefore described is to be acquired in fee and reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the premises.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRUNKS TELL THE STORY

Are Being Hauled into the City by Thousands Every Day.

VACATION SEASON ENDS SEPT. 1

Then the Rush Home Begins—Over 225,000 New-Yorkers and Brooklynites Went Away This Summer.

People talk about hard times, but it is a fact that over 200,000 residents of New-York and Brooklyn took a vacation this Summer, either in the mountains or at the sea shore. This does not include 25,000 persons who went to Europe. The tide of Summer excursion travel has turned homeward. The rush is tremendous. It began Labor Day. During the next week and a half at least 125,000 people will come back to their homes here and across the river. The Fall River boats came down the East River yesterday full to overflowing. The Albany Day Line boat brought about 2,000 persons, and nearly 1,000 trunks. The first train from Long Branch rolled into the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, carrying car after car of New-Yorkers and Brooklynites, burdened with satchels and other paraphernalia of their sojourn on the Jersey shore. Eighteen big one-horse trucks were required to remove the 200 trunks that were tumbled out of the baggage cars.

There are a great many persons who prefer September to any other month for a vacation, either in the hills or at the sea shore, and the outgoing trains are carrying a goodly number of this class. But the great mass of the people are now through their vacation, and are coming home.

S. W. F. Draper, General Manager of the New-York Transfer Company, which does most of the work of handling the baggage of the incoming "vacationites," said yesterday that 25 per cent. more people had gone away from New-York and Brooklyn this Summer than in any previous season.

"The Summer travel," said Mr. Draper, "has been very heavy. The homeward rush has come, as regular as clockwork. People begin to go away on their vacation early in June, to the hills and seashore, but they all come home in a rush at the end of August. The rush broke on us Labor Day, and, for the next ten days, we will be up to our ears in baggage. We have employed 40 extra wagons to handle the trunks. We now have 170 wagons and over 400 horses distributing baggage through New-York, Brooklyn, and the metropolitan district."

"Where did New-Yorkers and Brooklynites mostly go on their vacation?"

"Fully 70 per cent. of those who took a vacation settled at some spot within 100 miles of New-York. What we call the cream of the Summer excursion travel—that part which comes from New-York City, between Fortieth and One Hundred and Tenth Street, went further away, to the White Mountains, to the Adirondacks, and Saratoga, and to Bar Harbor, Newport, and other places in New-England. The great majority of the people in Brooklyn and Harlem went to the Catskills. It seems to me nearly everybody in Brooklyn, men, women, and children, flocked to Sullivan County. There is no seashore or mountain excursion business below Fourteenth Street to speak of. When the east side takes a vacation, it goes on the trolley car or the steamboat, and rides to Coney Island. The Hudson River steamboats do about one-half of the Summer travel to the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and Saratoga. Thousands who go away on the railroads come back on the Hudson River boats, because their railroad tickets are good on the boats, whereas the boat tickets are not good on the railroads.

"Very few New-Yorkers or Brooklynites went South to spend their Summer vacation—probably not over 2 per cent. of the whole number. In Atlantic City one scarcely ever sees a New-Yorker in the Summer; whereas in February, March, and April there were at least 5,000 persons from New-York and Brooklyn at Atlantic City. Our folks use Atlantic City as a Winter resort, but they go North when hot weather sets in. There was practically no New-York travel to Cape May or to points south of Philadelphia, to the Virginia, or North Carolina or Maryland resorts. I will venture to say that during the three months I mentioned fully 70 per cent. of the persons at Atlantic City were from New-York and Brooklyn. The Sound steamers carried a very large part of the travel to the New-England resorts. A great many people preferred a night on the water to a night in a sleeping car.

"The first Monday in September is always the biggest day in the year, so far as homeward vacation travel is concerned. The Hudson River Day Line has been running an extra boat exclusively to carry the trunks and other baggage of the folks who are flocking home, and every incoming train carries one or more extra baggage cars. The Troy Line and the People's Line are also doing a heavy business.

"It is astonishing how New-Yorkers and Brooklynites go to the same places for their vacations year after year. I was at the Desbrosses Street Ferry yesterday, and upon my word, seven out of every ten trunks we handled were marked just the same as last year, and, what is more surprising to those who are not familiar with the features of Summer travel, the date of the check which had been put on the trunk last year in eight cases out of ten corresponded with the date the trunk came back this season. Three-quarters of the people not only go to the same places year after year, but they come back home on exactly the same day.

"I estimate that we are now handling 5,000 'vacation' trunks per day. The average, I should say, is one and one-half pieces of baggage to each family. Of course, there are exceptions. For example, we forwarded thirty-one trunks for a foreign Countess this Summer, and for another well-known lady we sent twenty-two pieces of baggage to Kennebunk, Me.

"The homeward rush this year is so great we have hired a large place where we first carry the trunks on large trucks, whence we distribute by our smaller wagons. We are not distributing, during the rush, direct from the wharves or railroad stations.

"You can judge of the movement of this Summer travel when I tell you that between Aug. 15 and Aug. 31, our business drops 40 per cent. During these two weeks nearly everybody is settled out of the cities. From Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, we will handle 3,000 pieces of homeward-bound luggage per day. The mountain season is later than the sea shore season. Most of the hotels on the coast will be closed by the end of the present week. But many seashore cottages will remain open longer.

"There is really no 'second crop' of Summer excursion travel. That is to say, once the big rush is over early in September, that ends it. There is no second exodus to produce a second and later influx. I'll tell you another thing, the bulk of humanity is good-natured about its trunks."

The Westcott Express Company is doing a very heavy business. There are also 100 little express concerns that are wrestling with the homeward rush of Summer travel.

TWO NEW STEAMERS IN THIS PORT

Largest Oil Tank Vessel Afloat and a Liner for the Cuban Trade.

The new oil tank steamer Chesapeake, Capt. Payne, arrived yesterday on her first voyage from Greenock, Scotland. The Chesapeake registers 4,555 gross tons and 2,925 tons net. She was built at Port Glasgow by D. J. Dunlap & Co. for the Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, of London. On her trial trip the Chesapeake made an average speed of 12½ knots. This new steamer is said to be the largest oil steamer afloat, her dead-weight carrying capacity being 8,000 tons. Her engines and boilers are situated amidships, instead of in the after part of the vessel, as in the ordinary oil tank steamer. She is rigged with two pole masts, and is consigned to Gustave Heye of 26 Broadway.

Another new steamer which arrived yesterday is the Ardandearg of the Ardan Steamship Company. The Ardandearg's tonnage is 3,217 gross and 2,089 net. She was built by Workman, Clark & Co., at Belfast, Ireland. Capt. William Kinley is her commander. The Ardandearg also attained a speed of 12½ knots on her trial trip. The vessel is intended for service between New-York and Cuba, and is larger than the other vessels of the line, carrying 5,350 tons dead weight. She is fitted with Howden's forced draught, and equipped with all modern improvements. She is brigantine rigged. Her consignees are Bennett, Walsh & Co., New-York, agents for the Ardan Steamship Company, of Glasgow.

TO HEAR THE REV. DR. HOUGHTON

He Tells the Health Board that Marriage Certificates, Late in Being Filed, Were Mislaid.

The letter of the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton of the Little Church Around the Corner to Henry Steinert, counsel of the Health Board, was read at the board's regular weekly meeting yesterday. Dr. Houghton claims that the marriage certificates on which he was late in making returns were mislaid in the absence of his secretary.

Mr. Steinert called the board's attention to the law in the case. The board instructed Gen. Clark, its Secretary, to write to Dr. Houghton, saying that his explanation was not sufficient, but that before any proceedings were brought against him he would be given a hearing before the board next Tuesday.

Dr. Houghton's letter is as follows:

The Rectory, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street.
Aug. 27, 1895.

Dear Sir: With regard to the delay of the marriage certificates about which you write, I would say that they were mislaid, and that the young man who had hitherto looked after the returns for me was not in town to see that the mislaid ones were found and forwarded.

As regards the case of Grisson and Woods, I do not think that I made any returns. The young woman had come on to New-York from the West to make purchases for her marriage with another man. Grisson—he was a former suitor, I believe—brought her to me with witnesses. They answered satisfactorily the questions put to them, and were married. Soon after the father of the young man called with the young man to inquire about the marriage, and put me in possession of the facts of the case.

He then took the couple to a friend of his—one Rev. Taylor, I believe—and had them married by him. His marriage was announced in the public prints. I took for granted that the Rev. Taylor would report the marriage, and concluded that I would drop out of the affair, and have not given the couple a marriage certificate. I think that, as a rule, my returns—with the exception of those about which you write—have been pretty promptly made. Yours very sincerely,
G. H. HOUGHTON.
HENRY STEINERT, Esq.

SODA WATER STAND PERMITS GO OVER

Board of Aldermen at Yesterday's Meeting Refuses to Grant Them.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Their proceedings were interlined with jokes on the forthcoming picnic. Resolutions were urged to be passed on the ground that for several meetings to come the Aldermen would not have recovered from their dissipation sufficiently to vote on the questions if they were postponed.

Alderman Ware offered a resolution that the board grant the 1,800 applications for permits for soda water stands that have been before the board since the police began their crusade on those that did not have permits. A number of Aldermen objected to the resolution. Aldermen O'Brien and Marshal said that the Good Government Clubs had promised stand owners that the permits should be granted, and that they had in a measure attempted to usurp the powers of the board. Alderman Brown moved to have the resolutions laid over and the Aldermen of the respective districts look over the applications.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner renewed his application for a copy of the official figures on which the Aldermen based the reapportionment of the Thirteenth Senate District. He said that if such information was not furnished him he would be obliged to take the figures from the parties that are contesting in the courts the reapportionment of the district. He said that, under those circumstances, the reapportionment would be defeated. Alderman Olcott overcame the objections of the Democratic Aldermen, and the information was promised.

A communication was received from the Health Board advising that vacant lots should be fenced for sanitary reasons.

Permission was given the County Committee to discharge rifles on their grounds in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

$10,000 FOR THE CRUISER BROOKLYN

Mayor Schieren's Committee Confident It Will Raise That Amount.

The committee recently appointed by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to raise funds for a municipal gift to the United States cruiser Brooklyn held its first business meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday morning and elected Mayor Schieren Chairman.

The Mayor suggested that the Presidents of the various social clubs should constitute the Executive Committee. This suggestion was promptly adopted, and William Berri was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Mayor read a telegram from a business man, which was sent to ex-Mayor David A. Boody, promising to subscribe $100 for a present to the cruiser Brooklyn as soon as such a movement was started.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell was elected Treasurer of the committee, and George H. Rowe was elected Secretary.

A letter was received from Carl Goeper inclosing $50 for the fund. The members of the committee said they were confident that $10,000 would be subscribed within a short time.

FROM A HOSPITAL WINDOW TO DEATH

A Brooklyn Typhoid Patient Jumped from a Third-Story Window.

Mrs. Mabel Waring Seagram, a widow, twenty-two years old, of 89 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, leaped from a third-story window in the Brooklyn City Hospital late Monday afternoon and was killed. For some reason the police were not informed of the suicide until yesterday.

Mrs. Seagram was suffering with typhoid fever, and was a private patient in the hospital. She was sent there last Friday.

She was alone in her room at the time of her suicide and the doctors had just told Mrs. Renz, with whom Mrs. Seagram boarded, that she was improving and would soon recover.

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the house physician, yesterday said that a nurse had been out of the room but five minutes when Mrs. Seagram climbed over a steam radiator to a balcony outside the window from which she jumped.

Mrs. Seagram's husband was paying teller in the Bank of the Republic, this city. He died last March.

COMPLAINANT ONCE, BUT NEVER AGAIN

An Italian, Remembering Long Detention, Ran Away from Police.

Policemen of the Elizabeth Street Station yesterday arrested Charles Gords and Michael Gulgen, tailors, for beating an Italian in the rear of the saloon 116 Mulberry Street, with billiard cues. The policemen returned from the station to find the Italian. At sight of them the Italian jumped from his room fifteen feet to the yard and escaped.

The policemen explained to the Italian's friends that they simply wanted him as complainant.

"That's what he is afraid of," spoke up one of the Italian's friends. "He was complainant recently in a similar case. He was locked up in the House of Detention as a witness. He staid there four months. His assailant got out on bail and was afterward sent to the City Prison for two months. That's why he's got enough of American justice."

Gords and Gulgen were fined $5 each for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court.

Fidelity and Casualty Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce to-day made public the result of the examination made by Deputy Superintendent Isaac Vanderpoel into the affairs of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York. The examination was made to date of June 30, 1895, and shows the condition of the company on that day to be as follows: Total liabilities, $1,829,399; capital stock, $250,000; surplus over capital, $264,451; aggregate liabilities, $2,343,851.

Concerning the company's employes' liability branch, Mr. Vanderpoel says: "My investigation leads me to believe that there exists no disposition on the part of those in charge of this particular branch of the company's business to intentionally underestimate its liability in carrying these undetermined obligations at the figures now placed upon them.

"Individual cases may be seen where the variation in the figures as between the estimate and final cost of settlement is large, but these instances form a small portion either in number or amount of the total extinguished loss liabilities."

CONTROLLER SAYS HE WILL NOT

Then Mr. Fitch Does Talk, Having Had a Vacation, About Col. Waring and the Finances.

Controller Fitch yesterday returned from his vacation and issued a statement regarding Col. Waring. The statement reads:

I have read since my return a small portion of what Col. Waring has said in my absence in a number of letters, interviews, and speeches about his grievance about the Finance Department, but after my leaving the woods I am not in the humor to have a disput with him or any one else. Besides, I have no quarrel with him, and he, if he would see it, has really none with me. He has from time to time a little personal difficulty with the rules of arithmetic and the provisions of the Consolidation act, and then attributes the result to me, because the Finance Department happened to be organized by law to represent them in the City Government, but they both existed before his term or mine, and will remain to annoy people long after he and I are out of office and forgotten. He would have just as much trouble with my Republican opponent if I had been beaten in 1893, because Mr. Robinson is an experienced and accurate man of business who would have been as careful as to the observance of the laws governing the disbursement of city money as the Controllers for many years have been.

His idea that I have a political reason for trying to make trouble for him by insisting on his obeying the letter of the law with him grows out of his want of knowledge of affairs in New-York. He does not know probably that I was warmly indorsed for election to the office which I hold in an open letter by ex-Mayor Grace, who had as much, perhaps, to do with the last election as did Col. Waring, and by many other Democrats of the same kind, including some who serve with honor in the City Government. My nomination was made and the indorsement mentioned was given because it was expected of me that I would try to keep the office for my party, as it had been kept, clean and straight and a credit to the city. What I can do to this end will be done. The offices are in the hands of the same faithful and careful men who were in charge of different bureaus during the long and most creditable incumbency of ex-Controller Myers, and no question except as to business capacity and diligence has been asked of any man in the department since I came in.

We have no dispute with the three important departments of the City Government which are in Republican hands any more than we have with the three great departments that the Mayor has left under the Democrats who were placed at their head under the late City Government. In fact, we have no quarrel here with anybody. We simply say "yes" or "no" to the requests for money as the law seems to us to read, and the courts are always open to any one that thinks that this department reads the law incorrectly. The Supreme Court is the place to take these complaints, not the newspapers. There everybody gets ready and exact justice, and any one who hesitates to take his contention there has not got a case worthy of discussion by sensible people who have anything else to think of or to do. Anyhow, why should anybody exert himself to make trouble for Col. Waring? It is not necessary. He can safely be relied upon at all times to make trouble for himself.

Controller Fitch said that he had enjoyed his vacation.

Searching for the "Wild Man."

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—When the Sandisfield stage reached Colebrook, near Winsted, at 10 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Culver ran from her house and stopped the stage driver. She said that the "wild man," or gorilla, whichever it is, spent the night on her doorstep. She was greatly alarmed. Mrs. Culver begged that help be summoned to catch the local terror. Six policemen and a large body of citizens set out from Winsted as soon as the stage reached there, and the country around Mrs. Culver's house will be thoroughly searched for the "wild man."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:30|Sun sets...6:28|Moon sets... —

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:36	7:52	1:23	1:43
Governors Island	8:05	8:12	2:03	2:17
Hell Gate	9:58	10:05	3:31	3:45

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aurania	Liverpool	Aug. 27
El Sud	New-Orleans	Aug. [illegible]
France	London	Aug. [illegible]
Leona	Galveston	Aug. 28
Llandaff City	Swansea	Aug. 21
Peninsular	Lisbon	Aug. 18
Seguranca	Havana	Aug. 31
Willehad	Bremen	Aug. 22
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Lahn	Bremen	Aug. 27
Olympia	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Aug. 31
FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Britannic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Buffalo	Hull	Aug. 23
Indian Prince	St. Lucia	Aug. 29
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Manitou	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Aug. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 31
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 1
La Touraine	Havre	Aug. 31
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Claribel	Sept. 4	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Teutonic	Sept. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Yumuri	Sept. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Sept. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Comal	Sept. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Sol	Sept. 4	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Colorado	Sept. 4	Hull	21-23 State St.
Spain	Sept. 4	London	25 Whit'al St.
Edam	Sept. 5	Amst'dam	39 Broadway.
Saller	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	Sept. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Aug. Victoria	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
South Cambria	Sept. 5	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Cherokee	Sept. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Terrier	Sept. 6	Demarara	100 Wall St.
Rio Grande	Sept. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Manitoba	Sept. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Sept. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Sept. 7	Bahia	2 Stone St.
Werra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Sept. 7	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
New-Orleans	Sept. 7	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Alleghany	Sept. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Seguranca	Sept. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rialto	Sept. 7	London	21-23 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pascal	Sept. 7	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Peconic	Sept. 7	Genoa	29 Broadway.
Menemsha	Sept. 7	Leith	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Sept. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Colombia	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Bovic	Sept. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Peninsular	Sept. 10	Azores	148 Pearl St.
Llandaff City	Sept. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Milton	Sept. 10	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Bea Bellida	Sept. 11	Matanzas	21 Old Slip.
Ardanmhor	Sept. 11	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Britannic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Sept. 11	S'uthmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Antilla	Sept. 11	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Cienf'gos	21 Old Slip.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Sept. 13	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Sept. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sirius	Sept. 14	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Dalton	Sept. 14	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons.
Amalfi	Sept. 14	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	19 Whith'l St.
P. F. Hend'k.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Sept. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Sept. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathisla	Sept. 14	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Indian Prince	Sept. 14	Montevileo	2-4 Stone St.
Mississippi	Sept. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Buffalo	Sept. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Berlin	Sept. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Sept. 15	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Catalina	Sept. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Cherokee	Sept. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Sept. 17	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 18	Caibarien	80 Wall St.
Gulf of Akaba	Sept. 18	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Rotterdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	Sept. 21	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 21	London	21-23 State St.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Endeavour	Sept. 21	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Furnessia	Sept. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Clement	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Hubert	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Spero	Sept. 24	Greytown	24 State St.
Taurio	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Servia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Sept. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Sept. 24	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Sept. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fort William	Sept. 25	Pu'to Rico	130 Pearl St.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Sept. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Francisco	Sept. 28	Hull	21-23 State St.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Chateau Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Jersey City	Oct. 1	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

SS Kilmore, (Br.,) Nielsen, Vera Cruz Aug. 15 and Tampico Aug. 24, with mdse to William Johnston Company, Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 29 and Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 31, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Aug. 24, with mdse and 387 cabin and 419 steerage passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Franklin, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Baracoa 5½ days, with fruit and two passengers to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, Sept. 2.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) Uckermann, Gibara 5½ days, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, (Br., new, 2,295 tons register,) Payne, Greenock Aug. 22, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Ardandearg, (new, 2,089 tons register,) Kinley, Dieppe, France, Aug. 14, and Swansea Aug 18, with flint stone to order; vessel to Bennet, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanila Aug. 21, Carthagena Aug. 23, Port Limon Aug. 26, and Kingston Aug. 29, with mdse and 34 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Sept. 1, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wylo, (Br.,) Chrystie, Bluefields July 29, Nombredios Aug. 12, Porto Cortez Aug. 16, Progreso Aug. 25, with mdse and one passenger to R. Williams, Jr. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Kohlsaat, Hamburg 47 days, with mdse to order; vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Sailed.

SS Theresina, (Br.,) for Para, Ceara, &c.; Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol; Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Braunschweig, (Ger.,) for Bremen; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point.

Bark H. L. Routh, for Perth Amboy.

WIND—Sandy Hook—9:30 P. M.—Southwest; moderate and clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, from New-York Aug. 10, via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin Aug. 31.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Aug. 20, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Olive Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Sunderland, from New-York Aug. 1, via Suez, for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Hodeidah Sept. 1.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Aug. 19, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New-York Aug. 15 for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Aug. 20 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Aug. 24 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, sld. from Naples for New-York Aug. 30.

SS Neustria, (French,) Capt. Labutat, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Aug. 31.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, (from Stettin, &c.,) sld. from Christiansand for New-York Aug. 31.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York July 28, via Baltimore, for Santos, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 30.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 10 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 3.—SS Neckar, (Ger.,) from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York Aug. 31.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 3.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, arr. from New-York at 4 P. M. yesterday and proceeded for Genoa.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 3.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, arr. from New-York via Southampton at 4 P. M. yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Umbria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Trave";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Pascal; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu........Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..........................Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING..............Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26, N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saller, Thu., Sept.5, 11 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM | Havel, Tu., Sep.24, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Sept.14, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II. Sep.28, 5 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Sep.7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct.12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M |
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda........Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems..........Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS......Sept. 4 | PARIS..........Sept. 18
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.......Sept. 25
BERLIN..Sat., Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK......Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18
FRIESLAND....Sept. 11 | WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA..........Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA............Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM | Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM | Anchoria, Oct. 5, 7 AM
Cabin, $46; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamer
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, Sept. 7.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 PM.
CHEROKEE..........................Friday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS...........................Monday, Sept. 9
ALGONQUIN......................Wednesday, Sept. 11
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Penn. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine Orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays included,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

Hudson River by Daylight
DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, with special trains to and from SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
(Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.)
On and after June 30, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., at 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M. 12:15 night, Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 942 Broadway, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, (leaves at 10:30 A. M. Sunday,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations, connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 150 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Delaware Valley Express, daily except Sunday, for Tuxedo, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Lackawaxen, Callicoon, Hancock, Deposit, Susquehanna, and Monticello. Parlor car to Monticello.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:00 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 6:35 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.
Leave.	By Way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.
*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor and sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in Effect June 30, 1895.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 3:30, 7:30, *9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20, Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 4:30, 5:50, (to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes Express trains.
J. R. WOOD, G. P. A. Penn. R. R.
H. F. BALDWIN, G. P. A. C. R. R. of N. J.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Sup't N. Y. & L. B. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. In Effect June 30, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:05 A. M., St. Louis 3:45 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily. Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
Atlantic City, Through Express of Buffet Parlor Cars and Coaches, 1:50 P. M. week days.
For Cape May, 11:00 A. M., 1:00 and 2:10 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasnt, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken, for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11, A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sunday. Richfield Springs, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saratoga, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping-Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:10 Night—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New-York Central, every night, except Sunday night.
9:10 A. M.—and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only. To Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St. and 138th St. Station, New-York, 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied at 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Hobart & New-Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car to Bloomville.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C. leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:00, B10:40 A. M., C2:46 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20 A. M., C3:28 P. M.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburg, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.
1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:00 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free, to Niagara Falls.
5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
Tickets and Pullman Drawing Room seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
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BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30, Dining Car, (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00, 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P. M. daily.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.